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HISTORY

OF

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA.

INCLUDING

ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS TO THE PRESENT TIME; A DESCRIPTION OF ITS HISTORIC AND INTERESTING LOCALITIES; ITS CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES; RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL AND MILITARY HISTORY; MINING, MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS; IMPROVEMENTS, RESOURCES, STATISTICS, ETC.

ALSO

PORTRAITS OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF MANY OF ITS REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

IN TWO PARTS.

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PITTSBURGH IN 1817.

PARTLY FROM SKETCH BY MRS. JAMES GIBSON OF PHILADELPHIA.

PREFACE.

THE story of the struggle for empire in the Mississippi valley, stretching away from the line of the Alleghanies to the farthest summits of the Rocky mountains, which had its rallying point and termination at Fort Duquesne, has often been told in a more or less fragmentary way. In view of the local importance of this event it has been thought proper by the publishers of this work to give it here complete, making brief statements of the parts which, from frequent repetition, have become hackneyed, and giving with more fullness of detail the other portions.

The controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia, inaugurated by the Ohio Company under charter of the British Parliament—the uncertain track of the southern line of the state—the long and wasting wars with the natives of the forest, luminous with deeds of savagery novel even in a barbarous age—the part taken by the county in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican, and the recent civil war—the material resources in soil and mineral treasures—the vast manufacturing interests—the tonnage upon river and rail—the hand which the county has shown in state and national policy—the educational and religious interests of its people—and its eleemosynary institutions, have all been treated with the care and fullness of detail which the plan of the work would allow.

The plan was settled and work begun in the spring of 1887, and has been carried to completion by the following-named corps of writers:

DR. THOMAS CUSHING, of Barre Centre, N. Y., general supervisor, and writer of Chapters X, XII, XVII, XXXVII, and parts of XXXIV and XXXVI.

A. A. LAMBING, LL. D., Chapters I to VIII inclusive.

HON. RUSSELL ERRETT, Chapters IX, XIII, XIV, from XIX to XXXIII inclusive, and parts of XXXIV and XXXVI.

MR. R. H. KELLEY, SR., of Verona, Pa., Chapter XI.

REV. W. J. HOLLAND, PH. D., History of the Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian and Reformed (German) Churches.

Rev. J. C. Boyd, D. D., the United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. M. Byllesby, the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Rev. C. W. Smith, D. D., the Methodist Church.

Rev. B. F. Woodburn, D. D., the Baptist Church.

Rev. W. F. Cowden, the Disciples of Christ.

Rev. A. A. Lambing, LL. D., the Catholic Church.

Prof. T. J. Vandergrift, Chapter XVIII, with diagram.

George J. Luckey, A. M., first part of Chapter XXXV.

John Morrow, M. S., last part of Chapter XXXV.

Mr. H. C. Bell, of Waynesburg, Pa., township and borough histories.

Acknowledgments are due to the Hon. John Harper, and N. B. Hogg, Esq.—to the secretary of the board of trade for courtesies extended—to Messrs. Snowden & Peterson for use of cuts—to the public press of Pittsburgh, the *Gazette*, the *Chronicle*, the *Post* and the *Dispatch*, and other of the daily and weekly issues for access to their files—to the Pittsburgh Library association for the use of its historical collections—to the officers and teachers in the various literary institutions, the officers of the benevolent and charitable institutions, and to the many intelligent citizens throughout the county for the valuable aid which they gave to the writers.

The part devoted to biography and genealogy includes representatives of nearly every important calling in the country. The large number of sketches necessitated brevity of treatment. They were submitted for correction before printing, and constitute an interesting portion of the work, which will increase in value with the lapse of time.

Trusting that it may prove satisfactory to the citizens of the county, it is submitted to their considerate judgment.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—Earliest Times to the French War.—Aborigines and Pioneers—Indian Villages and Trails—Royal Land Patents—Adventurers—Land Companies—Indian Treaties—Forts—Settlements..... 9–22

CHAPTER II.—Contest for the Ohio Valley.—War-Clouds—French and English Claims—Defeat of the Colonial Forces—Gen. Braddock's Defeat—Gen. Forbes' Operations—Destruction of Fort Duquesne—End of French Rule in Pennsylvania..... 23–45

CHAPTER III.—Allegheny from 1759 to 1779.—The Fourth Treaty—Fort Pitt—Concentration of Forces—Chief Pontiac—The Shawanese and Delawares—Advent of Settlers—Land Sales..... 45–61

CHAPTER IV.—The Boundary Dispute.—Territory Grants—The Ohio Company—Earl of Dunmore—Subdivisions of Virginia and the Disputed Territory—Dr. John Connolly—Fort Pitt the Bone of Contention—The Manor of Kittanning—Mason and Dixon 61–74

CHAPTER V.—The Revolutionary Period—News of the Battle of Lexington—Meetings at Hannastown and Pittsburgh—Fort Pitt in the Struggle—Gen. Hand—Gen. McIntosh—Regiments Ordered to Fort Pitt—Concentration of Storehouses at Fort Pitt—Fort McIntosh—Fort Laurens..... 74–91

CHAPTER VI.—The Revolutionary Period (Concluded).—Fort Crawford—Fort Armstrong—Brodhead's Expedition—Capt. Isaac Craig—Defeat of the Delawares—Col. Clarke's Expedition—Internal Disaffection—Crawford's Expedition—His Fate—Indian Attack on Hannastown and Miller's Station 91–109

CHAPTER VII.—From 1784 to the Erection of the County.—Conflicting Claims—Pennsylvania's Last Treaty with the Natives—"The New Purchase"—Settlements and Land-Titles—Depreciation and Reservation Lands—Administration of Justice—Courthouses, Jails, etc.—Erection of County—First County Officers, etc.....109–122

CHAPTER VIII.—Pioneer Life.—Highways—Early Preaching—"Whisky Path"—Homes of the Pioneers—Caravans—Taverns—Scarcity of Mechanics—Primitive Mills—Sports, Weddings, etc.—Witches and Wizards—Religion and Education—Conclusion 122–149

CHAPTER IX.—The Whisky Insurrection.—Condition of Things in Western Pennsylvania in 1791—Surplus Produce—Distilleries—Tax on Spirits—Public Meetings—Condition of Affairs from 1792 to 1794—The Revolt—Arrival of Troops—Elections—Retrospect.....149–173

CHAPTER X.—The War of 1812.—Preliminaries of the Struggle—Allegheny County in the War—The Pittsburgh Blues—Brigade of Militia at Pittsburgh—Rigging for Perry's Fleet.....174–179

CHAPTER XI.—Mexican War.—Soldiers from Allegheny County—Siege of Vera Cruz—Battle of Plan del Rio—Capture of the City of Mexico—Peace Proclaimed—Return of the Troops—Losses.....179–183

CHAPTER XII.—War of the Rebellion.—Regiments from Allegheny—Relief and other Committees—Military Supplies—The 1863 "Scare"—Defense of Pittsburgh—Sketches of Regiments.....184–223

CHAPTER XIII.—Politics.—Early Elections—Gallatin and Brackenridge—Party Politics—Volunteer Candidates—The Jones and Postlethwaite Contest—The Slavery Question—The Anti-Masonic Party—Election Returns.....223–241

CHAPTER XIV.—Bench and Bar.—Early Courts—Judicial Officers—Stocks and Pillory—William Penn's "Peacemakers"—Circuit and Judicial Districts—The Bench—The Bar.....241–280

CHAPTER XV.—Churches.—Presbyterian—United Presbyterian—Reformed Presbyterian—Cumberland Presbyterian—Reformed (German) 280–329

CHAPTER XVI.—CHURCHES (CONCLUDED).—Protestant Episcopal—Formation of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—Methodist Episcopal—The Book Depository—German Congregation—Lutheran—Baptist—Disciples of Christ—Catholic—Jewish Congregation.....329–411

CHAPTER XVII.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Theological Seminaries—Deaf and Dumb Institution—Western Pennsylvania Hospital—The County Home—Workhouse and Penitentiary.....411–424

CHAPTER XVIII.—GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—Introductory—Columnar Section—The Earth's Crust—The Pittsburgh Bituminous Coal—Petroleum and Natural Gas—Sandstones, etc.—General Topography..425–427

CHAPTER XIX.—THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—Old and New County Buildings—The Celebration—Object of the Parades—Dedication of New Buildings—Civic and Military Procession.....427–433

CHAPTER XX.—PITTSBURGH.—Advantages of the Site of Pittsburgh—McKee's Rocks and "The Forks"—Forts—Influx of Settlers—Col. Campbell's Town—Early Growth of Pittsburgh—Fort Pitt—Temperanceville—The Pontiac Conspiracy—Siege of Fort Pitt.....433–450

CHAPTER XXI.—PITTSBURGH (CONTINUED).—Pittsburgh from 1763 to 1768—Coal Hill—Land-Claim Disputes—The Manor of Pittsburgh—Sale of Fort Pitt—Pittsburgh in and after the Revolution—The Penns' Sale of Lands.....450–475

CHAPTER XXII.—PITTSBURGH (CONTINUED).—Divesting the Penns of their Title—Survey of the Town of Pittsburgh—Vickroy's Deposition—The Town in 1786—Brackenridge's Description of It—Comments...476–509

CHAPTER XXIII.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.—From 1786 to 1794.—Redemptioners—Early Schools and Professions—Mail and Postoffice Established—High Freights—Market-House—Lotteries, etc.—Formation of Allegheny City—Chartering of Pittsburgh as a Borough.....510–533

CHAPTER XXIV.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—Effect of Wayne's Victory—First Glasshouse—Paper-mills—Pittsburgh in 1796—Boat-building—Origin of the Coal Trade—Pittsburgh from 1810 to 1826—In 1828—Mrs. Royall's Account of the Place.....533–557

CHAPTER XXV.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—Transportation—Earliest Modes—First Stages from Pittsburgh—Canals—Railroads—Steamboats—Bridges.....557–576

CHAPTER XXVI.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—Floods—Disappearance of Smoky Island—Low Water—Fires—Conflagration of 1845—Relief Appropriations—Losses.....576–582

CHAPTER XXVII.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—Banking—The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company—Insurance—Manufactures and Trade, 1804–13—Manufacturing Advantages of Pittsburgh—General Business—Statistics.....585–614

CHAPTER XXVIII.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—Lost Industries of Pittsburgh—First Oil-Borings—Gaswells—Sources of Supply—Artificial *vs.* Natural Gas—Decrease in the Amount of Coal Used—Qualities of the Gas.....614–620

CHAPTER XXIX.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—Population—Health—Wealth—Water—Streets—Debt—City Boundaries—The Wards—Additions....620–626

CHAPTER XXX.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—Fire Department—Its History—The Bucket Brigade—Fire-Engines—The Paid Department—Police Department—Its Growth in Numbers and Efficiency.....626–647

CHAPTER XXXI.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—The Medical Profession—First and Other Early Physicians of Pittsburgh—Allegheny County Medical Society—Medical Colleges—Homeopathic Physicians and Hospital.....648–653

CHAPTER XXXII.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—The Press—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* and Mr. Scull—Subsequent Newspapers—Contrast Between the Press of 1786 and That of 1889.....654–660

CHAPTER XXXIII.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—The Riots of 1877—Origin of the Outbreak—Destruction of Property and Loss of Life—Sympathy with the Rioters—Outrages.....660–666

CHAPTER XXXIV.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—Principal Officers of Pittsburgh from its Incorporation—Principal Officers of Allegheny as Borough and City.....666–669

CHAPTER XXXV.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—Educational—Pittsburgh Public Schools—Private Schools—Academy—Classical School—Allegheny Public Schools—High-School.....669–687

CHAPTER XXXVI.—PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (CONTINUED).—Public Institutions—Literary Societies—Universities—Commercial—Scientific—Military—Beneficent—Hospitals and Dispensaries.....687–714

CHAPTER XXXVII.—CEMETERIES.—Homewood Cemetery—Allegheny Cemetery..717–720

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—MCKEESPORT.—The McKee Family—Early History of McKeesport—Original Lot-Owners—The Place in 1830—Early Trade, Commerce and Manufactures—Growth of the Town.....723–740

CHAPTER XXXIX.—MCKEESPORT (CONCLUDED).—Additions—Incorporation—List of Burgesses—Public Improvements—Banks, etc.—Population—Newspapers—Schools—Secret Societies—Churches.....741–758

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PORTRAITS.

Batchelor, Charles W..... 413
Beilstein, J. F..... 551
Beymer, Simon..... 517
Booth, James J..... 573
Breading, James E..... 117
Brown, A. M..... 451
Brown, James..... 67
Brown, William H..... 325
Brunot, Felix, M. D..... 17
Brunot, Felix R..... 217
Brunot, Hilary..... 137
Bushnell, Daniel..... 473

Clarke, Thomas S..... 207
Converse, E. C..... 529
Copley, Josiah..... 227
Coursin, B. B..... 715
Cox, John F..... 633
Croghan, William..... 37
Cunningham, D. O..... 627

Dabbs, B. L. H..... 583
Dalzell, John..... 507
Davis, John..... 539
Dickson, John, M. D..... 319
Dravo, John F..... 363

Edwards, Richard..... 247
Eichbaum, William..... 87
Errett, Russell..... 341
Evans, Oliver..... 727

Flagler, J. H..... 441
Fleming, Hugh S..... 479
Frew, William..... 385

Goff, M. B..... 671
Gourley, Henry I..... 693

Harbaugh, William..... 495
Harper, Albert M..... 197
Harper, John..... 187
Hartman, William, Sr..... 683
Hays, Abraham..... 419
Herron, Rev. Francis..... 47
Herron, John..... 147
Herron, William A..... 347
Hofmann, H. H., M. D..... 639
Hogg, George..... 97
Hostetter, David, M. D..... 391
Howe, Thomas M..... 257
Hukill, Edwin M..... 567
Hutchinson, F. M..... 611
Hussey, Curtis G..... 277

Ingham, John B..... 661
Inskeep, A..... 655

Jennings, John F..... 303
Johnston, Samuel R..... 157
Jones, B. F..... 353
Jones, William R..... 501

Kier, Samuel M..... 375

Lambing, Rev. A. A..... 407
Liggett, Thomas..... 127

McClelland, J. H., M. D..... 485
McClurg, Alexander..... 107
McClurg, Joseph..... 167
McClurg, Thomas B..... 605
McCully, William..... 237
Mellon, Thomas..... 297
Messler, Thomas D..... 457
Metcalf, Orlando..... 177
Moorhead, J. K..... 267

O'Hara, James..... 27

Penney, Thomas..... 743
Pitcairn, Robert..... 561
Porter, J. W..... 523

Reel, Casper, Sr..... 77
Rook, A. W..... 331
Ryan, M. F..... 705

Sadler, O. W., M. D..... 649
Scott, Graham..... 589
Simon, Michael..... 677
Spang, Charles F..... 369
Stewart, John W..... 699
Stowe, Edwin H..... 429

Taggart, John..... 345
Thaw, John..... 57
Thaw, William..... 287

Vandergrift, J. J..... 435
Vandergrift, T. J..... 617
Varner, Thomas..... 309
Verner, James..... 463

Wampler, W. P..... 595
Wells, Calvin..... 397
White, James P..... 737
White, T. L., M. D..... 749
Williams, James Clark..... 721

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bouquet's Redoubt..... 439
First Pittsburgh Bank Building..... 585
First Postoffice..... 512
Geological Diagram.....opposite 425
Map of Allegheny County.....opposite 9
Map of Pittsburgh in 1795..... 484

New Postoffice..... 513
Old Almshouse..... 698
Old Courthouse and Market..... 516
Old Town Hall, Allegheny..... 668
Old United Evangelical Church..... 377
Pittsburgh in 1817.....Frontispiece.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—Townships and Boroughs.—Moon (Coraopolis)—Findlay—Crescent. 5– 16

CHAPTER II.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—North Fayette—South Fayette—Collier..... 16– 28

CHAPTER III.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued). — Robinson (Chartiers)—Stowe—Neville..... 28– 42

CHAPTER IV.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Upper St. Clair—Snowden—Bethel..... 42– 49

CHAPTER V.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Lower St. Clair (Beltzhoover—West Liberty—Knoxville)—Baldwin.. 49– 55

CHAPTER VI.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Chartiers—Union (Green Tree)—Scott (Mansfield)..... 55– 71

CHAPTER VII.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Mifflin(Homestead)—Jefferson (West Elizabeth)..... 71– 84

CHAPTER VIII.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Elizabeth (Elizabeth)—Forward—Lincoln (Reynoldton)..... 84–110

CHAPTER IX.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Versailles—North Versailles—South Versailles.....110–115

CHAPTER X.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Wilkins—Sterrett (Wilkinsburg)—Braddock (Braddock).....115–127

CHAPTER XI.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Plum—Patton—Penn (Verona).....128–137

CHAPTER XII.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued). — West Deer — Richland — Hampton.....137–144

CHAPTER XIII.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued). — East Deer (Tarentum)—Fawn—Harrison.....144–153

CHAPTER XIV.—Townships and Boroughs Continued).— Indiana — O'Hara (Sharpsburg).....154–163

CHAPTER XV.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Harmar—Springdale....163–168

CHAPTER XVI. — Townships and Boroughs (Continued). — Pine — McCandless.....169–173

CHAPTER XVII.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Ross (Bellevue)—Reserve (Spring Garden)—Shaler (Etna—Millvale).....173–185

CHAPTER XVIII.—Townships and Boroughs (Continued). — Ohio — Kilbuck — Aleppo (Glenfield—Osborn).....185–192

CHAPTER XIX. — Townships and Boroughs (Continued).—Franklin—Marshall.....192–195

CHAPTER XX.—Townships and Boroughs (Concluded).—Sewickley—Leet (Sewickley).....196–208

GENEALOGY AND BIOGRAPHY.....209–776
INDICES.....777–790

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Anderson, W. B..... 13
Brown, Col. Joseph..... 205
Burns, Andrew..... 199
Calhoon, D. K..... 79
Calhoon, John K..... 35
Cochran, H. B..... 45
Courthouse, Pittsburgh (View of), opposite 1
Graham, R. T..... 177
Heinz, H. J..... 161
Hezlep, Joseph B..... 189
Hickey, Very Rev. John..... 117
Jamison, John C..... 211
Kennedy, John, Jr..... 145
Kenny, Thomas J..... 73
McClure, Abdiel..... 67
McKown, John..... 23
McRoberts, John..... 183
Meek, Jeremiah..... 7
O'Neil, J. N..... 101
Orr, William..... 221
Pollock, D. H..... 95
Porter, A. A.....opposite 230
Prager, Peter..... 167
Reynolds, Thomas..... 111
Risher, J. C..... 51
Risher, Rev. Levi..... 139
Roberts, George W..... 89
Sample, William, Sr..... 155
Sharp, T. W..... 123
Spahr, Jesse..... 29
Tomlinson, W. A..... 133
West, Lowry H..... 57





MAP OF
ALLEGHENY CO.
PENNA.


C O.
F A W N
Millerstown
Stigo
Rarns
Dale Cr
Avenue P.O.
Natrona P.O.
TARENTUM
Creighton P.O.
Hites P.O.
Kennedy Sta.
Colony
Parnassus
SPRINGDALE
Springdale P.O. & Sta.
Coltax Sta.
Logans Ferry P.O.
Pucketas Cr.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY
Johnston
Milltown
New Texas P.O.
Negley P.O.
Plum Cr.
Wilson Sons Run
Ferguson's Run
Monroeville P.O.
PATTON
TURTLE CR'K. P.O.
Turtle Cr.
Moss Side
Perry
Spring Hill
Stewart's
VERSAILLES
Saltsburg
Osceola
Duncan P.O.
Versailles
Allegheny River

History of Allegheny County.

CHAPTER I.

EARLIEST TIMES TO THE FRENCH WAR.

Aborigines and Pioneers—Indian Villages and Trails—Royal Land Patents—Adventurers—Land Companies—Indian Treaties—Forts—Settlements.

THE growth and development of our country, especially west of the Allegheny mountains, has been something phenomenal. Where, a century ago or less, nothing was to be seen but vast primeval forests or boundless prairies, inhabited by wild animals and savages only a little less ferocious, all has been changed by the rapid march of civilization. The few villages that dared to spring up at that early day have become populous cities, the solitary cabins of the hardy adventurers have given place to thriving towns and villages, the forests and prairies have been transformed into rich agricultural districts, and in every direction lines of railroad are seen threading their courses to carry the fruits of industry to a ready market. Telegraphic lines facilitate communication, and over all religion spreads her peaceful influence, education sheds her cheering light, and a popular government secures for all equal rights. The peoples of the Old World, confined to traditional grooves, contemplate with wonder the gigantic strides of the Great Republic of the West, and speculate on what is to be the end of this onward march of national prosperity and domestic happiness.

Nowhere, perhaps, is this extraordinary growth more marked than in Southwestern Pennsylvania, nearly all of which was once included in Allegheny county, where nature has been unusually lavish of her choicest gifts. Mineral wealth in coal, oil and natural gas has given to this section of country a prominence that leaves it without a rival; while water and railroad communication unites it with every part of the world. But while the present arrests the attention of all, the past, to those who wish to inquire into its historic wealth, affords a field for investigation very pleasing to the student of history.

Few sections of the country have figured so conspicuously in American history as that around the head of the Ohio river. The struggles naturally to be expected between the aborigines and the pioneers were made doubly interesting here, owing to a variety of circumstances that form thrilling chapters in our frontier annals. The French occupation of the valley of the Allegheny and Ohio, Braddock's and Forbes' expeditions against them and their final expulsion; the conspiracy of Pontiac; the expedition of Bouquet, and the boundary dispute between the colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia, attach an interest to Western Pennsylvania that has made it a fertile field of investigation, much of which will be found condensed in the following pages. Nor should the fact be passed over in silence that it was here that George Washington was in a great measure trained for the stupendous work for the accomplishment of which he was raised up by a beneficent Providence.

The literary world has long since been surfeited with conflicting theories regarding the various peoples that at various periods inhabited the western world; but no conclusion has been or is likely to be reached that will meet with universal acceptation. Speculation may be interesting to the curious, but it is of little value to those who are in search of historic facts; and it will not, for that reason, find a place in these pages. Certain it is that various tribes or nations inhabited different parts of North America, some simultaneously and others in succession; but who they were, whence they came, and what has become of them, are questions to which it is hopeless to expect a satisfactory reply. Whether, as M. Nadillac maintains, the moundbuilders were the immediate progenitors of the Indians found by Columbus and his fellow Europeans in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, or were a different people, as others will have it, must be left to the domain of theory; though the latter appears the most probable, unless we are prepared to allow a long series of ages for the moundbuilders to degenerate. Nothing could be further from the ability or the disposition of the red men of three centuries ago than the skill to form the correct geometrical figures of the mounds, or the labor required in the construction of these indestructible remains of a forgotten race. But relegating these and similar questions to the realm of speculation, as not pertinent to the matter now under consideration, our attention shall be directed to the territory with which we are especially concerned.

The first inhabitants of the valley of the Allegheny and Ohio of which tradition affords reliable information were the Talligewi. Our knowledge of this people is vague in the extreme; but the fact of their existence and their occupation of the basin of these rivers is beyond question. But when or whence they came, how long they maintained their ascendancy, and when they disappeared in the conflict of tribes, it were all but useless to inquire. They have succeeded, however, in leaving a name as imperishable as a range of mountains or a flowing river. The Lenni Lenape, better known as the Delawares, one of the most powerful tribes, or families of tribes, in North

America, succeeded at length in gaining the mastery. But before the advent of the white man the vicissitudes of savage warfare had wrested the supremacy from them and bestowed it upon the indomitable Iroquois, or Five Nations, the "Romans of America." That powerful confederation occupied the territory south of Lake Ontario, but claimed much more; and the dread of them reached from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the headwaters of the Ottawa to the Carolinas. They laid claim to all Western Pennsylvania, and their claim was readily acknowledged by the remnants of other tribes who occupied it, especially the Delawares, their former rivals, whom they had subjected, and, in the language of the rude sons of the forest, "made women of." The Shawanese, who had been conquered by the Iroquois in 1672, were allowed to make their homes in the valley of the upper Ohio and in other parts of the state of the same name. Members of a few other tribes were also found scattered throughout the territory of Western Pennsylvania, but not in considerable numbers. Such in brief was the disposition of the aboriginal races in the territory now engaging our attention, at the opening of the historic period.

It is interesting to inquire, What was the origin of the name "Allegheny," now occupying so important a place in the world's history? and when did it come into general use as the designation of a stream and a range of mountains? It is not the intention to perplex the reader with a learned disquisition on this name; but some remarks are necessary to give him an intelligent understanding of a term to be in constant use in these pages. It appears certain that the county was named rather after the Allegheny mountains than after the river of the same name; for the mountains had no other name, while the river was for a long time known as but a part of the Ohio. The designation of both, however, is derived from the same source, the aboriginal tribe mentioned above. The Lenni Lenape in their earliest traditions speak of the Allegewi, whom they first met on the banks of the Mississippi. Schoolcraft, who is generally regarded as a standard authority on Indian history, says: "The banks of the Allegheny were, in ancient times, occupied by an important tribe, now unknown, who preceded the Delawares and Iroquois. They were called Alleghans by Colden in the London edition of his work, and the river is named Allegan by Lewis Evans in his celebrated map of 1755." The name Allegheny was never used by the French, nor is it found as the designation of the stream in any of the numerous documents relating to their occupation of its basin. The Shawanese named the river the Pelewa-sepi—the orthography of which, like that of most Indian names, is not uniform—which means Turkey river, so called either on account of the abundance of wild turkeys in the surrounding country, or from the Turkey tribe (the Unalachtgo) of the Delawares; and the Delawares themselves called it Kitt-hanne, or the principal stream, whence the name Kittanning. The Senecas, the tribe of the Five Nations occupying the

country around the headwaters of the river, named it the O-he-yu, which in their dialect signifies the Beautiful river, and which the French simply translated into La Belle Rivière. The English took the sound rather than the sense of this Indian term, and named the river Ohio, a designation which was at first applied to the entire stream, but which came, in process of time, to be applied to that part of it only which lay below its confluence with the Monongahela.

It would be impossible to form anything like an accurate estimate of the number of Indians of the several tribes living in Western Pennsylvania at the time of the first appearance of the whites, both because no reliable record was ever kept, and because their residence was not permanent; suffice it to say that, considering the extensive territory, the population was very sparse.

The character of the Indians naturally gave rise to numerous towns and villages, or what were popularly designated as such, composed sometimes of the members of one tribe, and at other times of the members of several tribes living together in harmony. These villages, usually quite small, consisting at times of only a few cabins, were situated for the most part along streams, and were frequently removed from one place to another as necessity or caprice dictated. Only a few of them will be mentioned in this place, on account of the part they played in the country's history. One of the principal of these was Kittanning, which was known to the French as Attiqué, situated where the town of the same name now stands, and which figured conspicuously in the French war prior to its destruction by Col. Armstrong, in September, 1756. Another was Shannopinstown, located on the eastern bank of the Allegheny about two miles above its confluence with the Monongahela; and Céloron, in the journal of his expedition, to be referred to later, declares it to have been the most beautiful place he saw on his journey. But it was of little or no historic importance. Eighteen miles further down on the north bank of the Ohio stood Logstown, the most important of all the Indian towns, as will be seen in the sequel. It was the principal point in the western part of the colony for trading and conferring with the whites. A mile below the mouth of the Beaver river stood Sakunk, seldom mentioned in pioneer history; and about four miles below the present New Castle was situated Kiskakunk, a name variously spelled, which, though of considerable size, was rather a place of meeting for the Indians themselves than of importance to the whites. Besides these there were other villages, but so insignificant as not to be deserving of mention.

The nomadic life of the Indians and the fact that they had certain points where they were accustomed to assemble from time to time naturally led to the formation of paths or trails, which traversed the country in various directions. While affording means of easy communication for the natives, they were scarcely less advantageous to the early traders and explorers, and were particularly useful in showing the best routes for military and national roads,

especially in the mountainous parts of the country. The most noted, and perhaps the most ancient, of these pathways was the old Catawba or Cherokee trail, leading from the Carolinas and Georgia through Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western New York to Canada. It was intersected by the Warrior branch, another path which, coming from Tennessee through Kentucky and Southern Ohio, entered our state and united with it somewhere in Fayette county. These two were the only important trails that traversed the country north and south. Of greater importance, however, both to the Indians and to the whites, were the numerous trails which led east and west, one of the most noted of which was Nemackolin's path, afterward adopted and improved by Gen. Braddock and Washington, and known as Braddock's road. Starting from the mouth of Will's creek, where the city of Cumberland now stands, it crossed the mountains to the Monongahela river at the mouth of the Redstone creek, at the present Brownsville; while a branch leaving it near Uniontown continued on to the forks of the Ohio. It was not, however, used by the explorers or traders to the west until after Braddock's ill-fated expedition. Dunlap's path was also a very early one. Starting from in the vicinity of Winchester, Va., it crossed the mountains to the mouth of the creek of the same name, immediately above Brownsville; and as Braddock robbed Nemackolin of the name of his path, so did Dunlap of the name of his creek, which had been previously known as Nemackolin's creek. But perhaps the most important of all the Indian trails was the Kittanning path, which, coming up the Juniata and crossing the Allegheny mountains at Kittanning Point, passed westward by a somewhat northerly route to the Allegheny at the village of the same name, and thence west to Detroit. A trail extended also from the forks of the Ohio down the northern bank of the river to Beaver, and continued on into Ohio; and another from Logstown north to Lake Erie and the country of the Iroquois. Besides these there were numerous other trails of minor importance, which we shall not pause to consider.

The better to understand the gradual development of the country from a forest wilderness to its present advanced condition it will be necessary to go back to the time when the territory first came into the possession of the white man. Naturally enough strange errors were committed in the portioning out of the New World among the powers of Europe, and by them in turn among their favorites. The ignorance of the geography of the recently discovered continent, the thirst for dominion, and the fabulous mineral wealth which was believed to lie concealed beneath the surface of the New World were elements of confusion that can hardly be appreciated at their proper value in the present advanced state of civilization. Add to this that the revival of learning was then beginning to dawn, thanks to the invention of printing, and men were not as yet fully released from the strange notions that had long prevailed regarding what lay beyond the "Gloomy Ocean." Evidences of this are found in abundance in the early accounts of the newly discovered continent, and in

the grotesque figures that adorn some of the earlier maps, which endeavored to convey some idea to kings and people of what explorers had seen, or imagined they had seen, beyond the waters. While the thoughtless may smile at this display of ignorance, the philanthropist rejoice at the amelioration of man's condition, and the philosopher mark with pleasure the development of the human mind, the student of our history will discover in it a source of both pleasure and perplexity—of pleasure that some record, however imperfect, of the past has come down to us of the ideas entertained by the early adventurers, and of perplexity to solve the historical and geographical problems upon which, unfortunately, they shed so little light. Nor is the territory now under consideration free from these. What a variety in the early maps; what conflicts in the early claims! Yet we must address ourselves to the task of unraveling them as well as circumstances and the information obtainable from every source will permit.

As early as March, 1564, Queen Elizabeth granted to her favorite, Sir Walter Raleigh, a patent for a vast tract of land extending along the Atlantic seaboard of the New World, and back from it to an indefinite distance; but whether it could be so construed as to include the territory now embraced in Allegheny county, or not, it would be difficult to determine, owing to the imperfect knowledge then had of the geography of this continent, and the consequent indefinite terms of the patent. Be that as it may, it is not a matter of importance, inasmuch as no permanent settlement was ever made under the patent, which soon lapsed, while he in whose favor it had been granted fell from the royal favor. Permanent possession dates from the charter granted May 23, 1609, by James II, to a company at the head of which appeared the name of the successful rival and inveterate enemy of Raleigh, Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. That Allegheny county was embraced within the limits of this charter there can be no doubt, for the territory granted to the company extended two hundred miles north and as many south of Old Point Comfort, "up into the land throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest," as the charter expressed it. Thus was the claim to Southwestern Pennsylvania established in favor of Virginia. But owing to the still indefinite knowledge of America, the rapacity of adventurers and the desire of crowned heads to please their favorites at little cost to themselves it need not be a matter of surprise that charters were granted which conflicted with each other, and that the same lands were bestowed upon two or more persons or companies. A notable instance of this is the territory around the head of the Ohio; for while it was granted to a Virginia company in 1609, it was afterward included in the charter granted to William Penn by Charles II, March 4, 1681. By this instrument he was constituted sole proprietary of certain lands which, in the terms of the charter, were to extend westward five degrees of longitude from the Delaware river, and to include all the territory from the beginning of the fortieth to the beginning of the forty-third degree of

northern latitude. Whether it was the royal will to take from Virginia part of her territory and bestow it upon Penn, or that the king was ignorant of the exact terms of the charter of that colony, it matters little; both colonies continued to claim the territory by virtue of a grant from the crown, and a long and bitter contest arose, which will form one of the most interesting chapters of this history.

Although the English adventurers did not push into the forests with the same intrepidity as the French, they were early in the country west of the "Allegheny hills," as the range of mountains was at first called. Col. Ward, who lived at the falls of the James river, sent one Mr. Needham, in 1654, on an exploring expedition, who, crossing the mountains, entered the country of the Ohio, and in ten years' time is said to have discovered several branches, not only of that river, but also of the Mississippi.

Thomas Woods and Robert Pallam were commissioned by Maj.-Gen. Woods, of Virginia, "for ye finding of the ebbing and flowing of ye waters behinde the mountains in order to ye discovery of ye South Sea." These men, with an Appomattox Indian and one servant and five horses, started from the Appomattox town in Virginia on Friday, September 1, 1671, crossed the mountains and descended to what is known as the falls of the Kanawha, where they marked some trees with marking-irons on September 17th. They returned to the Appomattox town on Sunday morning, October 1st.

In 1674 Capt. Botts made another tour through the same country. As early as 1715 Father Marmet, at Kaskaskia, wrote to the governor of Canada that "the encroaching English were building forts on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers;" and, though this is incorrect, it shows the presence of the English in the vicinity at that time. "Gov. Spottswood, of Virginia, made an effort, as early as 1711, to resist French encroachments, by attempting to establish the line of Virginia settlements far enough to the west to interrupt the contemplated chain of communication between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico. For this purpose he also caused the passes of the mountains to be examined; desired to promote settlements beyond them, and sought to concentrate within his province bands of friendly Indians. Finding other measures unavailing, he planned the incorporation of a Virginia Indian company, which, from the emoluments of the monopoly of the traffic, should sustain forts in the western country. Disappointed by the determined opposition of the people to a privileged company, he was still earnest to resist the encroachments of the French. But from Williamsburg to Kaskaskia the distance was too wide; and though, by a journey across the mountains, the right of Virginia might be sustained, yet no active resistance would be possible till the posts of the two nations should be nearer." In 1719 Gov. Keith urged upon the lords of trade the erection of a fort on Lake Erie. No settlements, however, had as yet been made in the territory embraced within the limits of Allegheny county; and little precise knowledge was had of the geography of that section of country.

But a short time before the middle of the last century greater activity began to be manifested; land companies were formed, and adventurers began to look wistfully to the country immediately west of the mountains. But the mountains themselves presented a barrier to the progress of settlement. Though not elevated, the land on their summit was not so well suited for agricultural purposes as that on the hills and in the valleys beyond; yet, unless the consent of the Indians could first be obtained and forts erected for the protection of the pioneers against the inconstant and vacillating savages, it would be impossible to occupy the land, even granting that the formality of an extinction of the Indian claim had been effected, both on account of the rapacity of the whites and the reluctance with which the Indians saw their hunting-grounds come into possession of the palefaces. Companies might be formed and lands located, but no permanent settlements could be effected without protection.

The savages naturally enough tolerated the traders for the need they had of them, and they on their part were not slow in perceiving the advantages they could derive from traffic with the simple, unsophisticated natives. They were, in fact, an early and natural outgrowth of the eastern colonies, and they penetrated the pathless wilderness far in advance of the foremost settlements. Though paying little heed to the laws enacted to restrain their greed for gain, they did not wholly forget their allegiance to the nation that had fostered them; and they generally prepared the way for the hospitable reception of the more permanent class of the frontier community. The more adventurous of this class had already reached the lakes on the north and the Miami on the west, and suggested the plan by which the English could hope more successfully to contest the possession of the Ohio valley with the French.

The gradual occupation of the country east of the mountains seemed to have brought the time for the settlement of the territory west of them; and a number of land companies were formed, the most important of which was the Ohio Company, organized in 1748 by Thomas Lee, president of the Virginia assembly, Lawrence and Arthur Washington, and ten other Virginians, who, with a Mr. Hanbury of London, joined in a petition to the crown for the grant of an extensive tract of land in the Ohio valley. Their petition was favorably received, and they were granted five hundred thousand acres of land south of the Ohio and between the Monongahela and the Great Kanawha, with the further privilege of locating also north of that river. The company was required to pay no quitrent for ten years, but must select two-thirds of its territory at once, and at its own cost construct and garrison a fort. Other companies also came into existence, but soon died out.

Negotiations had already been commenced with the Indians for the two-fold purpose of preserving friendly relations with them and of obtaining permission to erect one or more forts on the Ohio for the protection of the traders and pioneers. These would serve also to check the threatened encroachments



Félix Arnaud

of the French till possession should be gradually taken of the country, and the Indians, seeing themselves no longer able to hold it, would sell it, as they had other large tracts east of the mountains; for the boast that Pennsylvania never took any of the lands of the Indians without paying for them is to a great extent an empty mockery. The people of the province first occupied the lands and then purchased them from the natives, who thought it better to sell for something than be driven off for nothing; the taking possession of the lands and keeping possession was a foregone conclusion, the obtaining of a title for them was a secondary consideration. The Indians were not slow to see this, and frequently protested; and their threatening attitude at times alarmed the colonies. The fears of the latter were only too well founded; for the colonies were still weak, while the power of the natives had not yet been broken. At the treaty of July 7, 1742, Canassatego introduced the claim of the Indians to the lands in Maryland, desiring to know what had been done in the matter, saying to the commissioners: "You will inform the persons whose people are seated on our lands that that country belongs to us by right of conquest—we have bought it with our blood and taken it from our enemies in a fair war; we expect such consideration as the land is worth; press him to send us a positive answer; let him say *yes* or *no;* if he says *yes*, we will treat with him; if *no*, we are able to do ourselves justice, and we will do it by going to take payment ourselves." This threat led to the convention at Lancaster, one of the most important held with the natives within the limits of our state. The preliminaries were arranged by Conrad Weiser, the Pennsylvania colonial interpreter, who met the delegates of the Six Nations at Lancaster, with the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, June 22, 1744. The conference lasted twelve days; did little credit to the commissioners, who distributed intoxicants very freely, and kept the Indians constantly more or less under their influence; and the result was that, while they gained their point, they gave occasion for bitter complaints for years to come, and have left a stain on their memory that would be a dark page in our history if it were not that such stains are so common. The good will of the Six Nations was secured for a time to the English and against the French, and a stimulus was given to settlement east of the mountains. But the occupation of the valley of the Ohio was still desired, and negotiations were carried on, by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, looking to the erection of forts and the taking possession of the lands.

The first person to meet the Indians on the Ohio as the representative of the colony of Pennsylvania was Conrad Weiser, who was commissioned by Anthony Palmer, president of the executive council, in August, 1748, to treat with the Indians at Logstown. He was at the same time made the bearer of valuable presents, which had been promised the representatives of the Indians in the previous November. Among other instructions which he received were these: "You are to use the utmost diligence in acquiring a perfect knowledge

of the number, situation, disposition and strength of all the Indians in or near those parts, whether they be friends, neutrals, or enemies, and be very particular in knowing the temper and influence of the tribes of Indians who send deputies to receive you." He was also to strive earnestly to turn the Indians against the French and attach them to the English cause, and to use the utmost diligence to ascertain the movements and designs of the French. In his investigation, which was to be thorough, the instructions remind him that: "You are not to satisfy yourself with generalities, but inform yourself truly and fully of the real disposition of the Indians, and what dependence can be had on them for the security of this province, and for the total prevention of hostilities within our limits. . . . You are to take special care not to disoblige the Indians, or in any wise diminish their heartiness for his Majesty's cause against the French. You will therefore speak to them by themselves, and give them such a quantity of goods as upon their present temper and the frankness of their submission you shall think they deserve." Having made all necessary arrangements, Weiser set out from his home in Berks county, crossed the Susquehanna, and came by Huntingdon, or Standing Stone as it was then called, to Frankstown, about three miles down the Juniata from the spot occupied by the present Hollidaysburg, of which he makes this quaint entry in his journal: "August 20th. Came to Frank's Town, but saw no houses." Crossing the mountains, he continued by a western route for a distance, and then, turning to the southwest, crossed the Kiskiminetas, a few miles above its mouth, and pursued his journey till he reached the Allegheny twenty miles above its confluence with the Monongahela. On the 27th he dined with the Seneca queen, Aliquippa, at Shannopinstown, on the east bank of the Allegheny about two miles above its mouth, and the same evening arrived at Logstown, where he immediately set about the execution of the task assigned him by the executive council. His efforts were successful in strengthening the bond of friendship between the colony and the various tribes, and winning them from their adherence to the French. The presents were next distributed, and the conference broke up. He returned September 20th, and gave in his report of the proceedings. From this time communication between the east and the Indians on the Ohio became frequent.

But the French were not in the meantime idle spectators of the action of the English. Claiming by the right of discovery all the lands drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, they fixed the limits of their possessions at the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and prepared to make good their claim by the erection of a line of fortifications that should extend from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Mississippi. It is not the intention to enter in this place into a discussion of the claim made by some writers in favor of La Salle's discovery of the Allegheny and upper Ohio in the winter of 1669–70; it is highly improbable, and the best authorities reject it. The better to become acquainted with the geography of the country, drive out the English

traders, and secure the attachment of the Indians, the governor-general of Canada despatched Louis de Céloron, in the summer of 1749, with a detachment of soldiers and friendly Indians, to make an excursion down the Allegheny and Ohio. His mission, as he acknowledges in the journal of the expedition, was but partially successful; everywhere he found a strong feeling in favor of the English; and he was on more than one occasion in danger of being attacked, notwithstanding the strength of the detachment under his command. The first symptoms of the struggle that was inevitable between the French and English began to manifest themselves, but the treatment of this part of our subject will be reserved for a future chapter.

George Croghan, with the Indian interpreter, Andrew Montour, was again with the tribes at Logstown in December, 1749, where he found that the French had endeavored, but without success, to win the natives to their cause. The Indians were at that time in favor of the English erecting a fort somewhere on the headwaters of the Ohio to protect their traders against the French. Croghan was again sent with presents by the governor of Pennsylvania in the early part of the following year, and the journal which he kept of his conference with the chiefs is still extant. The half-breed, Joncaire, who was the agent of the French, was there at the same time; but his overtures were contemptuously rejected by the chiefs of the Six Nations. As usual, the Indians signified their desire to trade with the colonists, but not to part with their lands.

Measures having for their object the settling of families south of the Ohio were now inaugurated by the Ohio Company, as a preliminary to which they sent Christopher Gist, a noted adventurer, to explore the country. On the last day of October, 1750, he left the frontier of civilization, crossed the mountains by the Juniata and Kiskiminetas route, and came to Shannopinstown. Thence he proceeded to Logstown, but it is remarkable that in doing so he passed down the north side of the Allegheny, behind what is now known as Monument hill, in Allegheny City, and thus remained ignorant of the existence of the Monongahela river, which forms its junction with the Allegheny at that point. From Logstown he proceeded by way of the mouth of the Beaver to the Muskingum, where he met Croghan. Parting from him in January, 1751, he explored the country to the mouth of the Scioto, and thence across the Little Miami to the larger stream of the same name. From there he retraced his steps to the Ohio, where he checked his course and ascended the valley of the Kentucky river, where he found a pass to the Blue Stone, and returned to his principals by way of the Roanoke. In the November following he is found in another expedition, but this time in the country south of the Ohio, which he explored as far as the Great Kanawha during the winter.

In April, 1751, Croghan was again at Logstown, and obtained formal permission for the English to erect a fort at the mouth of the Monongahela.

This, from motives of economy, the Pennsylvania assembly refused to do. In fact each of the colonies sought to evade the burden of securing the valley of the Ohio, though all recognized the necessity of doing so, and the propriety of losing no time in the matter. The proprietaries and assembly of Pennsylvania tossed the subject from one to the other in fruitless disputes as to where the responsibility rested. New York would remonstrate with the governor of Canada; and Virginia, limited in resources, was equally reluctant to assume the expense involved in such an undertaking. The key to the Ohio valley was the forks of the Ohio river, and Virginia's accessibility and the extent of her charter claims at length devolved the initiative upon her.

In the meantime the French were steadily pushing their claims, and the dexterity with which they were generally able to manage the Indians, as well as the important fact that they did not want to occupy the country, but only to hold dominion over it and monopolize the Indian trade, enabled them to win the natives, and to turn them against the English, whom they never really loved, but with whom they saw they could trade with advantage. Time wore on, and the spring of 1753 saw the French actively engaged in carrying out their purpose of erecting a chain of forts through the west. Presqu' Isle and Le Bœuf, in Northwestern Pennsylvania, were built in the early part of that year.

Before entering upon the important history of the struggle between the French and English for the possession of the rich valley of the Ohio, and the key to it, the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, a hasty glance will be cast at the progress made thus far in planting settlements west of the mountains. Prior to the occupation of the forks of the Ohio by the French the territory west of the Alleghenies had become familiar to the colonists, thanks to the land-grabbers, traders, and other adventurers; and a number of frontier cabins sent their curling smoke toward the sky through the forest trees. Céloron informs us, in the journal of his expedition, that he found an English trading-house on the Allegheny some distance above the mouth of Oil creek, and that of John Fraser, the gunsmith, at the mouth of French creek. There were also several cabins in the vicinity of the forks, one standing at the present Sharpsburg, another at Emsworth, below Allegheny City, one in the vicinity of Sewickley, besides others. The most important settlement, however, was that of Christopher Gist at the spot on the Chestnut ridge known as Dunbar's Camp, which consisted of about a dozen families. Such was the condition of the territory embraced within the limits of Allegheny county at the date of the commencement of the French war, a contest of vast importance, not only to the colonies but to the world.

CHAPTER II.

CONTEST FOR THE OHIO VALLEY.

War-Clouds—French and English Claims—Defeat of the Colonial Forces—Gen. Braddock's Defeat—Gen. Forbes' Operations—Destruction of Fort Duquesne—End of French Rule in Pennsylvania.

THE rising mists of war alluded to at the close of the last chapter soon became threatening clouds, growing more dark and lowering every moment. It is not the intention to enter into a lengthy account of the complications of European politics, or the circumstances that led to a declaration of war between France and England, so disastrous for the former in the loss of her possessions on this side of the Atlantic, and scarcely less so for the latter in schooling her colonists in the art of war, removing by the destruction of French power the only check she had on their dependence, and training a leader for them whose name is as imperishable as the everlasting hills, the illustrious Washington. To every reflecting mind a struggle between the two powers over their American possessions was inevitable. Time might be required before the cloud of war should burst upon the New World, but that time was certain to come, and it could not be long delayed. The pioneers cared little what disposition might be made by the crowned heads of old Europe of the territory here. Being an agricultural people, they must in the nature of things move westward, slowly, it might be, and frequently checked and driven back by the natives; but move they would, and no power could resist them.

By the treaty of Utrecht, signed April 11, 1713, England acquired large tracts of territory from the French in America; but by far the most important of these was that lying south of Lake Ontario, upon which the Six Nations lived, and which included a recognition of that famous confederation as English subjects. This grant not only curtailed the territory of the French, but also cut off all hope of a direct line of communication with the valley of the Mississippi, and left their route by way of the lakes open to attack. Still further, this concession made the English heirs to the Iroquois conquests in the west, an advantage of the first importance, which they ultimately improved. As yet, however, they seemed utterly indifferent to the possession of the interior. The charters of the seaboard colonies granted the territory "from sea to sea," but, separate in organization, and jealous of each other, as well as of the crown, their policy was narrowed and their strength weakened. Living by agriculture

and trade, their expansion, though certain, was necessarily slow. A powerful incentive for the speedy acquisition of territory for actual settlement in the present was thus lacking during the early period of English colonial history, and for more than a century their western boundary was the mountains. The French, on the other hand, were greedy of dominion, but not for purposes of settlement. Each nation eyed the other with jealousy as it gazed on the wide expanse of country between the Alleghenies and the great river of the west. The treaty of Utrecht had effected no permanent peace between them, but only a truce which each was taking advantage of to prepare for whatever further developments time might have in store. It defined nothing; settled nothing permanently with regard to their possessions in the New World. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, concluded in October, 1748, as far as it referred to America only left the possessions of the respective powers "the same as before the war." This was but an evasion of the point at issue, which sooner or later must demand adjudication; and it left a peaceful adjustment of conflicting claims raised by the former treaty out of the question.

It is difficult to describe accurately the geographical scope of the early French and English claims in America. Generally stated, the former included the entire basin of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi and the extensive region around the great lakes; but the details of this broad claim were as ill defined in the minds of the claimants as they were in those of the English. In Western Pennsylvania the Allegheny mountains formed a natural boundary, which was fixed upon by the French as the western limits of their rival in that section. The terms of the various charters were more or less vague, as has been stated; and while the colonies were united in disputing the pretensions of the French, they had disputes, sometimes very bitter and long continued, among themselves. Indeed, might was the only recognized basis of right everywhere in the New World, and each nation was eager to anticipate the other in establishing its power within the coveted limits before trying conclusions. Many circumstances united in transferring the inevitable struggle between the rivals to the valley of the Ohio; and here it is that we shall briefly review the actions of the two great nations.

Taking up the history of this section of country at the point where it was dropped at the close of the last chapter, it will be remembered that at the beginning of the year 1754 a few colonists' cabins began to appear on the western side of the Allegheny mountains, and principally along the course of the rivers, which gave evidence of awakening activity in extending the border settlements. Negotiations were also being actively carried on with the aborigines, with the odds apparently in favor of the English; permission had been obtained for erecting a fort on the headwaters of the Ohio; and, all things considered, the prospects were as encouraging as could be expected. But the agents of the French were also on the scene; and to their acknowledged superior tact in managing the Indians they added the argument, which the conduct

of their rivals only tended to confirm, that the English were after the hunting-grounds of the Indians, and were going to force them back, little by little, as they had done east of the mountains. Add to this that the French had already built two forts in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, with a view of connecting Lake Erie with the Allegheny river by means of Le Bœuf river, or French creek, as it has since been called; and that they were negotiating with the Indians for the site of another fort at the confluence of the two streams, thus aiming at securing communication by water from the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, as well as from the lakes, with the coveted strategic point, the forks of the Ohio, which they hoped soon to grasp. Quietly they were preparing a fleet of canoes and batteaux to carry their forces down the Beautiful river, and with a favorable stage of water, such as was naturally to be expected in the spring, they could reach the forks in less than two days, the distance being only 124 miles, and before word of their approach could be sent across the mountains. Once in possession, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to dislodge them; for before troops could be brought from the east of the mountains, over which a road must first be opened for their passage, a strong fortification could be erected at the forks, forces could be concentrated from Detroit, the Illinois country and the forts to the north; and in the meantime the enemy could be harassed on the march.

The colonies were not insensible to the dangers to which they were exposed; but apathy and a lack of harmony prevented concerted action. New York had sufficient to engage her attention in protecting her own frontier from the inroads of the French, who lay along so wide a stretch of her border; and in Pennsylvania there existed a protracted quarrel between the proprietaries and the assembly, in which the object seemed to be first to beat the governor and then fight the French. It was only the Scotch governor of Virginia, Robert Dinwiddie, who took the cause of the crown in hand. Acting upon instructions received from the mother-country, he prepared to examine into the movements and purposes of the enemy, as the territory around the headwaters of the Ohio, to which their movements were directed, lay within the charter claim of the Old Dominion. For the arduous task of investigating the actions of the French he selected a man who, though scarcely beyond the years of boyhood, was equal to the important duty assigned him, being no other than George Washington, whose training in the art of war was to be perfected mainly in the territory now engaging our attention. At that time he was one of the three commanders of the militia of Virginia. He received his instructions and credentials on the 30th of October, 1753, and was ordered to proceed with all convenient dispatch to Logstown, where he should consult with the Indians, and learn what he could of the designs of the French, and the best route by which he could reach their nearest fort. His interesting journal of the expedition is preserved, from which it is learned that he arrived at Will's creek, where the city of Cumberland, Md., now stands, November 14th, whence he proceeded to

Gist's plantation on the Chestnut ridge. Taking that fearless explorer with him, he reached Logstown on the 23d, after pausing to examine the land at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and the site three miles further down on the southern bank of the Ohio where the Indians wanted the traders to erect a fort. But the site did not please Washington so well as that at the forks. It was not until the 30th that he was able, after much time spent in deliberation, to induce a small number of Indians to accompany him to the French post. The party arrived at Venango, at the mouth of French creek, December 4th, where, after wine had been drunk deeply, the French began to talk freely of their determination and ability to descend the river with the opening of spring, and take possession of the entire valley. Making careful notes of all that he saw and heard, Washington set out on his journey to Fort Le Bœuf, where he should meet the commander of the forts and deliver his message. But he encountered no little difficulty in keeping the Indians sober, and preventing them from being influenced by the wily Joncaire. He finally got under way on the 7th, and reached the terminus of his journey four days later. He remained at Le Bœuf till the 23d, occupying himself in keeping the Indians sober, preventing them from being drawn over to the cause of the enemy, making close observations and taking copious notes of what passed under his notice, and attending the councils for the transaction of the business upon which he had been sent. It was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in getting his party on the road to return, but he at length succeeded. Arriving at the forks on the 29th, he continued his journey, and reached Williamsburg on the 16th of January, 1754.

With the return of Washington the colonists were not only assured of the intentions of the French but also of their ability to carry them into execution unless the most prompt and energetic measures were taken to prevent it. And these the colonists were not disposed to adopt. The matter was left entirely in the hands of Virginia; and Capt. William Trent was appointed to lead out a detachment of soldiers and workmen to build a fort with all dispatch at the forks. Washington had met, on his return, the vanguard of these forces, consisting of a train of packhorses with materials for the fort; but it was doubtful whether it would arrive in time to throw up a fortification, as the movements of the enemy depended on the opening of the river, which might take place at any time. Trent arrived at the forks on the 17th of February, 1754, from which dates the permanent occupation by the whites of the spot upon which the city of Pittsburgh now stands. Work was immediately commenced on a fort at the confluence of the rivers; but the small number of men engaged on it, together with the severity of the season, retarded its progress, and the spring opened to find it only partially completed, and with no garrison to make a successful defense against such a force as that of the French.

The French had been very active on the upper waters of the Allegheny during the winter. Finding the Indians too much opposed to the building of



James O'Hara

a fort at the mouth of French creek, in the autumn of 1753 the greater part of the soldiers were sent back to pass the winter in Canada, leaving the two forts already erected garrisoned by a small force, while the shrewd Joncaire was left with the Indians at their village of Ganagara'hare, where the town of Franklin now stands, to spend the winter with them and endeavor to obtain their consent for building the desired fort at that place. His efforts were successful; the fortification was undertaken without opposition early in the spring, and the work was pushed forward with so much energy that it was completed before the middle of April. The object of these forts was not so much to form centers of defensive or aggressive warfare as depots for the stores landed from the lakes for transportation to the lower waters of the Allegheny, where the seat of war was soon to be located; and for that reason they were not remarkable for either strength or engineering skill. Their occupants, with the exception of a small garrison, were generally workingmen, but this was more especially true of Le Bœuf, at the head of canoe navigation on French creek, where the canoes and batteaux were prepared for the transportation of troops, provisions and munitions of war down the river. This part of the French operations was, properly speaking, only the preparation for what they had in view; the real work was to be performed at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela, a most important affair, which is now to engage our attention.

With the opening of spring the French marshaled their forces to the number of about one thousand, including French Canadians, and Indians of various tribes, with eighteen pieces of cannon, in all a flotilla of about sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, and descended the Allegheny. Arriving on the evening of the 16th of April, under the command of Capt. Contrecœur, they summoned Ensign Edward Ward, who commanded in the temporary absence of Trent, to an immediate surrender. Having only thirty-three men with him, he was reluctantly compelled to obey. The 17th has frequently been given as the date of the surrender, but this is an error, as is proven by the document itself. This summons, being an important historical document, is reproduced entire. It may also be taken as a fair sample of the fulsome style in use at that early day, and as such it will be as interesting as it is instructive.

A SUMMONS.

By Order of Monsieur Contrecœur, Captain of the Companiés of the Detachment of the French Marine, Commander-in-Chief of His Most Christian Majesty's Troops, now on the Beautiful River, to the Commander of Those of the King of Great Britain, at the Mouth of the River Monongahela.

Sir—Nothing can surprise me more than to see you attempt a settlement upon the lands of the king, my master, which obliges me now, sir, to send you this gentleman, Chevalier Le Mercier, captain of the artillery of Canada, to know of you, sir, by virtue of what authority you are come to fortify yourself within the dominions of the king, my

master. This action seems so contrary to the last treaty of peace, at Aix-la-Chapelle, between his most Christian majesty and the king of Great Britain, that I do not know to whom to impute such an usurpation, as it is incontestable that the lands situated along the Beautiful river belong to his most Christian majesty.

I am informed, sir, that your undertaking has been concerted by none else than by a company, who have more in view the advantage of a trade than to endeavor to keep the union and harmony which subsists between the two crowns of France and Great Britain, although it is as much the interest, sir, of your nation as ours, to preserve it.

Let it be as it will, sir, if you come out into this place, charged with orders, I summon you in the name of the king, my master, by virtue of orders which I have got from my general, to retreat peaceably with your troops from off the lands of the king, and not to return, or else I shall find myself obliged to fulfill my duty, and compel you to it. I hope, sir, you will not defer an instant, and that you will not force me to the last extremity. In that case, sir, you may be persuaded that I will give orders that there shall be no damage done by my detachment.

I prevent you, sir, from asking me one hour of delay, nor to wait for my consent to receive orders from your governor. He can give none within the dominions of the king, my master. Those I have received of my general are my laws, so that I can not depart from them.

On the contrary, sir, if you have not got orders, and only come to trade, I am sorry to tell you, that I can not avoid seizing you, and to confiscate your effects to the use of the Indians, our children, allies and friends, as you are not allowed to carry on a contraband trade. It is for this reason, sir, that we stopped two Englishmen last year, who were trading upon our lands; moreover, the king, my master, asks nothing but his right; he has not the least intention to trouble the good harmony and friendship which reigns between his majesty and the king of Great Britain.

The governor of Canada can give proof of his having done his utmost endeavors to maintain the perfect union which reigns between two friendly princes. As he had learned that the Iroquois and the Nipissings of the Lake of the Two Mountains had struck and destroyed an English family, toward Carolina, he has barred up the road, and forced them to give him a little boy belonging to that family, and which M. Ulerich, a merchant of Montreal, has carried to Boston; and what is more, he has forbid the savages from exercising their accustomed cruelty upon the English, our friends.

I could complain bitterly, sir, of the means taken all last winter to instigate the Indians to accept the hatchet and strike us, while we were striving to maintain peace. I am well persuaded, sir, of the polite manner in which you will receive M. Le Mercier, as well out of regard to his business as his distinction and personal merit. I expect you will send him back with one of your officers, who will bring me a precise answer. As you have got some Indians with you, sir, I join with M. Le Mercier an interpreter, that he may inform them of my intentions upon that subject.

I am, with great regard, sir,

Your most humble and most ob't serv't,

CONTRECŒUR.

Done at our camp, April 16th, 1754.*

On the morning of the 17th the colonial soldiers were permitted to withdraw; and they went up the Monongahela to the mouth of the Redstone creek, where the Ohio Company had a trading-post.

The die was cast; the two nations were at war, although it had not been formally declared. The French followed up with alacrity the advantages they had gained. The fort was completed early in June, and named Duquesne,

*Craig's "History of Pittsburgh," pp. 23–25.

in honor of the governor-general of Canada; troops from the Illinois country were hastily brought up the Ohio to increase its garrison; spies were sent among the neighboring Indian tribes to tell them of the triumph of the French and win them back to their cause; and a close watch was kept of the movements of the colonial forces.

Washington was at Will's creek pushing forward the preparations to reinforce the frontier fort, when the news of its capture was brought him. Scouts continued to bring information of the enemy's movements, but the tedious preparations for the march were not allowed to cease. The line of march lay over a broken, mountainous country, to the north of Redstone creek, and thence down through the country to the mouth of the Monongahela. Roads had to be cut for the artillery and provision trains, and progress was made at the slow rate of from two to four miles a day. On the 27th of May the English had reached a place known as the Great Meadows, when the scouts brought word that the French forces were in the vicinity. Washington, fearing a surprise, started out on the following morning to ascertain the strength of enemy, when an engagement took place in which the French lost their commander, M. de Jumonville, and nine men, the Americans losing but one. This was the first act of open hostility between the regularly arrayed forces of the two nations in the valley of the Ohio, and it was held by the French as the commencement of the war. The march of the colonial forces was continued without further incident until the latter part of June, when the report came in that the enemy was approaching in full force. A council of war was held, and it was resolved to retreat to a more defensible point. The Great Meadows was reached on the 1st of July, and here the exhausted condition of the provincials determined Washington to take a stand. Here, as he reported, with nature's assistance, he made a good entrenchment, and prepared a charming field for an encounter, to which, owing to the circumstances in which his people were placed, he gave the name of Fort Necessity. The enemy appeared on the 3d, and opened the attack. For nine hours an ineffectual resistance was made against overwhelming odds, when a capitulation was agreed upon, the colonials being permitted to retire with everything save the artillery, only one piece of which they were allowed to take with them. This action was one of the causes assigned by George II for a declaration of war. For Washington it was perhaps the most humiliating scene in his entire career. How differently he celebrated the Fourth of July forty years later! But reverses sometimes bring out better than success what is in a man.

With this victory on the part of the French the whole frontier became exposed to their inroads; the Indians who till then had faltered were won over to the French; the settlements were in the utmost alarm, and a series of murderous incursions was begun, and continued for four years, checked for a brief space by the march of Gen. Braddock, only to burst forth with rekindled fury

after his disastrous defeat. The massacred pioneers, the smoldering ruins of their frontier cabins, and the large number of prisoners taken, some to be tortured at the stake with the utmost refinement of savage cruelty, others to live in degradation worse than slavery, to be rescued years later by a Bouquet, or to die of hardship and exposure, tell the tale of the relentless fury of the natives. How far the French are to be held responsible for the blood that was shed and the barbarities inflicted it were difficult to determine; but the scenes described by such prisoners as James Smith seem to attach some blame at least to them.

The colonists were powerless to dislodge the French from their stronghold at the forks, or to keep them in check on the frontier so long as they held it; and the season was too far advanced to expect assistance from the mother-country. Besides, England and France, though both were actively preparing for war, professed to be at peace. Thus matters stood at the close of this disastrous year, only to be followed, could the future have been penetrated, by a year still more disastrous. Negotiations between the two nations continued in Europe. France proposed to restore the American boundary lines as they had been before the war of the Spanish succession, and refer all matters of dispute to the commissioners at Paris; England refused to go back to the treaty of Utrecht. France rejected this basis of discussion, and offered another compromise—that both nations should retire from the country between the Alleghenies and the Ohio. To this England agreed, stipulating, however, that the French should destroy all their forts on the Ohio and its branches; but this the French refused to accept. Like nearly all such negotiations, it was an attempt on the part of each nation to outwit the other, and on the part of both to conceal, rather than manifest, their real intentions. The insincerity of the desire they mutually expressed to preserve peaceful relations is seen in the fact that, though the decision referred to was not reached till the latter part of March, 1755, yet in February Gen. Braddock had landed in Virginia in command of a strong force, with additional powers to compel the colonists to join him in an expedition for the reduction of all the French posts on the frontier. French fleets, too, with provisions and men, were on the ocean, crowding every sail to come to the rescue. But war was not even yet declared. Braddock had planned a threefold campaign against the enemy's posts—in Nova Scotia, at Crown Point and Niagara, by way of Fort Duquesne. He did not, indeed, meditate the conquest of Canada, but simply acted in obedience to his instructions to resist encroachments on English territory. It is not the intention to give in this place an account of these several expeditions, but to treat only of the one which was sent into Western Pennsylvania.

Gen. Braddock was everywhere beset with difficulties, which retarded his movements and ruffled his by no means placid temper. He had, besides, a contempt for everything colonial, which he made no effort to conceal. This antipathy was not without its effects on the colonial troops, who, besides

being trained to Indian warfare, knew it to be the best, and felt that a leader trained according to other methods must find himself at sea among the redskins. This ignorance of Braddock's, coupled with his peculiar disposition, caused him to make numerous blunders, none of which escaped the attention of the self-reliant frontiersmen. Among the forces under the immediate command of the general were two regiments commanded respectively by Sir Peter Halket and Col. Thomas Dunbar, and which were attended with a suitable train of artillery. The landing in Virginia instead of Pennsylvania was the first of a series of unfortunate mistakes, as neither adequate forage, provision nor transportation could be easily procured; and it is said that, if the latter province had been selected as the point of debarkation, a saving of forty thousand pounds would have been effected, and the march shortened by six weeks. It is well known that when the army was detained at Will's creek for lack of means of transportation the general was only relieved by resources drawn from Pennsylvania. The general established his headquarters at Alexandria, and spent the time from February 20th to the middle of April in elaborating his plans and preparing his forces to move to the rendezvous at Will's creek. The army reached that point after a tedious march of four weeks, and there received such forces from New York and Virginia as raised the number in the command to two thousand men. Here it was that he encountered the most exasperating difficulties. Instead of the one hundred and fifty wagons and three hundred horses promised him, with ample supplies of forage and provisions, he found only fifteen wagons, hardly a third of the horses expected, and a scanty supply of damaged provisions. It was only by the tact and influence of Dr. Franklin that he was finally rescued from his trying position. He began to feel keenly the effect of his constant disparagement of the provincial officers and militia; but his eyes were not opened, and he made no effort to correct his mistake. Indeed it is much to the credit of the colonial officers and men that they did not utterly abandon a leader who was so little able to conceal the contempt in which he held them. He declared that he saw little courage in them, and expected only indifferent military service from them. Besides, he had orders from England that all officers of whatever rank bearing royal commissions were to take precedence of those holding commission under the provincial governments. Such arbitrary folly gave great offense to the provincials, both officers and men; and among others, even Washington, whose self-possession never forsook him, threw up his commission, but without abandoning the expedition. While no one at all acquainted with the history of Gen. Braddock has ever doubted his courage or bravery, all agree that a worse choice could hardly have been made of a leader. Another and, if possible, a greater blunder was the contempt in which Braddock held the enemy he was sent to conquer.

Space can not be given for a full account of this important expedition; but it is necessary to know the leader of it, if we want to arrive at a correct esti-

mate of the cause of his disastrous failure, by which the enemies, not only of England and the colonies, but of humanity itself, were emboldened to perpetrate deeds of cruelty which are an indelible stain upon the pages of the world's history. With what feeling do the Americans of to-day compare these words of Braddock to Franklin, who in his inimitable way attempted to give the general a timely warning: "The savages may be a formidable foe to your raw American militia, but upon the king's regular and disciplined troops it is impossible they should make any impression," with the account of his ignominious defeat and tragic death within a few miles of the enemy he so much despised?

The superiority of Washington's judgment appeared here, as on so many other occasions, and had his advice been followed the result of the expedition would doubtless have been other than it was. Accustomed to travel in the backwoods, he advised a rapid march by such trails as could be made practicable for an army with a pack-train; but the general, unable or unwilling to accommodate himself to circumstances, determined to proceed upon the plan to which he had been accustomed in his European campaigns. Five hundred men were sent forward to Little Meadows to open a wagon-road, and store provisions, following closely Nemackolin's path, of which mention has already been made. Sir Peter Halket followed with the first division of the army; but some delays intervened before the general was in motion with the second. The balance of the army, under Col. Thomas Dunbar, was left behind to follow by slower marches. Owing to the difficulty of making a road the army moved slowly, leaving the enemy time to concentrate his forces. On the 30th of June the army crossed the Youghiogheny river at Stewart's crossing, about half a mile below the present town of Connellsville, and held a council of war to determine upon future movements. It was resolved not to await the arrival of Dunbar, but to push forward with the forces composing the first detachment. The route of the army lay toward the headwaters of Turtle creek, which it struck and followed till near the mouth, when it took a southern course to avoid the steep hills, and came to the Monongahela a little below the mouth of the Youghiogheny. Here the troops arrived on the morning of July 9th. The river was crossed, and the army moved down the western bank to a point opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, where the second fording was to be made. The general, not doubting that French spies were watching his movements, made this fording in such a manner as to present his forces to the best advantage, and make a deep impression of the strength of his command; and Washington, who had been detained by sickness, and but lately joined the advance, declared in after life that it was the grandest spectacle he had ever witnessed. It was about noon, and the last of the forces reached the eastern bank of the river before 1 o'clock. The soldiers were in the best of spirits, and the playing of the July sun upon their polished weapons seemed but to be a reflection of the cheerfulness and hope that animated them. Only ten miles, and victory, with rest and the spoils, was theirs.

The French had kept themselves accurately informed of the movements of the English; but what they should do under the circumstances was an inquiry to which no satisfactory answer was forthcoming. And here a question arises in regard to which there has long been great difference of opinion, namely: Who was in command of Fort Duquesne at that time? Some authorities affirm that it was Contrecœur, while others maintain that it was Beaujeu. The following entry in the register kept in the chapel of the fort places the question beyond doubt:

> In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the ninth of July, was killed in the battle fought with the English, and the same day as above, Mr. Léonel Daniel, Esquire, Sieur de Beaujeu, captain of infantry, commander of Fort Duquesne and of the army, who was aged about forty-five years, having been at confession and performed his devotions the same day. His remains were interred on the twelfth of the same month, in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful river, and that with the customary ceremonies by us, Recollet priest, the undersigned chaplain of the king at the above-mentioned fort. In testimony whereof we have signed:
>
> Fr. Denys Baron, P. R., Chaplain.

The conflicting statements may perhaps be reconciled in one of two ways. Either Beaujeu had not yet assumed command, and then he is spoken of in the register as commander by anticipation, as one who held the commission but had not yet begun to exercise the duties of his office; or else he was actually in command, as is stated in the register, but, he being dead, Contrecœur could, without fear of contradiction, take the honor of victory to himself, and claim recognition from the home government for his eminent services. The reader need not be surprised at this statement, for it is well known that veracity was not one of the most eminent virtues of many of the first adventurers in the New World. Nor would the governor of Canada be likely to refuse to countenance the fraud, if proper influence were brought to bear upon him. The reader may choose for himself which of these two theories seems most probable; but whatever may be said of the commander at the time of the battle, it is certain that Contrecœur resumed command after that time. M. Dumas was the first subordinate officer under Beaujeu at the battle, and for his gallant conduct on the occasion he was promoted to succeed Contrecœur in the command of the fort and the army before the middle of the following September.

For the French to abandon the fort without a struggle was to abandon the valley of the Ohio without hope of again recovering it; yet the probabilities were against them. The Indians began to waver in their allegiance, and could not be relied on; while it appeared rash in the extreme to attack the trained forces of Great Britain with the small army at the fort. With difficulty Beaujeu prevailed on the Indians to join him; two days were spent in preparation; and it was not until the morning of the 9th that he, at the head of about two hundred and fifty French and Canadians and some six hundred Indians, set out to meet the enemy. The French had been so long delayed that the English

were crossing the river as they reached the ravine on the side of the hill that sloped toward the stream; and abandoning the idea of contesting the passage, Beaujeu disposed of his command in the ravines where it was entirely concealed from the English. The position selected by the French was admirably adapted to an ambuscade. Down the inclined surface which the English were ascending extended two ravines, beginning near each other at about one hundred and fifty yards from the foot of the hill, and extending in different directions till they terminated in the valley below. In these ravines the French and Indians were concealed and protected, they being from eight to ten feet deep, and sufficiently large to contain at least ten thousand men.

The signal for attack was the approach of the English to the place of concealment. The first onslaught was made on the front of the advancing column; but it was repelled by so heavy a return from the British that the Indians at once showed signs of wavering. The French commander was killed at the first fire while bravely cheering on his men; but Dumas, rallying the Indians, directed them to attack the English on the flank while he maintained the resistance in the front with the white men of the force. The attack soon became general. The vanguard was thrown back upon its supports in confusion, leaving two pieces of artillery in the hands of the enemy, and throwing that portion of the British troops already engaged into a very exposed position. Braddock did not allow his men to go behind the trees and fight the Indians in their own way, but compelled them to march in a body, while the Indians spread themselves on every side behind trees and logs and whatever would afford them protection. Invisible, yet making the woods resound with their fiendish war-whoop, they fired with deadly aim at the compact body of the enemy. None of the English could say they saw a hundred of the enemy, and many of the officers who were in the heat of the engagement the whole time would not assert that they saw even one; and they could only fire at random in the direction from which they were fired upon. The combat continued for two hours with scarcely a change in the disposition of either side. The regulars, terrified by the yells of the Indians, and dispirited by a style of fighting such as they had never imagined, gathered themselves into a body, and fired at random. The officers bravely advanced, sometimes at the head of small bodies, sometimes separately, but were sacrificed by the soldiers, who refused to follow them, and who even fired upon them from the rear. Of eighty-six officers, twenty-six were killed, among whom was Sir Peter Halket, and thirty-seven were wounded, including Gage and the field officers. Of the men one-half were killed or wounded. Braddock braved every danger. Both his English aids were disabled early in the engagement, leaving Washington alone to distribute his orders. "I expected every moment to see him fall," said one whose eye was on him. He had two horses shot under him and four bullets through his coat, yet escaped without a wound. "Death," he wrote, "was leveling my companions on every side of me; but, by the all-powerful dispensation of Providence, I have been



W. Coggeshall

protected.'' Many persons predicted a great future for Washington, seeing, as they believed they did, that a special providence had him under its protection. The Virginia troops showed great valor, and of three companies scarcely thirty men were left alive. The regulars, having wasted their ammunition, broke and ran, leaving the artillery, provisions, baggage, and even the private papers of the general a prey to the enemy. All attempts to rally them were vain. After having five horses shot under him unharmed, and tempting fate by his heroic service in the face of the terrible discharge of the enemy's musketry, a ball entered his side, and Braddock was borne from the field mortally wounded. With the remnant of his command he was carried across the river, and the flight to Dunbar's camp on the Chestnut ridge was continued with all possible speed. Summing up the results of the battle, seven hundred and fourteen privates were killed or wounded, together with the army chaplain; while of the French and Indians only three officers and thirty men fell, and but as many more were wounded. On the 11th the retreating army reached the camp, which the news of the disaster had converted into a scene of confusion. On the following day the remaining artillery, stores and heavy baggage were destroyed and the retreat begun, Dunbar, who now assumed command, having determined to retire to Philadelphia for the winter. Braddock died on the 13th and was buried not far from the Great Meadows, where his grave may still be seen.

The French did not pursue the retreating army across the river; the plunder of the battle-field and the scalps proved too great an attraction for the savage allies; and with the exception of a visit to Dunbar's camp, they made no immediate effort to reap the full advantages of victory. Had they pursued the English they could have cut them utterly to pieces.

The effect of Braddock's defeat was widespread and disastrous to the colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia; and nothing could exceed the terror with which the news filled the frontier, and reached even to Philadelphia, where some too sanguine persons were actually engaged in collecting money to celebrate the victory they felt certain would soon be gained over the French. But where victory and deliverance had been confidently expected, consternation alone appeared, and the tomahawk and scalping-knife were already seen in imagination to glitter at every cabin door. Nor did it require a violent stretch of the imagination; for from that day there was no security for human life west of the Susquehanna. All that was ferocious in the breasts of the savages was roused to new life; the Canadians, not a few of whom were little less cruel, were ready to join them in the general devastation, while even the French soldiers felt a fresh impulse added to the race and national hatred with which they had for centuries regarded the Engish.

Whence was relief to be expected ? All the forces of the colonies, supposing that harmony reigned between them and between their respective governors and assemblies, would not be sufficient to check the elated victors; and assist-

ance could not be expected from the mother-country before the middle of another year. In May, 1756, George II declared war against France; and both as a protection of the colonies and a means of dividing the forces of the enemy he planned an American campaign. But its management was a pitiable manifestation of military impotence. The commander-in-chief, the Earl of Loudon, did not arrive till the latter part of July. The only single ray of light shed upon the page of this year's history emanated from the action of the colonial militia.

One path of the hostile Indians led from Kittanning east across the mountains, and down the Juniata; and it was felt that no security could be had till that base of supplies was destroyed. This was Kittanning, an important Indian town, situated on the east bank of the Allegheny river, fifty-five miles above the forks, where the town of the same name now stands. Lying on the line of communication between the east and the west, it was important for the Indians, and being on the route of the French from the lake to Fort Duquesne, it was no less so for them. It was known to the latter as Attiqué, and is mentioned as a considerable town in Céloron's journal. Col. John Armstrong, who commanded the forces that garrisoned the forts in the region of the Juniata, determined to strike a blow at this rendezvous, and the more so as it was the home of the noted Delaware chief, Capt. Jacobs, one of the most ferocious of the leaders of the savages against the frontier settlements. Hopes were also entertained of rescuing a large number of prisoners held by the Indians there. All necessary preparations having been made, Col. Armstrong set out from Fort Shirley, a frontier post situated on Aughwick creek a short distance southeast of Huntingdon, on the 30th of August, 1756, with a force of three hundred men. The course of the expedition led up the Juniata, across the mountains, and west by the well-known trail to the town. A march of four days brought the troops to the close vicinity of the place, unobserved, when one night they discovered a party on their path. Turning aside, they were enabled to come without further danger of alarm to the river. We can not pause to enter into details regarding this important engagement; suffice it to say that the town was destroyed, with its vast stores of ammunition, Capt. Jacobs was killed, many prisoners were rescued, and the enemy was frustrated in the execution of a well-planned attack on the frontier forts that was to have been undertaken in a few days. Col. Armstrong received a slight wound, but was enabled to lead off his forces with the most gratifying success. Altogether it must be regarded as the most successful expedition ever led against the enemy in this part of the country, and well did the colonel deserve to have the county in which it took place named after him, that future generations might revere his memory.

In the French account of the affair, which was dispatched to Canada the next day, the credit of leading the colonial forces is attributed to "Le Général Wachington," whose name was already a tower of strength on the frontier.

The results of this well-planned and admirably executed attack were not of lasting importance, for, though it broke up the great Indian stronghold in Western Pennsylvania, it counted for little in the struggle between the two most powerful nations of Europe for the possession of the valley of the Ohio. Its results were only temporary, and could not be followed up. The blow sustained by the savages gave the frontier only a moment's repose. The English forces in America were at that time under the command of an incompetent general, and the result was that the year 1757 only added to the disasters which had attended the British arms since the opening of the war. In the western part of our state the French and Indians had it all their own way; and whatever check they met with anywhere was from the provincials when they were permitted to follow the dictates of their own knowledge and experience, untrammeled by the arbitrary authority of leaders unacquainted with the tactics necessary to be adopted with the enemy they had to contend against. The territory around the headwaters of the Ohio received comparatively little attention this year, the efforts of the commander-in-chief being directed toward the reduction of the French posts at the head of Lake Champlain. At the end of the year the cause of the enemy seemed everywhere triumphant; and had it not been that Pitt was restored to the ministry, the situation of the colonies would have been truly deplorable. But with the opening of the spring of 1758, the presence of that great statesman began to be felt in the British councils, and signs of healthy activity began to appear in America. Loudon was recalled and Abercrombie, seconded by Lord Howe, succeeded him; and while Amherst and Wolfe were sent to join the fleet in the northeast, and the commander-in-chief directed the movements against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, Gen. John Forbes was placed in command of the army that was to operate in the west. With his campaign only are we concerned here; and considerable space must be given to its details, for with it ended the ascendancy of the French not only in the valley of the Ohio, but, it may be said, within the territory of the United States.

After long delays Forbes saw 1,250 Highlanders arrive from South Carolina. They were joined by 350 royal Americans. Pennsylvania, animated with an unusual military spirit, raised for the expedition 2,700 men. Their senior officer was John Armstrong. Virginia sent two regiments of about nineteen hundred men with Washington as their leader; yet vast as were the preparations Forbes would never, but for Washington, have reached the Ohio. "The Virginia chief, who at first was stationed at Fort Cumberland, clothed a part of his force in the hunting-shirt and the Indian blanket, which least impeded the progress of the soldiers through the forest, and he entreated that the army might advance promptly along Braddock's road. But the expedition was not merely a military enterprise; it was also the march of civilization toward the west, and was made memorable by the construction of a better avenue to the Ohio. This required long-continued labor. September had come before

Forbes, whose life was slowly ebbing, was borne on a litter as far as Raystown (now Bedford). But he preserved a clear head and a fine will, or, as he himself expressed it, was actuated by the spirit of William Pitt; and he decided to keep up the direct communication with Philadelphia as essential to present success and future security."*

At the same time the events of the year seemed to promise success to an embassy to the western Indians, if the proper messenger could be found. The influence of the Quakers, together with the campaign of Armstrong, had induced the Indians located in the eastern part of the province to confer with the whites at Easton in November, 1756. The contracting parties were Gov. Denny on the part of the province, and the noted Delaware chief, Tedyuscung, on the part of the aborigines. Each party was attended by a considerable retinue. When questioned as to the cause of the dissatisfaction and hostility of the Indians, the chief mentioned the overtures of the French and the ill-usage of the provincial authorities. He boldly declared that the very land on which they stood had been taken from the rightful owners by fraud, and not only had the country from Tohickon creek to Wyoming been thus taken, but several tracts in New Jersey had been similarly stolen from his people. And subsequently, when the Six Nations had given the Shawanese the country on the Juniata for a hunting-ground, with the full knowledge of the governor, the latter permitted settlers to encroach upon their lands. Again, in 1754, the governor had gone to Albany to purchase more lands of the Six Nations, describing the lands sought by points of the compass, which the Indians did not understand, and by the profusion of presents obtained grants for lands which the Iroquois did not intend to sell. When these things were known to the native occupants they declared they would no longer be friends with the English, who were trying to get all their country.

This council lasted nine days, and resulted in a treaty of peace between the two parties, and the former differences were amicably adjusted. Another council for settling certain other questions was held in July, 1757. These conferences did not, however, include the Indians on the Ohio, who were under the immediate influence of the French, but Tedyuscung promised to endeavor to bring them into friendly relations with the English. His efforts did not, however, avail, and the western tribes continued their hostilities. But in 1758, with Forbes' army on the point of marching against Fort Duquesne, the provincial authorities determined to make one more effort to alienate the Ohio Indians from their allegiance to the French. Accordingly Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian missionary, who was held in high esteem by the Indians in the east, was sent out in July. He proceeded by way of Venango to Kiskaskunk on the Beaver, a short distance below New Castle, and was accompanied by several Indians to insure him a favorable reception. He was well received, though the Indians refused to hear of Tedyuscung or the Easton

* Bancroft.

treaty. He remained about a week and made a favorable impression upon all, till a French officer arrived with an Indian delegation from Fort Duquesne, which caused the Indians to waver. An effort was also made to bring him near enough to the fort to capture him; but he escaped through the influence of his friends, and after an anxious delay, so skillfully managed his cause as to get an agreement from the chief men that, if all the nations agreed to join the English in a treaty of peace, they would also join. He set out on his return journey on the 8th of September, and reached the east some two weeks later. A severe blow was then struck at the confidence of the Indians in the ultimate success of the French, which was destined to be deeply felt by the latter.

A grand council was accordingly held at Easton in the fall of the same year for the adjustment of the whole question of Indian grievances, in which all matters were amicably settled, though not without difficulty. When the Indians dispersed it seemed advisable to send a messenger with the delegation from the west to negotiate with the wavering tribes on the upper Ohio and claim the fulfillment of their promise. No one being so well suited as Post, he was again sent out.

The army under Forbes had been making slow progress westward; and it was September before he reached Raystown, where Col. Bouquet awaited his arrival. But this very tardiness was not without its effect. It gave Post an opportunity of perfecting his negotiations with the already wavering Indians; it exhausted their patience and made many of those assembled around Fort Duquesne withdraw; and it worked the consumption of the provisions at the fort, and made it expedient to reduce the forces there; and in this way it rendered the capture of the fort more certain and less difficult. Washington joined the army with his command at Raystown, and Bouquet with a force of two thousand men was sent forward to the Loyalhanna. Every day seemed to seal more certainly the fate of the French, who were beginning to be disheartened by the success which attended the British arms on the lakes. Their distance from their base of supplies was another difficulty they had to contend against, which, with the mutual jealousies of the rulers in Canada, rendered the position of the garrison at Fort Duquesne far from enviable. Gen. Montcalm, writing at this time to his friend the Chevalier de Bourlamaque, gives this picture of the condition of affairs at the fort: "Mutiny among the Canadians, who want to go home; the officers busy with making money, and stealing like mandarins. Their commander sets the example, and will come back with three or four hundred francs; the pettiest ensign who does not gamble will have ten, twelve or fifteen hundred francs. The Indians do not like Ligneris, who is drunk every day."* Insignificant successes served in a measure to keep up the spirit of the French; but the entire policy of that nation in the New World was erroneous, and the fall of their power was only a question of time. The defeat of Maj. Grant within a mile of the fort, to which he had been

* Parkman.

sent with eight hundred men, was due rather to his imprudence than to the valor or vigilance of the enemy; while the attack of the French and Indians on Fort Ligonier produced no permanent result. The fall of Fort Frontenac, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, August 27th, by cutting off supplies, made it impossible to hold Fort Duquesne long. All hope being lost, on the 24th of November, 1758, when the English were within ten miles of the fort it was blown up and the buildings around it, to the number of about thirty, were burnt. The French, who counted about four hundred, besides a large force of Indians of several tribes, withdrew. Some of the former went down the Ohio to the Illinois country, others across the country to Presqu' Isle, and part with their commander, De Ligneris, up the Allegheny to Fort Machault, at the mouth of French creek. On Saturday, November 25, 1758, the English moved in a body, and at evening the youthful Washington could point out to officers and men the meeting of the waters. The hand of the veteran Armstrong raised the British flag over the ruins of the fort; and as the banner floated to the breeze, the place, at the suggestion of Forbes, was named Pittsburgh.

But all danger had not been removed by the capture of Fort Duquesne. That part of the French forces which retreated up the Allegheny halted at Fort Machault; that fortification was strengthened, and it was the intention to remain there during the winter, defend the place in case of an attack, and descend the river in the spring with a view of recapturing Fort Duquesne. Under favorable circumstances this would not have been difficult; for the British, after throwing up a little fortification not far from the captured stronghold, retired to Philadelphia, leaving a garrison of not more than two hundred men. In case of a sudden attack these could not be reinforced in time to hold the place. Having collected a force of about seven hundred French and Canadians, and a thousand Indians, with batteaux and canoes for their transportation, toward the end of June, 1759, the French were about to embark for the forks, when word was received that Fort Niagara was besieged. The importance of holding that point induced them to abandon Machault and hasten to concentrate all their available forces at Niagara. They saw their route to the Mississippi cut off by way of the Ohio, and if Niagara should fall into the hands of the enemy, all communication with the west would be broken off. The stores and munitions of war prepared for the expedition to the forks were hastily destroyed or distributed among the Indians, while the large fleet of batteaux and canoes was burnt. Forts Le Bœuf and Presqu' Isle, having served as relays during the occupation of Duquesne, lost their importance, and were evacuated, and the power of the French in Pennsylvania was extinguished forever.

The subsequent history of the French in North America is soon told. Fort Niagara was captured on the 5th of August, 1759, and with it the French were cut off from all communication with the west; Quebec fell with the death of

Montcalm, September 14th, of the same year; and with the capitulation of Montreal, September 8, 1760, all the possessions of the French east of the Mississippi fell into the hands of the English. But as the star of the French sank behind the western horizon, the sun of American Independence rose gloriously in the east.

A word on this apparent triumph of England. Long before the expulsion of the French from Canada, thoughtful minds on both sides of the Atlantic foresaw that such an event must be the prelude to the freedom of the colonies. The presence of the French there retarded their progress, trained them to war, and made them feel their dependence on the mother-country; and no one understood this better than the French themselves. "We have caught them at last," said Choiseul, on the definite surrender of New France; and at once giving up Louisiana to Spain, his eager hopes anticipated the speedy struggle of America for separate existence. So soon as the sagacious and experienced Vergennes heard of the conditions of the peace, he said: "The consequences of the entire cession of Canada are obvious. I am persuaded England will ere long repent of having removed the only check that could keep her colonies in awe. They stand no longer in need of her protection; she will call on them to contribute toward supporting the burdens they have helped to bring on her, and they will answer by striking off all dependence." Sixteen years later the hall in Philadelphia resounded with the Declaration of Independence; and less than seven years afterward Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the colonies she had made every effort to defend.

CHAPTER III.

ALLEGHENY FROM 1759 TO 1779.

THE FOURTH TREATY—FORT PITT—CONCENTRATION OF FORCES—CHIEF PONTIAC—THE SHAWANESE AND DELAWARES—ADVENT OF SETTLERS—LAND SALES.

EVERY obstacle to the colonization of the territory west of the mountains was not removed with the overthrow of French rule in the valley of the rivers. Two formidable barriers still remained: the presence of the aborigines, and the claim of Virginia to the soil. The Indians were more jealous of the English taking possession of their hunting-grounds than of the French; and they still entertained the hope that the latter would soon return, as the French continued to assure them. For this reason they entered only half-heartedly into terms of peace with the dominant party; and the little garrison left at the frail Fort Pitt during the winter of 1758–59 was in a very precarious condition.

Any considerable force of Indians could easily have cut off all communication with the east, and have destroyed it; while the French at Fort Machault, who doubtless kept themselves well informed of the state of affairs at the forks, could descend the river, should it break up in the winter, as it often does, and retake their former stronghold. The opening of the spring of 1759 was, therefore, looked forward to with apprehension, by the garrison and the frontier settlers, lest the French should execute their threat before assistance could reach the garrison from beyond the mountains; and had it not been for the siege of Fort Niagara, referred to at the close of the last chapter, their fears would have been only too well grounded.

At the second treaty held at Easton, in October, 1758, and known in history as the "fourth treaty," the natives were represented by the chiefs of the Six Nations and of the Delawares, and Pennsylvania and New Jersey by George Croghan, the agent of Sir William Johnson. The causes of the late war were discussed at length, the complaints of the Indians concerning the taking possession of their lands were heard, and the chiefs of the Six Nations were prevailed upon to use their influence, which was supreme, to induce the Shawanese and Twigtwees to desist from their hostilities on the Ohio. By far the most important end attained was the gaining possession of a large tract of country by the proprietaries in the southern half of the colony, extending west from the Susquehanna river and the Kittatinny mountains to the summit of the Alleghenies. Besides the territory which the colony thus gained, it was enabled, as time went on, not only to extend its settlements on it, but to trespass, as usual, on lands beyond its boundaries, till the savages, seeing they could no longer hold the occupied territory, would be disposed to part with some of it by a so-called purchase, and the fair fame of Pennsylvania would go down untarnished on the pages of history for having obtained from the natives by purchase all the territory she claimed as her own.

The English having gained a footing on the Ohio, the next step was to enter into more amicable relations with the tribes of the vicinity, both for their own security and to hinder them from aiding their enemies, the French. But in order to do this successfully it was necessary to lead the savages to believe that they had not come to take possession of their lands, but only to establish trading-posts by means of which the wants of the Indians could be more easily supplied, and a more ready market prepared for their peltries; for the Indians were always suspicious, and with good reason, as long experience had taught them that the real object of the English was permanent settlement. For this purpose a conference was held by Col. Bouquet with the chiefs of the Delaware Indians "at the Pitts-Bourgh," December 4, 1758, at which were present, besides the colonel—who appears to have been left in command by Forbes, before the arrival of Col. Hugh Mercer—Col. Armstrong and several officers, with George Croghan, deputy agent of Sir William Johnson, and Capt. Henry Montour, the interpreter. In the course of his speech Col. Bouquet said:



On steel by John Sartain

Francis Herron

"Brethren, we have not come here to take possession of your hunting country in a hostile manner, as the French did when they came among you, but to open a large and extensive trade with you and all other nations of Indians to the westward who choose to live in friendship with us. You are sensible we are at war with the French and can not send traders among you, as we formerly did, to be robbed and murdered by the enemy, as our traders formerly were to your knowledge, for which reason the general has left here two hundred men in order to protect our traders, and I can assure you that as soon as goods can be brought up you will see a large trade opened for you, and all other nations in alliance with you, and you may depend on it, your brethren, the English, are not only the most powerful people on this continent, but the most wealthy and best inclined to serve you in every necessary you want, and on the cheapest terms; therefore the general expects, as you value the friendship of your brethren, the English, that you will treat those men he leaves here as your brethren, and support them, in case the enemy should come and attempt to drive them away, and as the enemy can do nothing in your country without your knowledge, he expects you will give the commanding officer notice, from time to time, of the enemy's movements, or what they are doing." They were also earnestly recommended to drive the French out of their country, as "they are a restless and mischievous people," and oblige them to destroy their forts. They were further urged to keep their promise to send back the prisoners they had taken in their repeated raids on the frontier. In their reply, which according to their wise custom was not delivered until the following day, they expressed their readiness to comply with the demands of the colonel, thanked him, and enlarged on the pleasure they felt on seeing the English come to trade with them. But they would not promise to protect the garrison till they had conferred with the tribes further to the west.

The first Fort Pitt was finished, most probably, about the 1st of January, 1759, and was placed under the command of Col. Hugh Mercer, who wrote under date of January 8th: "The garrison now consists of two hundred and eighty men, and is capable of some defense, though huddled up in a very hasty manner, the weather being very severe." He was succeeded about July of the same year by Gen. John Stanwix, who built the larger Fort Pitt, which was to figure so prominently in frontier history. It is said to have cost the British government £60,000. Writing of the measures taken by Gen. Stanwix at this time, Smollet, in his "History of England," says: "The happy consequences of these measures were soon apparent in the production of a considerable trade between the natives and the merchants of Pittsburgh, and in the perfect security of about four thousand settlers, who now returned to the quiet possession of lands they were driven from on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia." Unless a very large tract of country is embraced in this estimate of the number of inhabitants, it must be regarded as exaggerated.

Gen. Stanwix went to Philadelphia early in the year 1760, leaving Maj. Tulikens in command of the fort, the garrison of which consisted at that time of one hundred and fifty Virginians, as many Pennsylvanians, and four hundred of the first battalion of Royal Americans. Gen. Stanwix soon afterward sailed for London, where he arrived some time in July.

Gen. Monckton arrived at Fort Pitt on the 29th of June, and immediately gave orders for the march of a large detachment of the army to Presqu' Isle; and on the 7th of July four companies of the Royal Americans, under command of Col. Bouquet, marched from Pittsburgh toward that point, as did also Capt. McNeil's company of the Virginia regiment. On the Wednesday following Col. Hugh Mercer, with three companies of the Pennsylvania regiment, under Capts. Biddle, Clapham and Anderson, and two days afterward two other companies of the same regiment, under Capts. Atlee and Miles, were to follow. A letter from Philadelphia, dated July 31st, says: "From Pittsburgh we learn that Maj. Gladwin had arrived at Presqu' Isle with four hundred men from the northward, and that our troops from Pittsburgh would be at the same place by the 15th of this month." These movements were all made with a view of taking possession of Detroit and Mackinac, which had been surrendered along with Montreal on the 8th of September, 1759.

After the fall of the French power in North America, "the whole of the forces raised by the province of Pennsylvania had been discharged . . . except 150 men, a part of whom were employed in transporting provisions from Niagara, and in garrison at Presqu' Isle and Le Bœuf. These were detained until they should be relieved by a detachment of the Royal Americans, but such was the weakness of that regiment that this had hitherto been impracticable . . . The province of Pennsylvania now looked for the enjoyment of a long and undisturbed peace, since her mild and forbearing policy had conciliated the Indians, and their dangerous neighbors, the French, were removed. But the sources in which they sought for safety were fruitful of dangers. The unprotected state of the frontiers, consequent on the discharge of the forces of the middle and southern colonies, held forth irresistible temptations to the whetted appetite of the border savage for plunder. Their hostility had been rewarded rather than chastised by Pennsylvania; every treaty of peace was accompanied by rich presents, and their detention of the prisoners was overlooked upon slight apologies, though obviously done to afford opportunities for new treaties and additional gifts. The mistaken and perverted humanity of the Quakers had softened down their offenses, and its apologies gave them confidence in their allegations of injuries received from the whites. These reasons, however, are insufficient to account for the wide extension of the Indian confederacy, which was probably caused by motives of profound policy. The aborigines beheld the French driven out of their whole country, themselves threatened by forts commanding the great lakes and rivers, and they felt that an immediate

and mighty effort was necessary to restrain the tide which now, unimpeded, would spread itself over the continent."*

The hopes of peace upon which some of the more sanguine relied proved delusive. The opening of Braddock's and Forbes' roads prepared the way for an easy emigration from the whole east of the mountains, and the Indians soon became conscious of the fact that the English, though professing to have driven out the French for the benefit of the natives, had in reality only done so that they themselves might the more successfully take possession of the rich hunting-grounds. Something must be done to arrest this influx of population, this threatened overrunning of their lands. The frontier settlements were as yet weak, and a well-directed effort might drive the whites beyond the mountains, if not entirely out of the country. So thought the Indian sages. All that was required was a leader equal to the emergency; and, unfortunately for the pioneers, such a leader was found in the person of Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawas. Far-seeing and diplomatic to a degree that is truly surprising in a rude son of the forest, he not only saw the danger of extermination that threatened his people, but he also saw the only remedy, if remedy at all existed; and he alone had the ability and influence to apply it. He was ably seconded by Kiashuta (a name variously spelled), a chief of the Seneca tribe of the Six Nations. Had the execution of the assault on the frontier forts and settlements been equal to the planning of it, it is hardly too much to say that they would have realized their determination of driving the palefaces into the sea. It was nothing less than inducing all the tribes to forget for the present their party strifes and animosities, and combine to strike a blow at the palefaces from which they would never be able to recover. So secretly and yet so perfectly was this plan laid that, had it not been for an accidental circumstance, to which reference will presently be made, it would have met with such a measure of success as would have necessitated a general war against the savages to subdue them, and would have retarded settlement for an indefinite period.

Messengers were sent to all the tribes of the west to interest them in the scheme of these Napoleons of the western wilderness to destroy the whites and leave their settlements a smoldering ruin. The plan was entered into with a will by the savages, and a certain day was set apart by those who arranged the plans for a general assault. All the forts were to be simultaneously attacked, as well as the settlements, and all individuals whom they could come upon; and with one bold sweep, as it were, raze to the earth everything bearing the mark of their doomed enemies. The season of harvest was chosen, that the attention of the people at the time might be drawn to their crops, as well as that the work of havoc might then be greater by the destruction of them. But a circumstance, trifling in itself, in a measure frustrated the plan. When the attack was made it was found not to be simultaneous.

* Egle.

That on Fort Pitt and vicinity was made two or three days before the time agreed upon for the general attack, although it was done in the belief that the day had arrived. The misunderstanding is said to have proceeded from the officiousness of a Delaware squaw, who was desirous that their plans might be deranged. At the grand council held by all the tribes for the appointment of the day for the general uprising and making the necessary arrangements for it, a bundle of rods had been put into the hands of every tribe, each bundle containing as many rods as there were days till the day when the assault was to be made. One rod was to be drawn from the bundle every morning, and when a single one remained, it was to be the signal for the outbreak. The squaw referred to had purposely extracted two or three rods without the knowledge of the tribe, thinking it might materially disconcert, if not defeat, their project. From this circumstance the attack on Fort Piit and vicinity was precipitated, although it was simultaneous on all other posts and settlements.

The Shawanese and Delawares, who were the most affected by the encroachments of the settlers, appear to have been the most active in urging on the attack; and they hailed with exultation the day when it was to deluge the frontier with blood, and bring them sweet revenge with a plentiful return of scalps so dear to the Indian brave. It would be interesting to pause here and inquire into the causes which led to the alienation of these two tribes from the English; for of all the nations they had been the most steadfast. It is in general to be attributed to the encroachments of the settlers, the claims of land companies and the extortion of the traders.

So well planned and formidable was the attack that of all the frontier posts only three were able to withstand it—Detroit, Niagara and Pitt. All the others fell; some at the first assault, others after a short resistance; and their garrisons were butchered on the spot or carried off to be tortured with a greater refinement of cruelty. Great skill was manifested in the carrying out of the plan of attack. At one place the savages filed off the ends of their gun-barrels, that the squaws might be able to conceal them under their blankets; then the braves invited the garrison of the fort out to witness a game of ball, as they had often done before; the squaws were instructed to place themselves near the gate of the fort; and in the course of the game the ball, as it were by accident, was thrown near the gate of the fort; the contestants ran after it, got their weapons from the squaws and cut off the garrison from entering or getting their arms for defense, and thus placed them at the mercy of their assailants. Again, a fort was attacked by stealth in the night or early morning. At another time ingress was gained under some pretext, and the gate was opened for the assailants. Or, as in the case of Fort Pitt, the stronghold was stealthily surrounded, the warwhoop was raised, and an attempt was made to carry the works by storm. Mr. Parkman has admirably portrayed the scenes of this frontier war in his "Conspiracy of Pontiac," where the student of our history will find the most glowing descriptions in the most classic language.

The shock of this attack was the most terrible ever felt on the frontier, so used to war's alarms. During the French ascendancy raids on the frontier were naturally to be expected; but when their power was destroyed a respite was looked for. But the backwoodsmen were a sturdy race, and soon recovered their self-possession, and with it a renewed hatred of the redskins, with the determination to wage war on them to extermination. Fort Pitt, the main reliance, not only for the western part of the province, but also for the entire western country, was placed in a most hazardous position, and serious fears were entertained of its ability to hold the enemy at bay until relief could be despatched. And, although a full account of this attack will be found in another part of this history, a brief notice will be given in this place to preserve the thread of the narrative. The attack on the fort, of which Simon Ecuyer was then in command, was made on the afternoon of June 22, 1763, and all communication was immediately cut off. For several days the fate of the garrison was unknown. Fort Ligonier, though a place of no importance in itself, was an intervening post, which aided in keeping up communication with the east; and its preservation was for that reason very necessary at that juncture. Besides, large quantities of provisions and ammunition were stored in it at that time, which must at all cost be kept out of reach of the Indians. Characteristic apathy marked the proceedings of the Pennsylvania assembly; but the commander at Bedford, or Raystown, as it was then called, despatched a small force of picked men to reinforce the garrison at Ligonier, while Col. Henry Bouquet was ordered to hasten to the relief of Fort Pitt. It was the most perilous period in the history of Western Pennsylvania; and, though a century and a quarter with marvelous changes have elapsed since those eventful days, it chills the blood to read of the trials of our grandsires of that time. All hope was centered in the reinforcement of Fort Pitt, and no better leader could have been chosen for the hazardous undertaking than Col. Bouquet. This point for defensive and aggressive warfare was then in the hands of the provincials; yet the garrison was small and exhausted, and the store of provisions and ammunition was so limited as to create serious alarm. Bouquet set out on the old Forbes road with the scattered remnant of the Forty-second and the Seventy-second regiments, lately returned from the West Indies, comprising in all scarcely five hundred men, not a few of whom were invalids, who had to be conveyed in wagons. These, however, he hoped to leave as garrisons at some of the posts on the way. He had also with him a large quantity of provisions and ammunition. To his forces were added six companies of rangers, amounting to two hundred men. The little army pressed forward with all speed, the fate of the fort being all the while uncertain. Passing Ligonier he came to the headwaters of Turtle creek, a tributary of which, named Bushy run, was reached on the 5th of August, after a march of seventeen miles. It being yet early in the afternoon, it was determined to halt and rest the troops till toward evening, and pass the Turtle creek defile during the ensuing night. "But

when within half a mile of the creek, the advance guard of the army was suddenly surprised by an ambuscade of Indians opening a brisk fire of musketry upon them. Being speedily and firmly supported by bringing up the rear, a charge of bayonets was ordered, which effectually routed the savages, when they were pursued a short distance. But no sooner was the pursuit given up than they returned and renewed the attack with redoubled vigor, while at the same moment a most galling fire was opened by parties who had been concealed on some high ground that skirted the flanks of the army. A general charge with the whole line was now made, which proved effective, and the savages were obliged to give way; but withal to no purpose, for no sooner was the pursuit again given up than the Indians renewed the attack with their wonted ferocity. The action continued without intermission the whole afternoon—a confused and irregular attack by the forces of both parties. The enemy, routed from one skulking-place, would retreat to another. But Col. Bouquet made it an object as much as possible to keep his troops collected, that they might not be broken in upon and dispersed by the enemy. The battle ended with the day, without any decided advantage to either. With the first dawn of morning the warwhoop was again raised, and in a moment there seemed a thousand startling yells to break in every direction around. At this signal a rush was made by the Indians on all sides, but the lines ready formed were not to be taken by surprise, and effectually repulsed the savages in every attempt. Betaking themselves to the trees, the Indians poured an incessant fire with great precision into the little army. Fatigued with the previous day's march and the battle of the preceding evening, combined with the exposure to a hot August sun, with no water within their reach, they began indeed to be dispirited. Attacked with a dogged determination, and fired upon without intermission, they could neither retreat nor proceed. It became obvious, therefore, that a desperate effort must be made to save the army from total destruction. The commander happily bethought himself of a stratagem that might prove successful, which, as the troops were still disposed in a circle from the previous night, consisted in making a maneuver of the appearance of a precipitate retreat from one side, so as to entrap the assailants in pursuit, who would rush as thoughtless within the enclosure of lines which lay in ambuscade. The snare was set in the direction of the enemy's deadliest fire, and most happily succeeded in enticing them from their place of concealment. Before being aware, they were under a most destructive fire of the troops; and ere they could retreat they received so deadly a charge from the regulars that they fled with the utmost precipitation. This secured the victory. The woods around were immediately abandoned by the others, and the conflict ceased.*

The victory gained on this memorable occasion was nothing less than the defeat of all the forces that had been besieging Fort Pitt for the last two months. They had long been undisputed masters of the country, carrying

* Egle.

death and destruction wherever they pleased; and they hoped, by defeating the forces coming to the relief of the fort, to reduce it also, and carry away as rich trophies the scalps of its unfortunate garrison. But they began to feel the ability of Bouquet to cope with them, and they were soon to experience it still further in the very heart of their own country. Bouquet lost about fifty killed and sixty wounded; the savages had some sixty of their best warriors killed, with many of their most distinguished chiefs. A few scattered shots were fired at Bouquet during the rest of his march, but they amounted to little; the Indians were thoroughly disheartened, and no general attack was ever again made on the settlements. It must not, however, be imagined that an uninterrupted peace began to dawn upon the frontier; far from it. The confidence and the main strength of the savages were indeed broken; but they continued to be savages with all their cruel instincts and thirst for revenge on those who dared to trespass on their broad domain. Still it was not probable that they would attack any place in considerable numbers; only a small party was likely to fall upon any of the settlements. The foothold of the whites was becoming more firm, and the day of their final triumph was dawning apace. Still the road to Fort Pitt was a favorite scene of sudden attacks by the savages, who, after the Indian fashion, would strike a blow and disappear before the settlers could meet to retaliate. For this reason communication with the fort was at times almost cut off.

Settlements would have flourished better had it not been for the supineness of the Pennsylvania assembly and the blindness of the Quakers, by whom its action was controlled, who seemed more solicitous for the welfare of the Indians than for that of the whites. Justly exasperated at this, Gen. Amherst wrote: "The conduct of the Pennsylvania Quakers is altogether so infatuated and stupidly obstinate that I find no words to express my indignation." And Mr. Parkman says: "The Quakers seemed resolved that they would neither defend the people of the frontier nor allow them to defend themselves, vehemently inveighing against all expeditions to cut off the Indian marauders." At length the attitude of the Indians became so threatening, and their attacks on the settlements so frequent, that in 1764 Gov. John Penn offered, by public proclamation, the following rewards for the scalps or the capture of Indians: For every male above ten years of age, captured, $150; or for his scalp, being killed, $134. For every female or male under ten years old, captured, $130; or for the scalp of such female killed, $50.

The only security for the frontier lay in the striking of such a blow against the Indians of the west as would not only inflict a temporary injury, but would also be felt for years to come, and inspire them with a lasting sense of the prowess of the white man. No person better fitted for leading such an expedition could be found than Col. Bouquet, to whom the colony was already so deeply indebted, and who had shown himself so capable of coping with the Indians under the most unfavorable circumstances. To no other man does

Western Pennsylvania owe so much. Such a campaign into the western country, the present state of Ohio, was planned by Gen. Gage, at that time the commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, who determined to attack the Indians from two different points. A corps under command of Col. Bradstreet was to proceed by the lakes, to act against the Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas and other tribes living on or near Lake Erie, and at the same time prevent the Six Nations from forming a junction with those tribes, in case they felt disposed to aid them; while the corps under the command of Col. Bouquet should attack the Delawares, Shawanese, Mingoes, Mohicans and other nations between the Ohio and the lakes. The two corps were to act in concert; but owing to the facilities for transporting troops by the lakes, and the distressing delays experienced by Bouquet, Bradstreet reached Presqu' Isle before Bouquet arrived at Fort Pitt. But Bradstreet was deceived by the specious promises of a delegation of savages, and, without proper authority, made a treaty with them which Bouquet did not think himself obliged to abide by, and which was afterward annulled.

Col. Bouquet, having with great difficulty at length collected his forces, consisting of regulars and provincial troops, with a small number of friendly Indians, amounting in all to about fifteen hundred men, and having formed his magazines, and provided for the safety of the posts he was to leave behind, was ready to march on Wednesday, October 3, 1764. He proceeded with great caution down the north bank of the Ohio, omitting nothing that could contribute to the safety of his men and stores and the success of the expedition, familiar as he was with the Indian modes of attack. When near the mouth of the Beaver he struck out into the country toward Central Ohio, where some of the principal Indian towns stood, which it was his intention to visit, and, if necessary, destroy. Another important object of the expedition was the rescuing of a large number of prisoners, taken by the savages in their frequent raids on the frontier. His firmness struck terror into the hearts of the Indians, who could neither deceive him by promises nor intimidate him by threats, and who were unable to cope with him in battle. Holding on his course to the termination of his journey, he persisted in refusing to treat with them till he had reached it; and not then till they had delivered up all the prisoners, for the due fulfillment of which he held some of their messengers as hostages. Although not a blow was struck, nor a shot fired, it was the most crushing defeat the Indians had ever experienced. Many were the touching scenes witnessed in the delivering up of the prisoners; wives recognizing their husbands after long years of separation, which had wrought their changes; parents receiving once more their captive children whom they had long mourned as lost; and others seeking in vain for members of their families, who, alas! were now numbered among the dead, having paid the debt of nature at the hands of the most cruel torturers the world has ever seen. But there were not wanting those who would fain have remained among the Indians, for whom civilized



John Shaw

society possessed no charms, and who had to be led away by force. Never had that vast wilderness witnessed such a scene. Having taught the savages a salutary lesson, impressed them with both the courage and the determination of the whites, and extorted from them a promise of preserving the peace, which, for once, they were only too willing to make, Bouquet set out on his homeward march on the 16th of November, and arrived on the 26th. The frontier was now permitted to enjoy a season of comparative security. But the pioneers had long since learned not to place too much confidence in the pacific dispositions of the savages. It was easy to make a raid on a settlement, and, when called to account for it, blame it on the young warriors, who would not be advised. This was a favorite way of getting revenge without being held responsible; and it was about as true and as honorable as the conduct of many of the whites themselves, who would settle on the lands not yet secured from the natives, and then offer to buy them, when the natives saw they could no longer hold them. There was about as much trickery on the one side as on the other.

Settlers continued to take up lands west of the mountains, although the title to them had not as yet been extinguished, and the Indians complained of the encroachment to the king and to the governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia. As early as 1764 the king sent instructions to Gov. Penn informing him that several persons from his province and also from Virginia had crossed the mountains and located on lands lying not far from the Ohio, in express disobedience to a proclamation, issued on the 7th of the previous October, prohibiting all governors from granting warrants for lands to the westward of the source of the rivers which flow into the Atlantic, and forbidding all persons purchasing such lands or settling on them without special license from the crown. The governor was enjoined to use all the means in his power to prevent this emigration, and to cause such persons as had actually settled in the trans-Allegheny country to be removed. In compliance with this order, Gen. Gage instructed Alexander Mackay, who commanded a detachment at Redstone, the present Brownsville, to require the settlers to withdraw from the lands they occupied; and the latter issued an order dated June 22, 1766, to all those who had settled west of the mountains, as he informs them: "To collect you together and inform you of the lawless and licentious manner in which you behave, and to order you all to return to your several provinces without delay, which I am to do in the presence of some Indian chiefs now along with me." He further informs them that, in case they refuse to comply with his demand, he will be compelled to drive them back by force, and confiscate their goods. Gen. Gage wrote to John Penn on the same subject on the 2d of September. All their efforts were not, however, successful; the pioneers were not remarkable for their respect for the law, especially when it would force them to relinquish their lands and leave them in the possession of the natives whom they hated so cordially, and from whom they had suffered so

much. And Penn was compelled to write to the Earl of Shelbourne, January 21, 1767, after recounting what he and the governor of Virginia had attempted: "I am at a loss to know what more can be done by the civil power." And Gage wrote on the 27th of December of the same year: "You are witness how little attention has been paid to the proclamations that have been published, and that even the removing these people from the lands last summer by the garrison of Fort Pitt has been only a temporary expedient; as they met with no punishment, we learn they are again returned to Redstone," etc. More stringent measures were now adopted, and on the 3d of February, 1768, an act was passed inflicting the penalty of death, without benefit of clergy, upon any person settled upon lands not purchased from the Indians, who should refuse after a certain number of days' notice to quit the same, or, having removed, should return to the same or other unpurchased lands. But it was all to no purpose; for those who were removed returned again as soon as the troops were withdrawn.

The Indians, on their part, continued to complain, and a conference was held at Pittsburgh in April and May of this year, with the Six Nations, the Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies and Mohicans, at which eleven hundred and three Indians were present, besides women and children; but nothing effectual was done to remedy the evil.

To complicate matters still more the old Ohio Company sought a perfection of their grant; the Virginia volunteers of 1754, who had enlisted under a proclamation offering liberal bounties of lands, were also clamorous; individual grants were urged; even Sir Willian Johnson was ambitious of becoming governor of an armed colony south of the Ohio river, upon a model proposed by Franklin in 1754; and the plan of another company, led by Thomas Walpole, was submitted to the English ministry. Under these circumstances but one course could be pursued; the title to the country must be purchased from the Indians. Accordingly, on the 24th of October, 1768, a council was held at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y., with the Six Nations and their confederates, and also with some independent tribes, although, as a matter of fact, it was a conference with the Iroquois exclusively, as none others signed the articles finally agreed upon. The general government was represented by Sir William Johnson, and there were commissioners present from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The result of the treaty was that the Indian claim was extinguished to all the country of the Six Nations lying to the eastward of the Allegheny river, as far north as what is now Kittanning, and all lying to the southward and eastward of the Ohio from Pittsburgh down to the mouth of the Tennessee river, "and extending eastward from every part of the said line as far as the lands betweeen the said line and the purchased lands and settlements," except such tracts in Pennsylvania as had previously been sold by those Indians. The lands in Pennsylvania east of that line were at the same time purchased by that province. These embraced, among others,

the first land lying within the limits of Allegheny county the Indian title to which had been extinguished. The way was now clear for the march of civlization to the Allegheny and Ohio, from Kittanning south as far as settlers were prepared to go.

"The title being thus acquired, measures were immediately taken to prepare the newly purchased lands for sale. On the 23d of February, 1769, an advertisement was published for general information that the landoffice would be opened on the 3d day of the ensuing April, at 10 o'clock A. M to receive applications from all persons inclined to take up lands in the new purchase upon the terms of five pounds sterling per hundred acres, and one penny per acre, per annum, quitrent. This quitrent was afterward abolished by the act vesting in the commonwealth the title of the Penns, commonly called the divesting act, passed on the 27th of November, 1779. In Washington county, and in portions of Allegheny, west of the Monongahela river, many settlements were also made under Virginia titles, so that there was a rapid increase of the population from 1770 to 1775. Much of the very best land in that quarter is held by titles based on Virginia entries; which, by the compromise of 1779, are recognized as equally good as Pennsylvania warrants. A large portion of the land along Chartier's creek is thus held by entries between 1769 and 1779."* It is clear, however, from the journal of George Washington's tour down the Ohio in 1770, that no settlements had been made up to that time on the south side of that stream below a point only three miles west of Pittsburgh.

But another difficulty, the rumblings of which had long been heard, now arose, and disturbed the tranquillity of the territory around the headwaters of the Ohio, the tracing of which will form the subject of the next chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Territory Grants—The Ohio Company—Earl of Dunmore—Subdivisions of Virginia and the Disputed Territory—Dr. John Connolly—Fort Pitt the Bone of Contention—The Manor of Kittanning—Mason and Dixon.

IT was stated in a previous chapter that King James I, in 1609, granted to a company by royal charter a large tract of country, including the territory, among others, now embraced within the limits of Southwestern Pennsylvania; and that Charles II included the same territory in his charter to William Penn, in 1681. Hence arose a dispute regarding the boundary between the

* Craig's "History of Pittsburgh."

two grants, which grew more interesting and bitter as the country began to be settled and the value of the property became better known. The purpose of this chapter will be to trace the history of that dispute from its inception to its final settlement, with such reference as may be necessary to questions of minor importance connected with it.

The boundary question first began to come into prominence when it became necessary for the colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia to take active measures to secure the valley of the Ohio against the encroachments of the French, in the middle of the last century; and Virginia took the initiative, as we have seen, although the charter of the company to which the territory had been granted was dissolved, and the land had reverted to the crown. So long as the French war continued the colonies were too busily engaged in striving to repel the common enemy to consume much time in disputing among themselves, though even then they were not in perfect harmony; and when the French were finally expelled troubles with the Indians engaged no little of their attention for many years. The way was at length clear for settlements east of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers; Pittsburgh became the center of the Indian trade, and of those who came out many began to take up lands, more especially along the military routes, in the valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, and in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The Ohio Company, too, revived its claim, and settlers moved onto the territory embraced within its grant. In general it may be said that the settlers were, for the most part, from Virginia, while the Indian traders were Pennsylvanians; and that while it was to the interest of the former to drive the natives back, exterminate or get rid of them by any means, and the more summary the better, the latter wished, on the contrary, to cultivate friendly relations with them. This gave rise to a conflict of interests; and, though the Virginians seemed to have the better of it in the possession of the lands, the Pennsylvanians held the center of trade and population with its celebrated fort, which commanded the watercourses, a matter of the greatest importance in those early days. But in the nature of things the Indian trade must diminish, as the aborigines retired before the advance of civilization; the settlers must multiply, and every day must bring nearer the inevitable conflict between the two colonies regarding the boundary line. The conflict was, however, precipitated by a circumstance which was in itself an evidence of peace and security. Without trenching on the history of Fort Pitt, which belongs to another part of these annals, it may here be stated, briefly, that Maj. Edmondson, who then commanded the little garrison of Fort Pitt, received orders from the commander-in-chief, in October, 1772, to dismantle the fort and withdraw.

Unfortunately for the peace of the colony, Virginia at that time possessed a governor who was more remarkable for his avarice than he was for his patriotism. The Earl of Dunmore was appointed governor of the colony in July, 1771; and no sooner was he in possession of authority than he began to use it

in taking up lands for himself. He may be regarded as the prince of land-grabbers in North America. Says Mr. Bancroft: "No royal governor showed more rapacity in the use of official power than Lord Dunmore. He reluctantly left New York, where, during his short career"—of less than a year and a half—"he had acquired fifty thousand acres, and, himself acting as chancellor, was preparing to decide in his own court, in his own favor, a large and unfounded claim which he had preferred against the lieutenant-governor. Upon entering on the government of Virginia, his passion for land and fees outweighing the proclamation of the king and the reiterated and most positive instructions from the secretary of state, he advanced the claims of the colony in the west, and was himself a partner in two immense purchases of land from the Indians in Southern Illinois. In 1773 his agents, the Bullets, made surveys at the Falls of the Ohio, and a part of Louisville and of the towns opposite Cincinnati are now held under his warrant. The area of the Ancient Dominion extended with his cupidity." So great was the antipathy of the Virginians to him that in a few years he thought himself only too fortunate in escaping their fury with his life; and Washington, who was not given to the utterance of ultra opinions, said, in December, 1775: "Nothing less than depriving him of life or liberty will secure peace to Virginia." Such was the man whose machinations, seconded by an unprincipled tool, were to bring upon Western Pennsylvania the last serious disturbance to which it was destined to be exposed. At the same time he involved all Northwestern Virginia and Southwestern Pennsylvania in an Indian war which forced the settlers who were so fortunate as to escape with their lives to retire to the east of the mountains from the valley of the upper Monongahela and the adjacent country, and which seriously interfered with the Indian trade of Pittsburgh.

Having given the general outline of the territories claimed by the two provinces, and the grants upon which those claims were based, it will be necessary, before entering upon a narrative of the events which precipitated the adjustment of the dispute, to glance at the subdivisions of the territory made by the provinces, prior to that date, irrespective of the rights of each other.

It is difficult to determine the exact boundaries of the subdivisions of that part of the country made by Virginia; but the whole would appear to have been included in Spottsylvania county, which was erected May 1, 1721. In 1734 this county was divided, and the western portion of it was formed into Orange county. The western part of it, however, soon came to be known as the district of West Augusta; but just when, or for what reason, is not ascertained, only that it was prior to September, 1776. In October of that year the legislature of Virginia passed an act to ascertain the boundary between Augusta county and the district of West Augusta, in the preamble of which it is declared that, among other tracts, "all the territory lying to the westward of the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, within the district of West Augusta." The name Pennsylvania

is here taken, of course, as Virginia then understood it. By another act, to take effect November 8th of the same year, 1776, the district was subdivided into three counties, Youghioghania, Ohio and Monongalia, to the first of which the territory embraced in Allegheny county belonged. This division remained unchanged until the boundary dispute was finally settled. But after that time Virginia retained the names of Ohio and Monongalia for two of her western counties, now in West Virginia, and the name of Youghioghania was dropped, which has, for that reason, been called "the lost county."

With regard to the subdivisions of the disputed territory made by Pennsylvania: As early as January 27, 1750, Cumberland county, the sixth county of the province, was formed, which included "all and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania, to the westward of the Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York," to which the claims of the Indians had been up to that time extinguished. To this was added the territory acquired by the treaty of 1758. As yet the Indians had not relinquished their claim to any part of the territory now included within the limits of our county. By the treaty of Fort Stanwix, of October 24, 1768, already referred to, the Six Nations ceded a large tract of country, including all that part of Allegheny county east and south of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, from Kittanning down, which became, for the time being, a part of Cumberland county. It may be here remarked, parenthetically, that, in the study of our early history, it is necessary to bear in mind that almost all the counties first formed have been divided and subdivided until they are only the merest fractions of what they were originally. March 9, 1771, Cumberland county was divided by the erection of Bedford county, which included all the western and southwestern parts of the province already secured from the aborigines; and consequently that part of Allegheny county included in the treaty of 1768. A further subdivision of this territory was made by the establishment of Westmoreland, February 26, 1773, which included all the western part of the province east and south of the rivers. Washington county was formed from Westmoreland by an act of the legislature, dated March 28, 1781, and included all the territory west of the Monongahela and south of the Ohio rivers. No further division of counties was made until after the settlement of the boundary question.

In the division of Westmoreland county into townships, the tract of country now engaging our attention was included in Hempfield and Pitt townships, but principally in the latter, which included the incipient city of Pittsburgh. Hempfield took in all that part of Allegheny on the east side of the Youghiogheny river from its mouth to the county line. The boundaries of Pitt township are thus described: "Beginning at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas and running down the Allegheny river to its junction with the Monongahela, then down the Ohio to the western limits of the province, thence up the western boundary (*i. e.*, south) to the line of Springfield township" (which was a line drawn due west from the mouth of Redstone creek to the western boundary of

the province), "thence with that line to the mouth of Redstone creek, thence down the Monongahela to the mouth of the Youghiogheny, thence with the line of Hempfield to the mouth of Brush run, thence with the line of said township to the beginning," which was a straight line from that point to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas.

Fort Pitt was evacuated by the British forces, as we have seen, in October, 1772, and soon afterward it was occupied by forces sent from Virginia by Lord Dunmore under command of Dr. John Connolly. Says Mr. Craig, in his "History of Pittsburgh:" "Early in 1774 Dr. John Connolly, a Pennsylvanian by birth, but a partisan and friend of Lord Dunmore, came here from Virginia with authority from that nobleman to take possession of the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore, and issued a proclamation calling the militia together on the 25th of January, 1774. For so doing, Arthur St. Clair, a magistrate of Westmoreland county, Pa., issued a warrant against him, and had him committed to jail at Hanna's Town, which was then the seat of justice for all this country. Connolly was soon released by entering bail for his appearance. He then went to Staunton, and was sworn in as a justice of the peace of Augusta county, Va., in which, as it was alleged, the country around Pittsburgh was embraced. Toward the latter part of March he returned to this place, with both civil and military authority, to put the laws of Virginia in force. About the 5th of April the court assembled at Hanna's Town. . . . Soon after, Connolly, with about one hundred and fifty men, armed and with colors flying, appeared there; placed sentinels at the door of the courthouse, who refused to admit the magistrates, unless with the consent of their commander. A meeting then took place between Connolly and the magistrates, in which the former stated that he had come there in fulfillment of his promise to the sheriff, but denied the authority of the court, and declared that the magistrates had no right to hold a court. He added, however, that, to prevent confusion, he agreed that the magistrates might act as a court in all matters which might be submitted to them by the acquiescence of the people, until he should receive instructions to the contrary." This compromise, however, was of short duration, for, on the 8th of April, the justices returned to Pittsburgh, where most of them resided, and were arrested the next day by order of Connolly. They were soon released, but on the 19th of April intelligence of the arrest of the justices reached the governor of Pennsylvania; and on the 21st, at a meeting of the council, it was determined to send two commissioners to Virginia to represent to the government there the ill consequences that might ensue if an immediate stop was not put to the disorders which then existed in the west, and to consult upon the most proper means for establishing peace and good order in that quarter. James Tilghman and Andrew Allen were appointed, with instructions, first, to request the governor of Virginia to unite with the proprietaries of Pennsylvania to petition his majesty in council to appoint commissioners to run the boundary line, the expense to be equally borne by the two colonies; second, to use every exertion

to induce the governor to agree to some temporary line, but in no event to assent to any line which would give Virginia jurisdiction of the country on the east side of the Monongahela river. The commissioners arrived at Williamsburg on the 19th of May, and on the 21st an oral conference was held with the governor, in which he expressed his willingness to join in an application to the king to appoint commissioners to settle the boundary, but also declared that Virginia would defray no part of the expenses. As to the temporary line, he desired the commissioners to make their proposition in writing. In compliance with this request they, on the 23d, addressed him a letter containing the following proposition: "That a survey be taken by surveyors, to be appointed by the two governments, with as much accuracy as may serve the present purpose, of the courses of the Delaware, from the mouth of Christiana creek, or near it, where Mason and Dixon's line intersects the Delaware, to that part of said river which is in the latitude of Fort Pitt, and as much further as may be needed for the present purpose. That the line of Mason and Dixon be extended to the distance of five degrees; a line, or lines, corresponding to the courses of the Delaware be run to the river Ohio, as nearly as may be at the distance of five degrees from said river in every part." And that extension of Mason and Dixon's line, and the line or lines corresponding to the courses of the Delaware, be taken as the line of jurisdiction, until the boundary can be run and settled by royal authority. Lord Dunmore, in his reply, dated May 24th, contended that the western boundary could not be of "such an inconvenient and difficult-to-be-ascertained shape" as it would be if made to correspond to the courses of the Delaware. He thought it should be a meridian line, at the distance of five degrees from the Delaware, on the forty-second degree of latitude. He further insisted that, unless the commissioners proposed some line that favored the Virginians as much as the Pennsylvanians, "he saw that no accommodation could be entered into previous to the king's decision." The commissioners, in their reply of the 26th, say that for the purpose of producing harmony and peace, "we shall be willing to recede from our charter bounds so as to make the river Monongahela, from the line of Mason and Dixon, the western boundary of jurisdiction, which would at once settle our present dispute, without the great trouble and expense of running lines, or the inconvenience of keeping the jurisdiction in suspense." On the same day Lord Dunmore replied in a very characteristic and haughty manner, remarking, as his final conclusion, "Your resolution with regard to Fort Pitt puts an entire stop to further treaty;" and the commissioners in their turn replied, the next day, that "the determination of his lordship not to relinquish Fort Pitt puts a period to the treaty." The possession of Fort Pitt was the great difficulty in the way of an agreement. Both wanted it; the Pennsylvanians for purposes of trade and defense; the governor of Virginia for the advancement, it appears as certain, of objects of personal ambition. Says the accurate historian from whose narrative the above has been taken in a great measure: "After a careful



James Brown

perusal of this correspondence, and an attentive consideration of Lord Dunmore's conduct in 1774 and 1775, the conclusion is forced on the mind that he was a very weak and arbitrary man, or else that the suspicions then entertained that he wished to promote ill-will and hostility between Pennsylvanians and Virginians, as well as between the Indians and the whites, was well founded." This negotiation having failed, Connolly continued to domineer and carry things with a high hand in the country around the head of the Ohio, so much so that Æneas Mackay, a prominent citizen in this part of the province, wrote to Gov. Penn: "The deplorable state of affairs in this part of your government is truly distressing. We are robbed, insulted, and dragooned by Connolly and his militia in this place and its environs."

The people were driven to the last extremity, and though a hardy race, and accustomed to take their own part, they had no court to which an appeal could be made, and were too weak to have recourse to arms. The trade upon which the town of Pittsburgh especially depended was utterly prostrated; and the traders contemplated a number of plans for their relief. One of these was to surround the town with a stockade; but this was hardly practicable so near the fort, where Connolly's men could harass them all the while. A second was to build another town on the manor of Kittanning, about two miles below the present town of that name, where Manorville now stands. The manor of Kittanning did not, as many suppose, embrace either the Indian or the more recent town of that name, but extended north on the east bank of the Allegheny river from the mouth of Crooked creek to about the middle of the present Manorville. Active measures were taken for the carrying out of this intention, as appears from the proceedings of the Pennsylvania council, as well as from letters addressed to it and the governor from the western part of the province. It was the intention to name the town Appleby. This name was probably selected because of its being the name of the principal town in Westmoreland county, England. The following extracts from state papers show how far the project was carried before it was abandoned. At a council held at Philadelphia on the 4th of August, 1774, "the governor laid before the board two letters, which he received within these three days from Capt. St. Clair, at Ligonier, dated the 22d and 29th of July, with sundry papers inclosed relative to Indian and other affairs in Westmoreland, and the same being read and considered, the council advised the governor to order a town to be immediately laid out in the proprietary manor of Kittanning, for the accommodation of the traders and other inhabitants of Pittsburgh, who, by Capt. St. Clair's advices, would be under the necessity of removing from the town on account of the oppressive proceedings of the Virginians." And on August 6th of the same year Gov. Penn wrote St. Clair: "I am now to acquaint you that I approve of the measure of laying out a town in the proprietary manor of Kittanning, to accommodate the traders and other inhabitants who may choose to reside there, and therefore inclose you an order for that purpose." Measures were imme-

diately taken for carrying the plan into execution; for on the 15th of September, as we learn from his deposition, in which he relates how he was met and taken prisoner by the emissaries of Connolly, and treated with great harshness, George Ashton says: "On the 24th day of August, 1774, as I was returning from conveying Mr. James McFarlane, who set off before day with eight horse-loads of dry goods to be taken to the new town to be built at the Kittanning, on the proprietaries' manor, and two horse-loads of flour and salt for the use of the Pennsylvania troops to be stationed there," etc. . . . "The people of the town were to meet Capt. St. Clair and a party of soldiers on the Monday following at the Kittanning and proceed to building a store and dwelling-house, but the horses were stopped and turned back, and Mr. McCully seized and brought prisoner." The Indians, too, especially the Delawares, were informed by St. Clair of the erection of the new trading-post, as he writes to Gov. Penn under date of August 25th: "At the same time I acquainted them with your orders for erecting a trading-place at the Kittanning, for which they are very thankful, as they are in want of many things already, and can not come to Pittsburgh to purchase, and a number of them will probably be there on Monday next, which is the time I have appointed for laying out the town. Mr. Speare and Mr. Butler set out this day with their goods and other effects." But the fall of the Dunmore government soon afterward left the traders more freedom at Pittsburgh, and rendered another post unnecessary.

Connolly continued, however, to disturb the peace of the country. In November of this year, 1774, and in the following February he went to Hanna's Town with an armed force and released certain prisoners detained there; and about the same time William Crawford, the president judge of Westmoreland county, renounced his allegiance to Pennsylvania and joined the Virginians.

But Dunmore was becoming so odious to the Virginians that his power was fast waning—so much so that on the 8th of June, 1775, he was obliged to take refuge on a man-of-war, where he was soon afterward joined by Connolly. Patriotic citizens of both provinces lamented the continual disturbances, which so seriously affected trade and settlement, and exposed the pioneers to the incursions of the natives, without their being able to unite in repelling them; and on the 25th of July, 1775, the delegates in Congress, including Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and Benjamin Franklin, united in a circular urging the people to mutual forbearance. Yet on the 7th of August the Virginia provincial convention passed a resolution to the effect "that Capt. John Neville be directed to march with his company of one hundred, and take possession of Fort Pitt." This action was wholly unexpected by the Pennsylvanians, who had hoped for a respite during the absence of Connolly, and it created considerable confusion, exasperating all parties, who were prepared to entertain more friendly feelings for each other, and preventing the delegates from Congress, who were at Fort Pitt to hold a conference with the Indians,

from doing so. In the meantime the first clouds of war between the colonies and Great Britain began to appear above the horizon, and Connolly, true to his instincts, was planning a scheme by which Fort Pitt would become an important point from which British troops could operate under his direction. But the authorities could no longer permit so turbulent a spirit to be at liberty, and, accordingly, on the 22d of November, he and two of his associates were arrested at Frederick, Md. His papers were seized, his machinations were discovered and exposed, and by order of Congress he was taken to Philadelphia for greater security, and there kept in prison. In time he was released, and after the war of the Revolution he resided in Canada, where he enjoyed the confidence and liberality of the English government, and where we shall leave him.

The boundary dispute was still the vexed question which was daily crying more loudly for adjustment. Both colonies were anxious to have it settled, the only difficulty in the way being the natural unwillingness of both the contestants to make concessions.

From the foundation of the province of Pennsylvania to the year 1768 the dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland had been carried on with such feeling that bloodshed not unfrequently resulted; when at length such an agreement was entered into by the two colonies as promised a final settlement of the long-standing dispute. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who drew the line which was destined to play a far more important part in American history than they could have expected in the wildest flights of their imagination, arrived from England November 15, 1763, and commenced their work in December. The line begins at the northeast corner of Maryland, in latitude 39° 43′ 26.3″, and extends westward two hundred and twenty-four miles from the Delaware river. Here the surveyors were compelled to stop, owing to the hostility of the Indians, and the line remained unfinished until November, 1782, when it was completed by Col. Alexander McLean, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Neville, of Virginia. At the end of every fifth mile of the original line a stone was planted graven with the arms of the Penn family on the one side and of Lord Baltimore on the other. The intermediate miles were marked with smaller stones having a P on the north side and an M on the south side. All these stones were sent from England. Mason and Dixon, having prosecuted their work as far as it was possible, returned to Philadelphia on December 26, 1767. The line was tested by astronomical observations, and permanently marked, in 1874; and in 1849 the former surveys were revised, and found correct in all important points. So much for this line, the running of which settled the long and bitter dispute between the two colonies; but, though it settled nothing regarding the dispute between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Virginia, yet it exercised an influence on that question, as will presently be seen. The proprietaries of Pennsylvania claimed, under the royal grant, a territory three degrees of latitude in width—that is, in the words of the charter, "from the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude" to "the begin-

ning of the three-and-fortieth degree of north latitude." They contended that the beginning of the first degree of north latitude is the equator, and the beginning of the second degree is at the end of the first, or latitude 1° north, which is certainly correct; therefore, that "the beginning of the fortieth degree is at the ending of the thirty-ninth degree, or latitude 39° north. They therefore claimed as their boundary against Virginia the parallel of 39° north, which was beyond question in harmony with the terms of their charter. If there was a mistake, it was made by the king who granted the charter, not by them. This claim, however, would have given to Pennsylvania a strip 43′ 26″ in width south of Mason and Dixon's line, in that part west of the western boundary of Maryland. But Virginia, on the contrary, claimed that the boundary between the two states should be the parallel of 40° north latitude. This would have given to Virginia a strip 16′ 34″ wide north of the present state boundary, along the southern boundary of Greene and Fayette counties, as far east as the western limits of Maryland.

Another proposition for the settlement of the boundary dispute is found in a resolution passed by the Virginia legislature on the 18th of December, 1776, which authorized the Virginia delegates in the Continental Congress to propose the following plan: "The meridian line drawn from the head of the Potomac to the northwest angle of Maryland be extended due north until it intersects the latitude of forty degrees, and from thence the southern boundary shall be extended on the said fortieth degree of latitude until the distance of five degrees of longitude from the Delaware shall be accomplished thereon, and from the said point five degrees, either in every point, according to the meanderings of the Delaware, or (which is perhaps easier and better for both) from proper points or angles on the Delaware, with intermediate straight lines." This was identical with the plan before mentioned, by which Pennsylvania would lose a strip of considerable width north of Mason and Dixon's line, along the southern boundary of the western part of the province. In fact it was almost identical with the proposition made by Gov. Penn for a serpentine line, corresponding to the courses of the Delaware, for the western boundary, which Lord Dunmore very sensibly thought was not practicable. But the long-drawn struggle was not destined to be settled for a few years, though both provinces were suffering from its continuance. The war of the Revolution, too, was engaging their attention and seriously affecting the western country, as will be seen more at length hereafter. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the settlers felt anxious about a controversy that, it was feared, and not without reason, would exercise an influence on the titles to their lands. The administration of justice was no less affected by the anomalous state of affairs where two independent commonwealths claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the same territory and the same people. Something must be done, and done without delay.

The first practical official action toward a definite and final settlement was

taken in 1779, by the appointment of George Bryan, John Ewing and David Rittenhouse, on the part of Pennsylvania, and Dr. James Madison and Robert Andrews, on the part of Virginia, as commissioners to meet in conference and determine the boundary. These commissioners met, August 31, 1779, at Baltimore, where they made and subscribed to the following agreement: "We [naming the commissioners] do hereby mutually, in behalf of our respective states, ratify and confirm the following agreement, viz.: To extend Mason and Dixon's line due west five degrees of longitude, to be computed from the river Delaware, for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and that a meridian drawn from the western extremity thereof to the northern limit of said state be the western boundary of said state forever."

This agreement of the commissioners was confirmed—upon certain conditions as to land-titles—by the Virginia legislature June 23, 1780, and by the general assembly of Pennsylvania on the 23d of September of the same year. The southern boundary, as agreed to by the commissioners, was run later, as has been said; and all that remained to complete the boundary of our state was the tracing of the western line. And while we are on the subject it may as well be told, and further reference to it avoided. On the 9th of April, 1785, instructions were issued to Dr. John Ewing and Mr. Hutchins to run and mark the western boundary. Dr. Ewing, being unable to accept, resigned April 18th, of the same year, and Mr. Hutchins being absent, David Rittenhouse and Andrew Porter took their places. They, with the Virginia commissioners, Andrew Ellicott and Joseph Neville, reported, on the 23d of August, that they had carried the meridian line from the southwest corner of Pennsylvania northward to the Ohio river, and marked it by cutting a vista over all the principal hills, and felling and deadening trees through the lower grounds, and placing stones marked on the east side P, and on the west side V, accurately on the meridian. Here the duty of the Virginia commissioners ended, and the boundary dispute was put to its final rest. The line from the Ohio to the northwestern corner of the state was yet to be run, and as it was for a time the boundary also of Allegheny county, mention should be made of it. By a resolution of May 5, 1785, David Rittenhouse, Andrew Porter and Andrew Ellicott were appointed commissioners to continue the western boundary north of the Ohio to the northwestern corner of the state. They began their survey at the Ohio on the 23d of August. After carrying the line northward about forty or fifty miles they suspended work until the following spring; and the survey of the remaining portion of the line to Lake Erie was made by Gen. Porter and Alexander McLean. By a letter dated at Shenango creek, 25th of June, 1786, they informed the council that they began the extension of the boundary line on the 19th of June. On the 23d of September they reached the point 143 miles from the southwest corner of the state, and on the waters falling into Lake Erie. On Friday, September 15th, they came to Lake Erie, a distance of 155 miles and 226 perches from the southwest corner

of the state. The angle formed with the northern boundary fell a short distance within the waters of Lake Erie. The Erie triangle had not as yet been purchased, and the state had no harbor on the lake. Thus it was that the boundaries of the western part of the state were finally run, after all the difficulties presented by the Virginians and the Indians had been overcome, and the Keystone State was settled in the possession of her territory.

CHAPTER V.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

News of the Battle of Lexington—Meetings at Hannastown and Pittsburgh—Fort Pitt in the Struggle—Gen. Hand—Gen. McIntosh—Regiments Ordered to Fort Pitt—Concentration of Storehouses at Fort Pitt—Fort McIntosh—Fort Laurens.

SETTLEMENTS continued to multiply in Western Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the disturbances through which the territory was passing. Probably not less than fifty houses, says a well-informed writer,* constituted the town of Pittsburgh at the commencement of 1774. From Fort Pitt far up the Monongahela, and along many of its branches, were settlements. Upon the eastern tributaries of the Ohio, and down that stream for more than a hundred miles, were to be seen cabins of frontiersmen; but not a single settler had yet ventured across that river. Small cultivated fields broke in on the monotony of the wilderness for a short distance up the east side of the Allegheny from the forks, while toward the mountains Forbes' road was, in general, the northern limit of civilized habitations. Had the frontiersmen cared much for the majesty of the law the troubles regarding the boundaries of the province would have caused them anxiety; but, as it was, the only matter that troubled them was the title to their lands, and in this they trusted to future developments; still the trouble resulted in checking settlements to some extent. But scarcely had Dunmore and Connolly passed from the scene when a more formidable struggle demanded their attention, which was nothing less than the severing of their attachment to the mother-country; and right nobly did they face it. The day of the Revolution began to dawn. No sooner had intelligence been received of the battle of Lexington than the fires of patriotism were lighted west of the mountains. On the 16th of May, 1775, a meeting was held at Hannastown, composed, it may be supposed, entirely of Pennsylvanians, of which the following interesting report has come down to us, and is worthy to be preserved to posterity:

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*C. W. Butterfield, "The Washington-Irvine Correspondence."

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of Westmoreland, held at Hannastown the 16th day of May, 1775, for taking into consideration the very alarming situation of the country, occasioned by the dispute with Great Britain:

Resolved, unanimously, That the parliament of Great Britain, by several late acts, have declared the inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay to be in rebellion, and the ministry, by endeavoring to enforce these acts, have endeavored to reduce the said inhabitants to a more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any state or country. Not content with violating their constitutional and chartered privileges, they would strip them of the rights of humanity, exposing their lives to the wanton and unpunishable sport of a licentious soldiery, and depriving them of the means of subsistence.

Resolved, unanimously, That there is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will—should it meet with success in Massachusetts Bay—be extended to other parts of America. It is, therefore, become the indispensable duty of every American, of every man who has any public virtue or love of his country, or any bowels for posterity, by every means which God has put in his power, to resist and oppose the execution of it; that for us we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and our fortunes. And the better to enable us to accomplish it, we will immediately form ourselves into a military body, to consist of companies to be made up out of the several townships under the following association, which is declared to be the Association of Westmoreland County.

Possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to his majesty, King George the Third, whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful king, and who we wish may be the beloved sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the whole British Empire, we declare to the world that we do not mean by this association to deviate from loyalty, which we hold it our bounden duty to observe; but, animated with the love of liberty, it is no less our duty to maintain and defend our just rights—which with sorrow we have seen of late wantonly violated in many instances by a wicked ministry and a corrupted parliament—and transmit them entire to our posterity, for which we do agree and associate together:

1st. To arm and form ourselves into a regiment or regiments, and choose officers to command us in such proportions as shall be thought necessary.

2d. We will, with alacrity, endeavor to make ourselves masters of the manual exercises, and such evolutions as may be necessary to enable us to act in a body with concert; and to that end we will meet at such times and places as shall be appointed, either for the companies or the regiment, by the officers commanding each when chosen.

3d. That should our country be invaded by a foreign enemy, or should troops be sent from Great Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of its parliament, we will cheerfully submit to military discipline, and to the utmost of our power resist and oppose them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defense of America in general, or Pennsylvania in particular.

4th. That we do not wish or desire any innovation, but only that things may be restored to and go on in the same way as before the era of the stamp act, when Boston grew great and America was happy. As a proof of this disposition, we will quietly submit to the laws by which we have been accustomed to be governed before that period, and will, in our several or associate capacities, be ready when called on to assist the civil magistrate to carry the same in execution.

5th. That when the British parliament shall have repealed their late obnoxious statutes, and shall recede from their claim to tax us, and make laws for us in every instance; or some general plan of union and reconciliation has been formed and accepted by America, this our association shall be dissolved; and to the observance of it we bind ourselves by everything dear and sacred amongst men.

On the same day a meeting of the inhabitants of Augusta county, around the headwaters of the Ohio, was held at Pittsburgh, at which a committee was

appointed for the district. The following report of the proceedings of the committee has come down to us:

The foregoing gentlemen met in committee, and resolved that John Campbell, John Ormsby, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, Samuel Sample, John Anderson, and Devereux Smith, or any four of them, be a standing committee and have full powers to meet at such times as they shall judge necessary, and, in case of an emergency, to call the committee of this district together; and shall be vested with the same power and authority as the other standing committee and committees of correspondence are in the other counties within this colony.

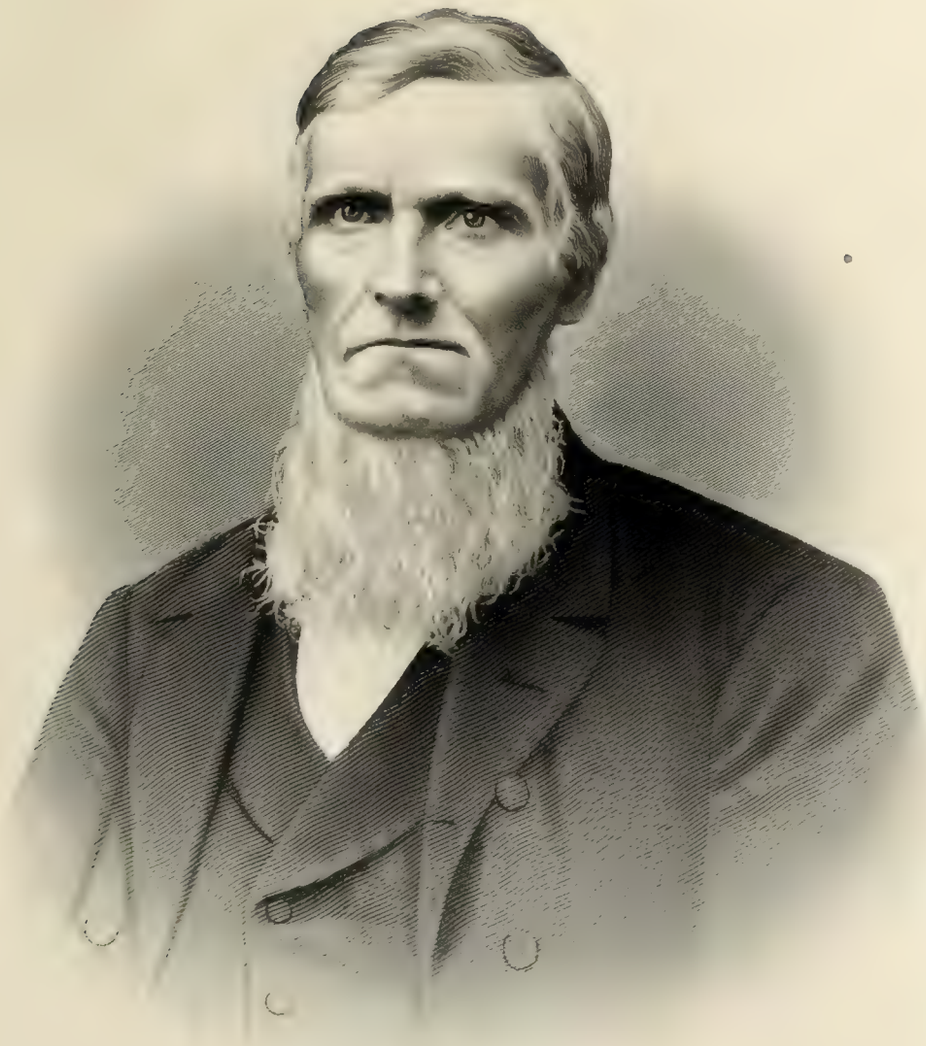
Resolved, unanimously, That the cordial and most grateful thanks of this committee are a tribute due to John Harvie, Esquire, our worthy representative in the late colonial convention held at Richmond, for his faithful discharge of that important trust reposed in him; and to John Neville, Esquire, our worthy delegate, whom nothing but sickness prevented from representing us in that respectable assembly.

Resolved, unanimously, That this committee have the highest sense of the spirited behavior of their brethren in New England, and do most cordially approve of their opposing the invaders of American rights and privileges to the utmost extreme, and that each member of this committee, respectively, will animate and encourage their neighborhood to follow the brave example.

The imminent danger that threatens America in general, from ministerial and parliamentary denunciations of our ruin, and is now carrying into execution by open acts of unprovoked hostilities in our sister colony of Massachusetts, as well as the danger to be apprehended to this colony in particular from a domestic enemy, said to be prompted by the wicked minions of power to execute our ruin, added to the menaces of an Indian war, likewise said to be in contemplation, thereby thinking to engage our attention, and divert it from that still more interesting object of liberty and freedom that deeply, and, with so much justice, hath called forth the attention of all America; for the prevention of all or any of these impending evils it is

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Richmond convention, of the 20th of last March, relative to the embodying arming and disciplining the militia, be immediately carried into execution with the greatest diligence in this county, by the officers appointed for that end; and that the recommendation of the said convention to the several committees of this colony, to collect from their constituents, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to them, so much money as shall be sufficient to purchase half a pound of gunpowder, and one pound of lead, flints and cartridge-paper, for every tithable person in their county, be likewise carried into execution.

This committee, therefore, out of the deepest sense of the expediency of this measure, most earnestly entreat that every member of this committee do collect from each tithable person in their several districts the sum of two shillings and six pence, which we deem no more than sufficient for the above purpose, and give proper receipts to all such as pay the same into their hands; and the sum so collected to be paid into the hands of Mr. John Campbell, who is to give proper security to this committee, or their successors, for the due and faithful application of the money so deposited with him for the above purpose, by or with the advice of this committee or their successors; and this committee, as your representatives, who are most ardently laboring for your preservation, call on you, our constituents, our friends, brethren, and fellow-sufferers, in the name of God, of everything you hold sacred or valuable, for the sake of your wives, children, and unborn generations, that you will, every one of you, in your several stations, to the utmost of your power, assist in levying such sum, by not only paying yourselves, but by assisting those who are not at present in a condition to do so. . . . And the committee do pledge their faith and fortune to you, their constituents, that we shall, without fee or reward, use our best endeavors to procure, with the money so collected, the ammunition our present exigencies have made so exceedingly necessary. . . .



Casper Reel Sr.

Resolved, That this committee do approve of the resolutions of the committee of the other part of this county, relative to the cultivating a friendship with the Indians; and if any person shall be so depraved as to take the life of any Indian that may come to us in a friendly manner, we will, as one man, use our utmost endeavors to bring such offender to condign punishment.

Ordered, That the standing committee be directed to secure such arms and ammunition as are not employed in actual service, or private property, and that they get the same repaired, and deliver them to such captains of independent companies as may make application for the same, and taking such captain's receipt for the same so delivered.

Such were some of the measures adopted by the people of Western Pennsylvania to prepare for the threatened invasion of their rights. Among those who took part in these meetings were Arthur St. Clair, subsequently a major-general in the revolutionary army, and John Gibson, William Crawford and John Neville, who commanded regiments in the same service.

At the commencement of the struggle of the colonies for independence the settlements to the west of the mountains had little to fear from the invading armies of Great Britain. Their dread was of a more merciless foe. Nor were their apprehensions altogether groundless; for the restless disposition of what might be termed the friendly tribes was well known. Besides, Kiashuta, whose name has already occurred in the history of the combination formed by Pontiac, and who was, perhaps, the most noted chief that ever figured in the history of Western Pennsylvania, declared the intention of the Six Nations to remain neutral in the great struggle of the united colonies for independence, although they were afterward induced to side with the British. At a conference held at Fort Pitt, just two days after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and before intelligence of that memorable action could have been known with the means of communication to which recourse had then to be had, this noted chief was present, as well as Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief, Shade, a Shawanese chief, and several other Shawanese and Delawares, also Maj. Trent, Maj. Ward, Capt. Neville and his officers, when Kiashuta produced a belt of wampum, which was to be sent from the Six Nations to the Shawanese, Delawares, Wyandots, and other western Indians, acquainting them that the Six Nations were determined to take no part in the war between Great Britain and America, and desiring them to do the same. He was especially delegated by the Six Nations to send the belt through the Indian country. His address to the whites, taking their peculiar circumstances into account, is worthy of serious consideration: "Brothers," he said, "we will not suffer either the English or Americans to pass through our country. Should either attempt it, we shall forewarn them three times, and should they persist, they must abide the consequences. I am appointed by the Six Nations to take care of this country; that is, of the Indians on the other side of the Ohio" [the Allegheny and Ohio were known at that early day by the common name of the Ohio], "and I desire you will not think of an expedition against Detroit, for, I repeat, we will not suffer an army to pass through our

country." He then addressed the other natives present. Capt. Neville replied to his speech, declaring that the colonists would not march an army through their territory without first acquainting his people of their intention, but stating that in case the English attempted an invasion, "we must make all possible haste to march and endeavor to stop them." But the chief was not to be moved from the position his people had taken, and replied that "there is not the least danger of that, as the Six Nations would make it their business to prevent either an English or an American army passing through their country." When it is remembered that the Six Nations were not only the most powerful tribes or confederation of tribes in the entire New World, but also that all the nations with whom the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania had to deal were under their dominion, it will be seen that their neutrality meant far more than appeared on the surface; it meant that whichever of the contestants secured their favor would have all the Indians with them.

English influence and English gold were not, all this time, dormant. The agents of the mother-country were busy, and their efforts to fasten the fetters more securely on the yet feeble colonies were not sparing. Though boasting the first place in the ranks of civilized nations, they did not hesitate to appeal to the aborigines to assist them in the struggle, which they already felt was to be final as regards their hold on the colonies. The pen in our enlightened age hesitates to chronicle the means to which they had recourse to enslave the colonies; but fortunately one of her own sons has supplied us with all the arguments necessary, when he had the courage to declare in her own legislative halls that she had let loose the horrible hellhounds of war upon the exposed settlements. Painted and plumed warriors soon carried destruction and death to the dismayed frontiers, instigated by the agents of the British government. The deadly strife thus begun was made up largely on the side of the Indians by predatory excursions of scalping-parties, after their fashion, into the settlements; the tomahawk and scalping-knife sparing neither age nor sex, while the torch laid waste the rude homes of the frontiersmen. It is difficult to appreciate at this distant day, and in this time of peace and security, the appalling dangers that beset the frontier in those terrible days; for to the natural ferocity of the Indians was added the powerful support of the English, lavish in their resources, whose western agents, especially at the commencement of the war, were noted for their zeal in obeying the behests of their government.

The principal point of British power and influence in the northwest was Detroit, a post founded by the French in 1701, where Lieut.-Gov. Henry Hamilton was in command, who paid a bounty for scalps, but withheld it for prisoners. He was captured by the Virginians early in 1779, but not until his systematic barbarities, carried on through the savages whom he instigated and supported, had caused the blood of uncounted helpless and unoffending pioneers to bedew their dearly bought homes. He was succeeded by Maj. A. S. De Peyster, a man zealous in carrying out the policy of his government, but of

a more humane disposition. Still the Indian depredations on the frontier drew their inspiration from that point. The important post of Fort Pitt was in possession of the Americans, and it continued to be the center of government authority west of the Alleghenies during the revolutionary period. In Western Pennsylvania nearly all military operations looked merely to the protection of the settlements. Expeditions were made from time to time into the enemy's country, but they were not always crowned with success. Capt. John Neville, who was in command at Fort Pitt at this time, tried to observe a strict neutrality with the Indians, but he had little influence with any except the Delawares, and his influence with them was not sufficient to control their operations. Hamilton of Detroit had, on the other hand, as early as September, 1776, organized small parties of the savages against the settlers on the Ohio and its branches, though the war on the frontier was not fully inaugurated till nearly a year afterward.

With a view of securing the friendship of the Indians, or at least their neutrality, Congress appointed commisssoners to hold treaties with them at different agencies. Those appointed for Pittsburgh met there in July, 1776, but were not able to convene a sufficient number of the tribes until the following October. In the meantime a general Indian war was thought to be inevitable, owing to the sinister influences of the British at Detroit. Every effort was made to put the fort in a state of defense, and an order was issued for the assembling of all the militia there that could be spared from other places; for if it were to fall the whole country would be at the mercy of the savages. But the threatening cloud blew over, and on the 8th of November Col. Morgan, the Indian agent for the middle department, wrote to John Hancock, president of Congress, the welcome news: "I have the happiness to inform you that the cloud which threatened to break over us is likely to disperse. The Six Nations, with the Munsies, Delawares, Shawanese and Mohikons, who have been assembled here with their principal chiefs and warriors, to the number of six hundred and forty-four, have given the strongest assurance of their neutrality with the United States." But the serious question was before the frontiersmen, How long could the Indians be trusted, with the tribes further west in the interest of the English, and they themselves liable at any time to be approached by the agents of the same government, with their proffers of gold and gifts?

On the 1st of June, 1777, Brig.-Gen. Edward Hand, of the continental army, arrived at Fort Pitt and assumed command. Not long after his arrival he resolved on an expedition against the savages—seemingly a timely movement. The frontiers of Virginia were, in the meantime, sorely afflicted with savage incursions, mostly by a lawless gang of the Mohawk Pluggy, located upon the Olentangy, or Whetstone, the principal eastern tributary of the Scioto, some distance above its confluence with that stream. This band was without tribal organization, and acted independently of other nations, but its incursions were none the less dreaded by the outposts of civilization west of the mountains.

So galling did these incursions become that it was determined to send an expedition against their towns; but the project was abandoned lest it should arouse the ire of the Delawares and Shawanese, whom the colonists desired to keep in a state of neutrality if not of friendship.

The extreme frontier line protection extended from Kittanning down the Allegheny and Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha. The important posts below Fort Pitt at this time were Fort Henry, formerly called Fort Fincastle, at Wheeling, and Fort Randolph, at Point Pleasant. The former was built at the commencement of Dunmore's war, 1774; the latter was erected a year later by the Virginians. Rude stockades and blockhouses were multiplied in the intervening distances, and in the most exposed settlements, and were defended by small detachments from a Virginia regiment, also by at least one independent company, and by squads of militia on short terms of duty. To these stockades and blockhouses the settlers were accustomed to hasten when the Indians were known to be in the vicinity. But it not unfrequently happened that so sudden and stealthy were their raids that the warwhoop was the first indication of their presence, and no time was left for escape. Even the scouts who patrolled the country did not always discover the enemy in time, and the sufferings of the settlements were in consequence increased.

Gen. Hand still held to the opinion—and in this his view was correct—that nothing would so effectually protect the settlements and bring the Indians to terms as penetrating their country with a large force and destroying some of the towns. But he appears to have been too sanguine of success in the undertaking. The Wyandots, and particularly the Mingoes—Pluggy's Town Indians—were the most troublesome. To prepare for the expedition Hand demanded two thousand men from the western counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia, but his call was not responded to with alacrity, although eight hundred men were embodied, including regulars at Fort Pitt and Randolph. Although he had many difficulties to contend against, he still expressed the hope that he would be able before the winter to reach the Sandusky river. But, being deceived as to the strength and spirit of his people, he was reluctantly obliged to abandon the expedition in the latter part of the fall. One reason for the failure was a want of concert between Gen. Hand and the lieutenants of the border militia. Another reason was the influence of the boundary dispute, which prevented unity of action by the Virginia and Pennsylvania militia. The most, therefore, that Hand could accomplish was a partial protection of the settlements by acting on the defensive only. "If I can assist the inhabitants to stand their ground," he wrote, "I shall deem myself doing a great deal."

The Illinois country, with its old French settlements, was still in possession of the English; and in January, 1778, Lieut.-Col. George Rogers Clarke planned an expedition for its capture. He came to the west of the mountains with a view of enlisting men for the expedition; and by the end of the month

he had all his recruiting parties disposed properly, and at Redstone he prepared boats, light artillery and ammunition. But many of the backwoodsmen opposed the undertaking, and he could only succeed in raising one hundred and fifty men, when, on the 12th of May, he set sail for the Falls of the Ohio. The country around the head of the Ohio was greatly distressed by the Indians at this time, and it is not to be wondered at that the frontiersmen were reluctant to leave their homes unprotected while they engaged in a distant expedition, the issue of which was very uncertain, with the forces at hand.

A little before this time, in February, Gen. Hand, having learned that a considerable quantity of stores was deposited by the British at an Indian town on the Cuyahoga river, which flows into the lake a short distance east of Cleveland, formed a project for capturing them. "Gathering a party of about five hundred men, mostly from Westmoreland county," writes an authority on border annals, "he proceeded on the expedition. But heavy rains falling, and the snows of winter melting, he was obliged to relinquish his design, after having arrived at a point a considerable distance above the mouth of the Beaver, on the Mahoning river. Just at this place Indian tracks were discovered, conjectured to be of warriors on a marauding expedition into the settlements. These were followed to a camp supposed to contain fifty or sixty Indians, which was immediately attacked. 'But, to my great mortification,' wrote the commander, 'only one man, with some women and children, was found.' The Indian and one of the squaws were killed. 'Another woman was taken,' adds the chagrined and thoroughly disgusted general, 'and with difficulty saved; the remainder escaped.' The prisoner reported that ten Munsie Indians were taking salt ten miles further up the Mahoning. A detachment was sent to secure them. This enterprise proved even more inglorious than the first. The enemy turned out to be four women and a boy, of whom one woman only was saved. . . . This, the first expedition to march into the Indian country from Pittsburgh after the war began, was long remembered in the west as 'the squaw campaign.'" Gen. Hand was singularly unfortunate in his efforts to fight the Indians.

For some months previous the Indians had become very bold, and the fruitless efforts made to protect the settlements by their utter failure only tended still more to embolden the savages. Kittanning had been occupied by troops from the spring of 1777, but Hand wrote to the commanding officer, Capt. Samuel Moorhead, on the 14th of September: "Being convinced that, in your present condition, you are not able to defend yourself, much less to render the continent any service, you will withdraw from Kittanning, bringing everything away, leaving the houses and barracks standing." This evacuation caused the greatest alarm, especially in the northern part of Westmoreland county.

Strong suspicions were entertained about this time of the loyalty of some of the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and numerous

arrests were made; but the greater part of those arrested were paroled. The most noted of these was Alexander McKee, who had formerly been deputy Indian agent at Pittsburgh, and who, as early as April, 1776, had been put on his parol, by a committee of whigs, "not to give any aid or comfort" to the British. In the meantime he quietly plotted with the Indians for the removal of his effects from Fort Pitt across the Allegheny into the Indian country. Well had it been for the western country had this arch-traitor been secured at once. As it was, he was suffered to remain at large upon his promise not to correspond with or give any intelligence to the enemies of the United States, or to leave the neighborhood without permission. He was soon afterward rearrested, and, after being confined to his own house, was paroled anew. Hand afterward ordered him to report at York, Pa., to the continental board of war; but he feigned sickness, and remained at home. The excitement against the tories subsided after a short time, and in the spring of 1778 all was apparently quiet. But it was the lull that precedes the storm. On the 28th of March all was changed; for not only McKee, but Mathew Elliott, who had lately arrived from Quebec, claiming to be a prisoner returned on parol, but in reality having a captain's commission from the British in his pocket, and Simon Girty, an Indian interpreter, fled from the vicinity of Fort Pitt and joined the enemy. These three renegades, as H. H. Brackenridge said, "of that horrid brood called refugees, whom the devil has long since marked as his own," proved themselves active servants of the English, causing untold sufferings on the frontier, not only during the war with Great Britain, but so long as the war with the Indians continued. Immediately after their departure they began to exert a sinister influence on the tribes, mainly the Delawares, inducing many of them who had remained neutral to become avowed enemies of the United States. Their attempts were, however, in a measure, frustrated by the exertions of the friends of the Union. With other tribes, and especially the Shawanese, they were more successful, and aroused them to a desire to harass the settlements. After visiting neighboring tribes they made their way to Detroit. The seeds of disorder were rooted more deeply at Fort Pitt and in its vicinity than was at first supposed, and other traitors were soon discovered. On the night of April 20th several persons stole a boat and fled down the Ohio. They were, however, overtaken at the mouth of the Muskingum by a party sent after them, and the ringleaders were killed or captured. Six of the citizens escaped; but of those captured two were shot, one hanged, and two whipped, the latter receiving one hundred lashes each. "The activity displayed by the British Indians along the western border, during the fall of 1777, induced Pennsylvania to bestir herself to protect the distant settlements. Congress, urgently appealed to by these suffering states, determined to make common cause with them against the enemy. Commissioners, acting under authority of the United States, were sent to Fort Pitt to inquire into the disaffection of the frontier people, and to provide for carrying the

war into the enemy's country. They reported that the western Indians were stimulated in their hostility by the British commandant at Detroit. They drew up and presented to Gen. Hand an elaborate plan for the protection, by the militia alone, of the frontiers until recommendations made by them to Congress could be approved and carried into execution. On the 2d of May, 1778, Congress resolved to raise two regiments in Virginia and Pennsylvania, to serve for one year unless sooner discharged, for the protection of the western frontier, and for operation thereon—twelve companies in the former and four in the latter state. It was likewise determined that, as Gen. Hand had requested to be recalled from Pittsburgh, a proper person should be sent to relieve him. Washington was called upon to make a nomination. After much deliberation upon the subject, he named Brig.-Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, an officer of worth and merit, a Georgian by birth."* Washington expressed the high opinion he had of the integrity and ability of this person, and declared that he parted with him with the utmost reluctance. He wrote: "His firm disposition and equal justice, his assiduity and good understanding, added to his being a stranger to all parties in that quarter, point him out as a proper person; and I trust extensive advantages will be derived from his command, which I could wish was more agreeable."

Detroit, it was felt, not only by the inhabitants but by the military authorities of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, was the source whence the Indians received their inspiration and support, and Congress was also at length convinced of the same truth. Accordingly, with the appointment of Gen. McIntosh to the command of Fort Pitt and of the forces of the west, it was resolved by Congress that an expedition should be undertaken against this British stronghold, as the most certain means of overcoming the Indians and restoring peace and security to the frontier. It was proposed to enlist three thousand men in the expedition. Virginia was requested to call forth as many militia, not exceeding twenty-five hundred, as should be judged necessary to complete the number appropriated for the undertaking. The continental board of war was directed to coöperate with McIntosh, who had not yet entered on the duties of his new appointment, but who was soon to have command of affairs in the west, in measures necessary for the enterprise, and give him such instructions as might appear best adapted to promote the expedition. Over nine hundred thousand dollars were voted to defray the expenses, and a person was appointed to procure provisions, packhorses and other necessaries for the army. To give effect to the action of Congress, a plan was immediately set on foot for raising the necessary force and for the purchase of supplies for the expedition. Fifteen hundred men were to march by way of the Kanawha to Fort Randolph, and a like number was to descend the Ohio from Fort Pitt to the same place, whence they were to march into the enemy's country. Prior to this Washington, having heard of the ravages of the Indians

* Butterfield.

in Western Pennsylvania, had ordered the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, a choice body of men who had been raised in the west, to prepare to march to Pittsburgh. Col. Daniel Brodhead was at the head of this regiment. That part of the Thirteenth Virginia regiment remaining at Valley Forge was also placed under marching orders for Fort Pitt, under command of Col. John Gibson. Brodhead did not reach Pittsburgh before the 10th of September.

The great obstacle to success against the Indians, all this while, was the possession of Detroit by the English; and it was felt that so long as they were there to back the savages no telling victory could be gained. It was therefore determined to fit out an expedition against that post. But the late arrival of Brodhead at Fort Pitt and the high price of supplies were insurmountable obstacles; for an expedition, to have well-grounded hope of success, must leave Western Pennsylvania not later than the 1st of September. Congress for these reasons resolved that the expedition should be abandoned for the present. In lieu of it, however, McIntosh was directed to assemble at Pittsburgh fifteen hundred continental troops and militia, and proceed without delay to destroy such towns of the hostile tribes as he, in his discretion, should think would most effectually tend to chastise and terrify the savages, and check their ravages on the western frontier. McIntosh was more ambitious, and declared that Detroit and nothing less would satisfy him. Congress asked Virginia to supply him with as many militia as he should call for, and it was the intention to march the force from that state by way of the Kanawha to Fort Randolph to join the forces from Pennsylvania that should descend the Ohio. But upon more mature deliberation this plan was abandoned. At the date of the arrival of McIntosh there were only two forts west of the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania occupied by continental troops. These were Forts Randolph and Hand. Fort Hand was erected in the spring of 1778, and named in honor of the commander of Fort Pitt; it was located in Westmoreland county, about fourteen miles north of Hannastown, at a point described in an old manuscript as being "about a mile south of the ford of the Kiskiminetas; and the ford was about six miles above the mouth of the stream." It is very difficult to understand what the exact position of the fort was from this description, and it will for that reason be left to the reader to make the most of it. Besides these forts there was a large number of smaller stations or forts at different times garrisoned by militia; some between Wheeling and Pittsburgh, others between the Monongahela and the Kiskiminetas, as well as others scattered throughout the settlements. These are described as being "frequently altered, kept or evacuated, according to the humors, fears or interest of the people of most influence." And, however much Gen. McIntosh may have been opposed to this, he was forced to yield to it, as his chief dependence was on the militia, who were about as independent a class as could have been found in the world in their day. But a new move was now to be made by Gen. McIntosh. The war was to be carried into the enemy's country; and as these forts could



Wm. Eichbaum

be of no practical service, and their garrisons seemed unnecessary when the enemy had to defend themselves on their own territory, the general resolved to break them up as soon as he could without giving too much offense to the people upon whom he depended for the success of his enterprise. It would not, however, be prudent to leave the frontier without any protection; for the enemy might elude the pursuit of the general and fall upon the defenseless settlers and massacre them while the army was marching against their abandoned towns. The lieutenants of Monongalia and Ohio counties, Virginia, which comprised the greater part of the valley of the Monongahela river, were authorized to raise a ranging company jointly, to scout continually along the Ohio river below the mouth of the Beaver, at such places as the savages usually forded the river to attack the settlements. At the same time Archibald Lochry, a name that figures prominently in the early history of Westmoreland county, was empowered to organize two companies for similar service on the northern frontier, as a protection against the scalping-parties that might assail the settlers in that direction. Other companies occupied the forts in the absence of the regular garrisons. It need hardly be repeated that at this time all Western Pennsylvania, purchased from the Indians, was included in Westmoreland county, although Virginia assumed jurisdiction. as has been shown. over certain parts of it. Another prudent move made by Gen. McIntosh was the concentrating of all the storehouses at Fort Pitt. Previous to that time there had been a considerable number of such buildings, each of which required a small number of men for its defense, and, being situated in different parts of the country, streams had to be crossed with considerable risk at certain seasons. By making Fort Pitt what might be called a distributing point, provisions could be brought across the mountains, as the expression then was, without necessitating the crossing of any considerable stream, and they could then be sent to other points from it at such seasons as were most favorable.

As the prosecution of the war was now in the hands of the general government, lately established, efforts were constantly being made to preserve friendly relations with some at least of the Indian tribes in Western Pennsylvania and beyond, although none could be relied on but the Delawares, and their attachment was beginning to grow weak. The Shawanese, the last of the other tribes to go over to the English, were now known to be unfriendly to the Americans, though from motives of interest they tried to preserve the semblance of friendship. But, however few of the savages might be on the side of the United States, they were more or less of a check on the British at Detroit and the Indians who drew their inspiration from that point; and, besides, they might give some warning of inroads on the settlements. Hence the value of their good will. Hence, too, the important part which Fort Pitt played in the great struggle for the independence of the colonies, as its predecessor, Fort Duquesne, had played in the French campaign. It is difficult to overestimate the

importance of the forks of the Ohio during the quarter of a century from 1754 to 1779 and later. It was a fitting prelude to her present greatness and her future prospects. With a view of producing a favorable impression on the savages who might still be counted on as favoring the American cause, the commissioners at Fort Pitt, by the advice of Congress, resolved to hold a treaty with the Delawares, Shawanese and other Indians at Fort Pitt in the summer of 1778. The 23d of July was chosen as the day for the conference, and messengers were dispatched to the Delawares and Shawanese with presents and invitations. On the part of the whites Virginia was requested to send two representatives and Pennsylvania one. The two from Virginia, Andrew and Thomas Lewis, appeared; but although George Morgan solicited the appointment from Pennsylvania that state neglected to send any representative. The Delawares sent three of their principal chiefs; but it was September before the parties met for consultation, and the treaty was not signed till the 17th of that month. It was very favorable to the United States, as far as the Delawares were concerned; for not only did they declare themselves in favor of the Union, and bury the hatchet, but they also permitted the general government to march troops through their hunting-grounds, which was a matter of no small importance at that time, when the cause of American freedom was not so hopeful as could have been desired. They further promised to join the forces of the general government, with such a number of their most noted braves as they could spare, consistently with their own safety. A requisition for two captains and sixty braves was afterward made upon the nation by the American commander.

The commanding officer at Fort Pitt opened a road to the mouth of the Beaver, and just below, on the table-land where the town of Beaver now stands, he built Fort McIntosh, as a post to which loads could be carried either by land or water, and where, should there be a failure of either sufficient troops or supplies to carry forward the expedition during the autumn, a footing at least would be secured, considerably advanced toward the enemy's country. This would enable the commander to be better prepared for another attempt in the spring, and would show the enemy, at the same time, that he was in earnest in his movements. The fort was a regular stockade-work, with four bastions, built of hewn logs; its figure was an irregular square, the face to the Ohio river being longer than that toward the land; and it is remarkable as being the first military post built by the United States on the Indian side of the Ohio. On the 8th of October, 1778, the headquarters of the army were removed from Fort Pitt to the new fort, where a considerable force, the largest collected west of the Allegheny mountains during the Revolution, numbering at least thirteen hundred, was assembled, consisting, besides the continental troops, of militia, mostly from the western counties of Virginia. But the want of supplies prevented any immediate movement forward. On the 3d day of November cattle from the mountain arrived, but they were

extremely poor, and could not be slaughtered for want of salt. At that date salt sold in Pittsburgh for twenty dollars per bushel. Alarming intelligence now reached McIntosh from the wilderness west. He was reproached for his tardiness by friendly Indians, who threatened that all their nation would unite in the Tuscarawas valley to give him battle, and oppose his progress to Detroit. Orders were therefore immediately issued for twelve hundred men to get ready to march. On the 5th of November the movement of the army westward commenced, including the whole force, except one company, which was left under command of Lieut.-Col. Richard Campbell, of the Thirteenth Virginia regiment, to bring on the long-expected supplies. After a march of about seventy-five miles he was informed that the Indians had abandoned the idea of opposing his progress; and here, too, he learned the more disheartening fact that the supplies promised him had not yet reached Fort McIntosh, and that little, if any, could be expected. The result necessarily was that, like several other expeditions, this one had to be abandoned, and the army returned home, the only result produced being the confirmation of the savages in their conviction of the weakness of the Americans, and uniting them still more closely with the British at Detroit. A fort, however, was built, which was named Fort Laurens, in honor of the president of Congress. Leaving the fort with a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, with scant supplies, under command of Col. John Gibson, to finish and protect it, the rest of the army under command of the general returned to Fort McIntosh, where the militia, who were now in a mutinous condition, were discharged. All that was left for the forces west of the mountains now to do was to act on the defensive, with such a disposition of men in the local forts and blockhouses as would best protect the frontier, and await further developments.

CHAPTER VI.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (Concluded).

Fort Crawford—Fort Armstrong—Brodhead's Expedition—Capt. Isaac Craig—Defeat of the Delawares—Col. Clarke's Expedition—Internal Disaffection—Crawford's Expedition—His Fate—Indian Attack on Hannastown and Miller's Station.

THE treason of McKee and his companions was a source of no little anxiety to the people of the frontier; for their perfect knowledge of the strength and condition of the settlements enabled them to give information that might prove very disastrous. About this time a resident of Westmoreland county wrote: "What may be the fate of this county God only

knows; but at present it wears a most dismal aspect." On the 28th of April, 1778, a settlement at and about Wallace Fort in Westmoreland county was attacked, and a body of twenty men who were out reconnoitering the woods had nine killed and their captain wounded. Only four of the enemy were killed. By the middle of May what was known as the northern road, that is, Forbes' route to Fort Pitt—Braddock's route was the southern road—had become the northern frontier line of settlement west of the mountains. A captain who, with nine men, chiefly continental soldiers, was bringing grain from the neighborhood of Fort Hand to Fort Pitt, was surprised, on the 7th of July, by a party of savages. Other scalping-parties were frequently found on the frontier settlements both of Pennsylvania and Virginia, since the return of McIntosh's unsuccessful expedition into the Indian country.

But the frontier, as well as the rest of the country, had more enemies than the British and the Indians. Money is the sinews of war; and the depreciation of the continental currency, which resulted in a great measure from the unsuccessful campaign of 1777, had by this time become a very serious burden on the people, and all over the country great ingenuity was exercised to discover a remedy. Among other devices the prices of commodities were fixed, and the Indian traders came in for a large share of public odium, and not without reason. A meeting of the officers of the line and staff in the western department, held in Pittsburgh in October, 1779, declares that the traders "are now commonly known by the disgraceful epithet of speculators." It was also resolved at the same meeting "that a select committee be appointed to collect all papers and get whatever information they can possibly obtain relative to the regulations which may have taken place down the country, and by them endeavor to ascertain the price of goods as they ought to sell at this place, and lay them, with whatever matters they may conceive necessary, before the committee at the next meeting." The committee, having been appointed, met on the 6th of October, and declared "that at the present enormous prices, unless dire and absolute necessity compels, to buy shall be deemed as criminal as to sell; and should the traders refuse to sell at the regulated prices agreed on and fixed by this committee," they further resolved, "that the commandant of the western department be waited upon by a committee, and earnestly requested for the good of the community, as well as the army, that said traders be immediately ordered to withdraw themselves and property from this post, being fully determined to have a reasonable trade, or no trade, and live upon our rations and what our country can afford us, and, should it be necessary, clothe ourselves with the produce of the forest, rather than live upon the virtuous part of the community to gratify our sanguinary enemies and enrich rapacity; and it is the unanimous opinion of this committee that the specious, designing speculator is a monster of a deeper dye and more malignant nature than the savage Mingo of the wilderness, whose mischiefs are partial, while those occasioned by the speculator have become

universal." Much more followed in the same strain, but the portions given are sufficient to show the depth and extent of the evil, and the feeling of utter abhorrence in which the traders were held.

Depredations continued, and the Indians, led by Simon Girty, came within a few miles of Fort Pitt and attacked parties of whites, while the little garrison of Fort Laurens was both reduced to the verge of starvation for want of supplies and beseiged by the savages. The latter, however, fortunately abandoned the siege, and the timely aid of Gen. McIntosh brought provisions to the men, who for a long time had subsisted on raw hides. Strangely enough, when the relief came and the garrison fired a salute for joy, the packhorses took fright and scattered the provisions over a considerable tract of country.

Gen. McIntosh was dispirited with the small number of men at his disposal, the want of proper supplies, and the activity of the Indians, spurred on by the British at Detroit; and, his health failing, he requested to be relieved of the important duty of commanding the department of the west. He withdrew in April, 1779, and this was the abandonment for the time of offensive measures west of the mountains. Although he had not succeeded against the Indians, his operations were not altogether fruitless, and it may be said that in his defensive measures he exercised good judgment. One rock, especially, he carefully avoided, which was interfering with the troublesome boundary question, although he had often been applied to by both sides. He also preserved cordial relations with the several county lieutenants, and was active and vigilant in protecting the exposed settlements. The erection of Forts McIntosh and Laurens as a precautionary measure was approved by Gen. Washington, who wrote "that the establishing of posts of communication, which McIntosh has done for the security of his convoys and the army, is a proceeding grounded on military practice and experience." Congress having directed the appointment of a successor to McIntosh, Washington, on the 5th of March, 1779, made choice of Col. Daniel Brodhead, of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, who was first in rank in the western department under the retiring general. At the time of his appointment he was in charge of Fort McIntosh, to which point Washington wrote him: "From my opinion of your abilities, your former acquaintance with the back country, and the knowledge you must have acquired upon this last tour of duty, I have appointed you to the command." It was a selection gratifying to the Pennsylvanians, as Brodhead was a citizen of that state. The whole force at his command at the time of his taking charge of the department, including continental and independent troops, consisted of seven hundred and twenty-two men, stationed at Forts Laurens, McIntosh, Henry, Randolph, Hand and Pitt. A few other stations were garrisoned by small detachments. At the same time Washington planned an expedition against the Six Nations, who had been committing depredations on the northern frontier, and it was his intention that, while a strong force set out east of the mountains, it should be joined by the commander of the western department,

who should march up the Allegheny. The latter part of this plan was, however, abandoned as impracticable under the circumstances. In his communications to Brodhead the commander-in-chief warned him not to interfere in the boundary dispute, as calculated to get him into difficulties without benefiting the cause he was sent to promote. Fort Laurens, after being a source of great anxiety to the commander of Fort Pitt, and after its garrison had suffered untold privations, was finally evacuated early in August, 1779.

"Turning our attention from the wilderness beyond the Ohio to the northern settlements of Westmoreland, we see that as early as the 26th of February, 1779, Indian depredations began therein. On that day, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, on the main road leading over the mountains, eighteen persons—men, women, and children—were either killed or taken prisoners. It is not surprising, therefore, that the first care of Brodhead, after assuming command in the west, was to protect the northern frontier. His first order directed a detachment from Fort Pitt to occupy the vacant Fort Crawford, located a few miles up the Allegheny." This fort stood a little above the mouth of Puckety creek, on the east side of the Allegheny river, probably on the site of the present village of Parnassus, eighteen miles above Fort Pitt. "The soldiers were instructed to scout on the waters of the river, as well on Puckety creek, and upon the Kiskiminetas as far as Fort Hand, thereby to protect as much as possible, from the death-dealing savages of the north, the exposed settlements to the eastward of Pittsburgh. Gen. Washington, with 'a full sense of the importance, necessity and duty of taking the most vigorous and speedy measures for the support and protection of the frontiers,' decided to order to the westward Col. Moses Rawlings' corps of three companies from Fort Frederick, Md., to assist in protecting the exposed settlements, and, at the same time, to promote the coöperation of troops from Fort Pitt with the army to be sent against the Indians of the Six Nations, by erecting posts at Kittanning and Venango. Although the plan for the movements of a force from Pittsburgh was soon laid aside and the building of the two forts abandoned, the march of the Maryland troops was not countermanded."*

The Indians seemed to have made Westmoreland, which then included all Western Pennsylvania east and south of the rivers, the scene of their greatest activity. Here were perpetrated most of their daring and cruel raids upon the settlements. Pennsylvania determined to raise five companies to hasten to the defense of the west. Fort Hand was attacked on the 26th of April, and though Capt. Samuel Moorhead, who was in command, had only seventeen men with him, he held out, and the women busied themselves in molding bullets. The siege was raised the next day, the garrison during the action not having lost a single life. At this time a resident of the county wrote: "The savages are continually making depredations among us, not less than forty people having been killed, wounded, or captured this spring." The arrival of additional

* Butterfield.

forces gave confidence to the frontier; but the settlements were still the scenes of Indian raids in which lives were lost and prisoners taken.

During all this time the commander of Fort Pitt experienced great difficulty in obtaining provisions for his soldiers, as his letters to the commander-in-chief amply testify. The presence of the British at Detroit was still the greatest source of trouble on account of the use they made of the Ohio Indians and the means they employed in winning over the few who remained neutral or friendly to the American cause. For this reason it was that Brodhead complained of his limited resources at a time when it was of the utmost importance to rival the English in the value of the presents he gave to the savages, upon whom these were known to have a potent influence. He says in one of his letters: "The Indian captains appointed by the British commandant at Detroit are clothed in the most elegant manner, and have many valuable presents made them. The captains I have appointed by authority of congress are naked, and receive nothing but a little whisky, for which they are reviled by the Indians in general, so that unless some kind of a system is introduced I must expect to see all the Indians in favor of the British, despite of every address in my power." The Indians from the north had now become more troublesome than those of the west, and Brodhead's attention was accordingly directed to them. He sent Capt. Samuel Brady with a small party to scout the country up the Allegheny and collect such information as he could regarding the savages. Near the mouth of Mahoning creek he met a small body of them who had made a raid on the settlements, killed some persons, and taken two children prisoners, and hé killed the leader of the band with others, rescued the prisoners and recaptured the booty. Other adventures of this noted scout form interesting episodes in our frontier history about this time. But Brodhead very properly thought that a station at Kittanning would more effectually hold the Indians in check than any other measure he could at that time adopt. This place was well known as an Indian stronghold during the French occupation of the valley of the Allegheny and Ohio. The provincials did not, however, occupy it for many years after its destruction by Col. Armstrong. But on June 5, 1776, a memorial was presented to the assembly of Pennsylvania by the inhabitants of Westmoreland county that they feared an attack from the Indian country west, and that Van Swearingen had, at a considerable expense, raised a company of effective men which the memorialists had continued and stationed at Kittanning, and which they prayed might be continued. Congress resolved on the 15th of July that the battalion which was to garrison the posts to be established at Presqu' Isle, Le Bœuf and Kittanning be raised in the counties of Westmoreland and Bedford, which latter at that date embraced a considerable part of Southwestern Pennsylvania. Some time afterward the battalion commanded by Col. Æneas Mackay was stationed at Kittanning, where it remained till December 15th of the same year, when the commanding officer was ordered to collect his scattered forces at some convenient rendezvous

to march elsewhere. No troops were stationed at Kittanning from that time till 1779, although some attempt was made to protect the northern frontier by other posts and rangers in small detachments in the pay of the state. As regards the building of the fort we have the following, which Gen. Washington wrote to Brodhead under date of March 22, 1779: "I have directed Col. Rawlings' corps, consisting of three companies, to march from Fort Frederick, in Maryland . . . to Fort Pitt, as soon as he is relieved by a guard of militia. Upon his arrival you are to detach him with his own corps and as many as will make up one hundred men, should his company be short of that number, to take post at Kittanning, and immediately throw up a stockade fort for the security of the convoys. When this is accomplished a small garrison is to be left there, and the remainder are to proceed to Venango." But the fort was not built at that time, whatever may have been the reason, for Col. Brodhead wrote on the 3d of June to Archibald Lochry, lieutenant of Westmoreland county: "I purpose building a small fort at Kittanning as soon as possible, and that will be more effectual security for the inhabitants than all the little posts now occupied by the garrisons." On the 23d he again wrote: "Lieut.-Col. Bayard is now at Kittanning, and will cover the frontier effectually;" and on the 31st of July he wrote to Gen. Washington: "A complete stockade fort is erected at the Kittanning, and now called Fort Armstrong." The fort stood a little more than two miles below the present town of Kittanning, close on the east bank of the river; and about half a mile further down there was a blockhouse, which was standing as late as 1834. The writer distinctly remembers the well of the fort, which, thirty-five years ago, was still visible, though filled with stumps from the surrounding field. It would seem that Col. Bayard, who built the fort, wanted to name it after himself; for, although his letters are not preserved to us, Brodhead's replies, which we have, plainly imply so much. The correspondence was evidently animated, and appears to have had a sarcastic vein running through it as far as the commander of Fort Pitt was concerned. In a letter of his dated July 1st, he says: "I think it is a compliment due to Gen. Armstrong to call the fort after him; therefore, it is my pleasure from this time forward it be called Fort Armstrong, and I doubt not we shall soon be in the neighborhood of a place where greater regard is paid to saints than at Kittanning, where your sainthood may not be forgotten." And in another letter of the 9th of the same month he writes: "I have said that I thought it a compliment due to Gen. Armstrong to name the fort now erecting at Kittanning after him; and I should be very sorry to have the first fort erected by my direction in the department named after me. Besides, I should consider it will be more proper to have our names at a greater distance from our metropolis. I never denied the saintship of Stephen or John, but some regard to propriety must be necessary even among saints." The commander's trouble with the fort, however necessary it certainly was for the protection of the northern frontier, was not to end with the naming of it. On the 1st of August Bayard was



Geo. Flagg

relieved of the command of the post. Early in October Brodhead ordered Capt. Irwin to take up his quarters there, but he did not obey the order, and a sharp correspondence took place between the two; for in a letter of his, dated October 13th, Brodhead writes him: "You had my positive orders to wait upon me for instructions to govern you at Fort Armstrong, which orders you have been hardy enough to disobey and are to answer for." During this dispute Francis McIlvaine was sent to occupy the fort. There was talk of courtmartialing Irwin, but it is most probable it was not done. Discipline was at a low ebb in the department at that time, owing to the life of the pioneers, and the injurious effects of the boundary dispute, which taught the people to disregard the civil jurisdiction of one of the states. In the meantime Brodhead wrote to Lieut. Glass, or the "commanding officer of Capt. Irwin's company," October 18th: "You are to march the company under your command to Fort Armstrong and there relieve the present garrison under Mr. McIlvaine." Still another change of officers was found necessary; and on the 27th the commander of Fort Pitt wrote to Lieut. John Jameson: "I have received your favor of the 24th inst. I am glad to hear you are at length got to Fort Armstrong." He was to be the last commander of the short-lived fort. On the 27th of November Joseph I. Finley wrote him: "I am directed by Col. Brodhead to request you to evacuate Fort Armstrong, and to repair to this post [Fort Pitt] with all convenient dispatch, taking care to bring off all the stores in your possession and pertaining to the garrison of whatsoever kind." The fort was never after occupied permanently, although soldiers may have lodged there for a short time occasionally. Why a post so favorably situated should have been abandoned so soon after its construction it is difficult, with the information at command, to determine, unless it was that the success attending the expedition up the Allegheny into the Indian country was thought sufficient to prevent the savages from attempting any further raids from that direction for a considerable time.

Brodhead had long been anxious to carry the war into the enemy's country, declaring to the commander-in-chief that he could effect more in this way than he could with three times the number of men required if he acted on the defensive. With great difficulty he succeeded in obtaining the consent of Washington as well as of the state authorities for the expedition; a considerable force was collected with the usual amount of delays and annoyances of other kinds; but a greater difficulty was encountered in securing the necessary provisions. At length he was able to inform Gen. Washington of the pleasure he felt in having upward of four hundred head of cattle and nearly a thousand kegs of flour. "The small posts of the department garrisoned by continental or provincial troops were evacuated, that their commands might be rendered available for the enterprise. As many soldiers as could well be spared from the large ones were directed to march to Pittsburgh for the same purpose. The provincial companies in Westmoreland were called in. Exertions were made to induce volunteering. Militia from the neighborhood were ordered to

Fort Pitt. By the 11th of August six hundred rank and file, with a number of Delawares, were collected. The force began to march that day under the lead of Brodhead, with Col. Gibson second in command. The army, having one month's supplies, advanced up the Allegheny—the provisions, except live cattle, being transported by water under an escort of one hundred men—to the mouth of the Mahoning above Kittanning. The stores were now loaded on pack-horses, and the troops continued their march up the river. An advance party of fifteen light infantry and eight Delawares, under command of Lieut. John Hardin, of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, fell in with thirty or forty warriors, coming down the Allegheny in seven canoes. A sharp contest ensued. The enemy were defeated, the savages losing five of their number killed and several wounded. All their canoes with their contents were captured. Three of the Americans were wounded, also one of the Delawares.

"Brodhead proceeded up the river as far as an Indian village of Buckaloons, its inhabitants fleeing upon his approach. The army threw up a breastwork of trees not far away, and a garrison of forty men was left to guard the provisions. The remainder of the force marched up the river to the mouth of the Conewango, near which was a deserted village of that name." This was at the present town of Warren, one hundred and sixty-nine miles above Pittsburgh. "The troops then moved up the latter stream to within about four miles of the present state boundary line, where several towns were found just vacated."* All the villages found were burned, and the cornfields destroyed. The army returned by the Venango road, and reached Pittsburgh on the 14th of September without the loss of a man. On the 27th of October Congress passed the following resolution relative to this expedition:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to his excellency, Gen. Washington, for directing, and to Col. Brodhead and the brave officers and soldiers under his command for executing, the important expedition against the Mingo and Munsie Indians, and that part of the Senecas on the Allegheny river, by which the depredations of those savages, assisted by their merciless instigators, subjects of the king of Great Britain, upon the defenseless inhabitants of the western frontiers have been restrained and prevented.

During all this time, as before, the Indians of the west were a great source of trouble, and what to do, with the limited resources at command, was the question that perplexed everyone from the commander-in-chief down. Fort Laurens had for a long time engaged the attention of the savages, but without relieving the commander of the western department, who found the care of that post as difficult as that of the frontier had been without it. Even during its occupation the frontier was not free from the raids of small war-parties, but after its evacuation, up to the setting in of winter, the Indians of the west overran the whole southwestern part of Pennsylvania, and life was nowhere secure. The repetition of these raids, although varying more or less according to cir-

* Butterfield.

cumstances, was the everyday expectation of the western population, and the mere recital of them became monotonous.

The population around Forbes' road, in the Monongahela valley, in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, and generally throughout the southwestern part of the state, had by this time become considerable. But the draft that was made on them for the war with England, for the garrisoning of the local forts and blockhouses, for the various expeditions into the enemy's country, and for the defense of their own homes, left them little time for the care of their farms. Yet at no time in the history of the state did this require greater labor. For, although the soil was as yet rich and required little cultivation, the forests had to be cleared and enclosed, the ground in most cases to be broken up with strong teams, which were not at the command of everyone, and when under cultivation it required constant watching to prevent wild animals, such as deer, bears, raccoons, etc., from destroying large portions of the crop. The life of the frontiersman was one of great hardship, and though it bred a hardy race it frequently taxed them beyond the power of endurance. The women, too, required courage equally with the men, for it frequently happened that for weeks they were left alone with their families in a little "patch" in the forests, far from all human succor, and liable at any moment to hear the warwhoop of the savage, or discover him lurking around the premises, ready to fall upon his victim. Many a descendant of these pioneers remembers the thrilling tales of adventure with which his winter's nights were regaled by eyewitnesses of them, and actors, too, in the years of his childhood, and how he retired to rest afraid of seeing an Indian, in his childish fancy, as he crept into bed. With the narrators of those stories this was no fancy, but the sternest reality; and it may be truly said of them that they carried their lives in their hands.

The Indians were again on the frontier earlier than usual in 1780, murdering and taking prisoners. Among the latter of these was a girl named Catharine Malott, who afterward became the wife of the notorious Simon Girty, whom Heckewelder called "the white savage," and who certainly deserved the name. This year threatened to be a sad one for the settlements. Says Mr. Butterfield: "By the last of April the Indians had become exceedingly troublesome; over forty men, women, and children had fallen victims of their ferocity in the country south and southwest of Fort Pitt. These depredations were quickly followed by others to the northward. It really began to look as though the county of Westmoreland would again become a wilderness. A large part of the population north of the Youghiogheny were forced to fly to the several forts of that locality for safety. The utmost exertions of the local companies and of the half-clad, half-starved regulars—now only the cullings of last year's men, many having been sent over the mountains on account of the pressure of the war upon the seaboard—were put forth to protect the homes of the borderers, but with little effect. The war, if possible, the commander realized fully, must be carried to the homes of the savages,

and, above all, it was now seen, to the homes of the Wyandots, who were more powerful for mischief to the border than either of the other tribes acting against it. In June Capt. Isaac Craig, with a detachment from the Fourth Pennsylvania Artillery, reached Fort Pitt." Mr. Craig and his descendants were destined to be among the most intelligent and public-spirited citizens of the incipient city of Pittsburgh, and his name is frequently mentioned both in military and civic matters later on in our history. His son, Neville B. Craig, has put not only Pittsburgh, but the southwestern portion of the state, under obligations to him for his seasonable publication of "The Olden Time," a collection of original papers relating to the country around the head of the Ohio, and his "History of Pittsburgh," which relates the annals of our city with unusual accuracy down to the date of its publication, 1851. He was also the leading newspaper-man of his time, and published the first daily paper in Pittsburgh.

On the 10th of July Brodhead informed the lieutenants of the counties of the western department of his intention to carry the war into the enemy's country; but told them at the same time that that matter must be kept a profound secret, and its execution must be made with dispatch. But it was much easier under the circumstances to plan an expedition than it was to carry the plan into execution, and Brodhead was not the first commander of the department to learn this unpleasant truth. An entire corps from Maryland that had been on duty guarding the frontier of Westmoreland county deserted in a body, in August; and, to embarrass the commander of the department still more, Washington informed him that he could furnish no soldiers for the expedition. The best that Brodhead could do in these adverse circumstances was to confine his efforts to what Washington termed "partisan strokes," to which the commander-in-chief encouraged him. The creation of the new county of Washington, March 28, 1781, which embraced the southwestern portion of Pennsylvania, and the organization of a body of militia there under James Marshall, the lieutenant of the county, increased the force in that part of the country, and afforded additional security to the settlers.

The strenuous efforts of the British at Detroit to win the Delawares, the only tribe that could be said to have remained faithful to the Americans, was in a measure successful about the close of the year 1780, and the beginning of the following year saw every tribe of the west up in arms against the frontier. Brodhead, still bent upon a movement into the Indian country, collected a small force in April, 1781, and, dropping down to Wheeling, was joined by David Shepherd, lieutenant of Ohio county, Va. He led the forces into the Indian country, took the savages at Coshocton completely by surprise, destroyed their town and a village just below, killed fifteen of their warriors and took twenty prisoners. Large quantities of peltry and stores were also destroyed, and about forty head of cattle killed. The expedition was a very decided success; the hostile Delawares fell back further to the west, and never

again occupied the territory from which they had been driven. The few remaining friendly Delawares placed themselves under the protection of Brodhead; and their assistance and the information they were able from time to time to afford of the movements of the hostile savages were of great service to the commander of the western department.

Early in 1781 Col. George Rogers Clarke arrived at Fort Pitt on his way down the Ohio, in command of an expedition against the Indians of the west, principally with a view of capturing the old French posts in the Illinois country now in the hands of the enemy. Brodhead, whose forces then consisted of not more than two hundred men, was directed by Washington to detach his field-pieces, howitzers and train to join him. At that time Fort Pitt was little better than a heap of ruins, while the garrison, ill fed and ill equipped, were in a very sorry condition to repel an enemy, should the Indians take Fort McIntosh and attack them. The militia were without proper organization, and, when called into service, destitute to a great extent of military knowledge and discipline. The civil government was even in a worse condition, on account of the excitement regarding the boundary dispute. Both sides before the war had asserted their claims to an organized jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and exercised them. As between the two commonwealths, the quarrel was virtually brought to an end in 1779; but bitter feelings still existed among the people, and the line was not yet run. As a consequence, having long contemned the authority of a neighboring state, many had come to open disrespect for their own. Hence there was a restlessness, bordering on insubordination, prevailing in many parts of the country, and a desire on the part of some to emigrate into the wilderness beyond the Ohio to form a new state.

Troubles between certain of the military officers added to the difficulties of the situation. Brodhead, who, according to his ability, was zealous for the advancement of the interests of his department, met with considerable opposition—so much so that on the 6th of October he wrote Gen. Washington: "Col. Gibson still continues to counteract me, and the officers who favor his claim reject my orders; others refuse his, and things are in the utmost confusion." These unfortunate circumstances rendered it necessary to send some other officer to take command of the department; but who this officer should be it was not easy to determine. To an unusual degree of prudence he must add proper firmness in order to restore discipline, while with these he must possess all the qualities necessary to deal with the hostile savages to the north and west. After mature deliberation Washington selected Gen. William Irvine. Congress confirmed the appointment, and the new commander set out for the field of his future operations, where he arrived early in November, 1781.

Before the arrival of Gen. Irvine, Brodhead had been superseded in the command of the western department by his rival, Col. Gibson, and his predecessor was submitted to a trial, mainly, it would appear, for his extravagant use or waste of the public stores. On this point Irvine wrote to Washington

under date of December, 1781: "The consumption of public stores, in my opinion, has been enormous, particularly military stores, and I fear the reason for it will not be justifiable, viz., that the militia would all fly if they had not powder and lead given them, not only when in service, but to keep at their homes. . . I find that nearly 2,000 lb. of lead and 4,000 lb. of powder have been issued to the militia since the dispute between Cols. Brodhead and Gibson, chiefly by orders of the former, besides arms, accouterments, etc., and not a man called into active service." He spoke at the same time of the manner in which he had re-formed the companies of soldiers at the fort, and also of the failure of Gen. Clarke's expedition, to which reference was made above. He further noted the encouragement the savages would feel in it, and the probability of an attack being made on the frontier, seconded by the British, who were still in possession of Detroit. In view of this he thought that the site of Pittsburgh was not the best for a fort, and that it should be at the mouth of Chartier's creek, below Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Ohio. He wrote to the commander-in-chief: "I have been viewing the country in this vicinity, and find no place equal for a post to the mouth of Chartier's creek, about four miles down the river. Capt. Hutchins pointed that place out to me before I left Philadelphia, and says there is no place equal to it anywhere within forty miles of Fort Pitt. I think it best calculated on many accounts. First, the ground is such that works may be constructed to contain any number of men from five hundred to a thousand. It is by nature almost inaccessible on three sides, and on the fourth no commanding ground within three thousand yards. Secondly, as it would effectually cover the settlements on Chartier's creek, the necessity for keeping a post at Fort McIntosh would, of course, cease. In case of making that the main post, Fort Pitt should be demolished, except the north bastion, on which a strong blockhouse should be erected. A small party on it would as effectually keep up communication with the settlements on the Monongahela as the whole garrison now does; for the necessary detachments at McIntosh, Wheeling, etc., so divide the troops that no one place can be held without a large body of troops. Indeed, if the enemy from Detroit should undertake to make us a visit, it would be an excellent place for them to take by surprise, whence they could send out Indians and other partisans and lay the whole country waste before we could dislodge them."

Few passages in all the correspondence relating to Western Pennsylvania contain more practical wisdom than this. The reader of our early annals will not fail to remember that the mouth of Chartier's creek was the very spot upon which the friendly Indians wanted the traders to build a fort for their protection, just before the breaking out of the French war, though Washington thought, at the end of 1753, that it was not so favorably situated as the forks; but then he had in view the protection of the mouth of the Monongahela against the French coming down the Allegheny. Still, it is plain to all that a

fort on the low ground between the confluence of the two rivers could at any time have been easily bombarded from any of the high surrounding hills, without its being able to make any effectual defense. And when Fort Duquesne fell into the hands of the English there were not wanting those who favored the building of a large fort upon what is now known as Boyd's hill, overlooking the Monongahela, which, from the name of the principal advocate of the measure, a Scotchman by the name of Ayres, was long known as Ayres' hill. In connection with this he would have a smaller fort on the hill overlooking the Allegheny. Viewing the matter from this distance only, we can not but believe that either this plan or that of Gen. Irvine was preferable to the one adopted, as Fort Pitt was utterly defenseless against artillery, had it been brought to bear upon it.

But brighter days were beginning to dawn for the country, although the west would be the last to reap the advantage. The surrender of Cornwallis effectually broke the power of the British in her former colonies, and sealed the independence of the United States. But Detroit, the instigator of the Indians against the western settlements, was for some time longer in her possession. Upon receiving intelligence of the surrender of the British forces Gen. Irvine issued the following order:

FORT PITT, November 6, 1781.

Parole—*General.* Countersign—*Joy.*

Gen. Irvine has the pleasure to congratulate the troops upon the great and glorious news. Lord Cornwallis, with the troops under his command, surrendered prisoners of war, on the 19th of October last, to the allied armies of America and France, under the immediate command of his exellency Gen. Washington. The prisoners amount to upward of five thousand regular troops, near two thousand tories, and as many negroes, besides a number of merchants and other followers.

Thirteen pieces of artillery will be fired this day at 10 o'clock, in the fort, at which time the troops will be under arms, with their colors displayed. The commissaries will issue a gill of whisky extraordinary, to the non-commissioned officers and privates, upon this joyful occasion.

At the beginning of the following year, Gen. Irvine retired for a time to Carlisle; but the threatening attitude of the savages on the frontier induced the commander-in-chief to write him, under date of March 8th, to hasten back to Fort Pitt. He reached it on the 25th to find the settlements in a state of alarm. The garrisons, too, of Forts Pitt and McIntosh were in a mutinous condition; but the firmness of the commander soon restored them to proper discipline, though not without the frequent application of "one hundred lashes well laid on," and the execution of two soldiers.

The settlers were anxious to be led against the Wyandots on the Sandusky river, to which measure the better judgment of Irvine made him opposed; but he finally consented, and did all in his power to insure the success of the expedition. The distance, however, was great, and led through the enemy's country for the most part, where the little army could be harassed continually, and

where the difficulty of carrying provisions would be an almost insurmountable obstacle to success. The expedition proved unsuccessful; fifty of the soldiers lost their lives; William Crawford, the commander, was taken prisoner, and afterward burned at the stake. But this unhappy issue of the expedition was felt still further in emboldening the savages and convincing them of the inability of the whites to protect themselves and their settlements. Notwithstanding this, Irvine contemplated another expedition against the same Indian towns, and made preparations for it. But on the assurance of the commander of the British forces that the savages had all been required to desist from hostilities, Gen. Washington directed him to abandon it.

The unprotected state of the northern portion of Westmoreland county, from which many of the soldiers had been withdrawn for the unsuccessful expedition into the west, proved too inviting for the savages to permit it to pass unprofited of. Accordingly a large war party, amounting to about three hundred, said to be in command of Kiashuta, crossed the Allegheny and proceeded to Hannastown, the county seat of Westmoreland county, which was situated on the old Forbes road, about thirty miles east of Pittsburgh and three northeast of Greensburg. They reached this point on the 13th of July, 1782. The laborers at work in the harvest field about a mile north of the town spied the foremost skulking about the fields. Some, seizing their guns, hurried back to the fort, and others carried the news throughout the country. Then all flocked together where best they might, and within a few hours the savages were around the village of Hannastown. Timely warning had been given to the villagers, and all had sought refuge in the fort. But its defenders, though brave, were few, its inmates being for the most part decrepit old men, women and children. Most of the men were out giving the alarm and assisting the helpless. Besides, they had few arms. When the savages came up the hill, north of the village, a loud yell indicated that they had been disappointed in their hopes of securing a rich harvest of scalps. They feared to attack the fort, but busied themselves in plundering and burning the village. Fears were entertained that the shower of sparks carried about by a strong wind blowing at the time would set fire to the fort, but a kind Providence averted them, and the garrison escaped the impending danger. While the flames were rising the savages held a consultation; a party of about sixty then broke off, and, while the rest danced around the burning houses, passed toward the south to attack the station at Miller's, about three miles distant. Here about a dozen families had collected, whom the Indians hoped to surprise. But brave hearts, regardless of danger to themselves, had spread the alarm; and no sooner were the savages seen to approach the edge of the clearing at the station than Capt. Matthew Jack was gathering the men in. But resistance against such a body of savages was vain, and those who were most familiar with Indian warfare did not resist for fear of bringing on an indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent women and children. The whole party



Alex. McClure

was bound and carried off toward where the rest of the savages were awaiting them. The Indians retired during the night, with their prisoners and booty, and were followed as far as the Kiskiminetas by a small body of men who had assembled from the surrounding settlements. This was the last serious attack made on the settlements east of the Allegheny, although alarms were frequent, and minor depredations occasionally took place for a few years longer.

The winter of 1782–83 was spent in comparative quiet by the settlements, the Indians being convinced by this time that the cause of the British, who had instigated and supported them, was hopelessly lost. Gen. Irvine, on the 1st of October, 1783, having furloughed his garrison, and turned over his command to a small continental force, took his final leave of the western department. Pennsylvania acknowledged her gratitude for his services by donating him a valuable tract of land on Lake Erie, below the city of the same name, which was afterward known as "Irvine's reserve."

The conclusion of the war with Great Britain gave a new impulse to settlement, weakened the confidence of the Indians, and left a body of trained soldiers ready at any time to march against them in case of an outbreak; and an altogether new era may be said to have dawned upon Western Pennsylvania, so long accustomed to war's alarms.

CHAPTER VII.

FROM 1784 TO THE ERECTION OF THE COUNTY.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS—PENNSYLVANIA'S LAST TREATY WITH THE NATIVES—"THE NEW PURCHASE"—SETTLEMENTS AND LAND-TITLES—DEPRECIATION AND RESERVATION LANDS—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—COURTHOUSES, JAILS, ETC.—ERECTION OF COUNTY—FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS, ETC.

THE claim of the Indians to the country west of the Allegheny and north of the Ohio had not yet been extinguished, but both the natives and the whites saw that the time was at hand for such a move; the whites, because they were pushing constantly further west from the mountains, and would not be satisfied with small tracts of land, and the Indians, because they perceived that, as usual, the palefaces continued to encroach on their domain till they were no longer able to hold it. Nor could they rely, as formerly, on the English or the French, both of whom had to yield in their turn to the colonists; nor could they feel, as in former years, that the settlers were weak and they strong; for now they were sensible that their star was fast on the wane, while that of the settlers was on the ascendant. It was with feelings like these that both parties met in conference at Fort Stanwix in October, 1784, the state of Penn-

sylvania being represented by commissioners appointed by the governor, and the tribes of the Six Nations being represented by their chiefs. The deed for all the territory west of the Allegheny was signed by the chiefs and commissioners on the 23d of October, and the claim of the aborigines to the soil of Pennsylvania was forever extinguished. This purchase was confirmed by the Wyandots and Delawares, at Fort McIntosh, by a deed executed January 21, 1785; for though these tribes were not independent of the Six Nations, whose will was their law, yet this formality was deemed advisable to prevent future cause of complaint. This was the last treaty which Pennsylvania had with the natives. She was now in possession of all the territory to which she was entitled; and however shallow the boast may be that she never occupied any of the territory of the aborigines without first purchasing it from them, she had it all now without any fear of serious molestation from them. This last extensive acquisition was long known as "the New Purchase." Further on an opportunity will be offered of treating of the divisions made of this new territory.

The Indians were loth to permit their vast hunting-grounds to become the farms of their enemies, and continued, though not so frequently as before, nor in such formidable bands, to infest the settlements and carry off an occasional prisoner or his scalp. Settlements began to multiply on the Ohio, and Indian depredations were restrained to a greater or less degree in that direction; but in the north and northwest the natives were very troublesome. It became necessary to build new posts on the headwaters of the Allegheny, or rather repair and garrison those which had long existed there, but which had for some years been evacuated. Accordingly we read in the "Military Journal" of Maj. Ebenezer Denny, under date of April 10, 1787, the following entry: "Fort Harmar, mouth of Muskingum river. . . . Capt. Heart ordered to proceed with his company to a place called Venango, on the Allegheny river, about one hundred and fifty miles above Pittsburgh, there to erect a suitable work. This place had formerly been occupied by the French and English troops, but burnt down." The subjoined extracts from the same "Journal" will both explain the building of the fort at the mouth of French creek and give an interesting picture of the Allegheny at that time. "8th April, 1788.—It was the general's [Harmar's] intention to spend a day or two here [at Pittsburgh], and proceed up the Allegheny to Fort Franklin [formerly Venango], but a continuation of heavy rains and consequent high water induced him to delay for a more favorable time; but unwilling to be absent too long, we set out with high water, and rising. This day we passed seven islands, and gained fifteen miles. 18th.—Had severe thunder, with rain. Passed eight islands and several lodges of Indians near the Kiskiminetas. Lay five miles above the mouth of that river. 29th.—Clear and cold. River still rising. Passed seven islands, and encamped a mile above Mahoning. 30th.—Last night the contractor's boat, from Venango, passed down on its way back to Pitt; had a passage of fifteen days up. Very hard water to-day. Passed two islands; gained

twenty miles. May 1st.—Current this day very rapid. Passed Stump creek [Clarion] and six islands; made about twenty miles. 2d.— . . . Five islands this day, and rain from morning till night. 3d.—About 8 o'clock this morning, after passing one island, we entered the mouth of French creek. The fort stands half a mile up. Several miles below we were discovered by some Indians, who cut across and gave notice to Capt. Heart of our approach. The arrival of Gen. Harmar was announced with seven rounds of a six-pounder from the fort. Very kindly received by the captain and Lieut. Frothingham, at the head of their command. The company reviewed and dismissed. Spent the day in examining Capt. Heart's work, viewing the adjacent country and the old fortifications of the French and British. There is a fine flat of good land here, altogether on the lower side of French creek, but sufficient for several farms. The only flat land from Mahoning or Mohelboteetam up. . . . Capt. Heart's fort, or Fort Franklin, as it is called, is built precisely after the plan of the one which had been erected by the British, called Venango. It is a square redoubt, with a blockhouse, three stories high, in the center; stands better than half a mile up French creek, upon very good ground; but the situation, in my opinion, by no means so eligible as that of old Venango, built by the English. The last work stood upon a commanding ground pretty close to the bank of the Allegheny, half a mile below French creek, and a mile from Fort Franklin. The cellar wall and huge stack of chimneys of the blockhouse are of stone, and are yet quite entire. The parapet and some other parts remain perfect, and the whole work might have been rebuilt with half the labor and expense of that built by Heart. The only reason the captain could offer for taking new ground was the convenience of timber." This was the last fort built in the state of Pennsylvania, and, though a hundred and twenty-four miles from Pittsburgh, was yet in Allegheny county.

A sad change had already come over the Six Nations, the "Romans of America." The "Journal" continues with regard to the Senecas, at one time the most numerous tribe of the confederation: "We see a number of Senecas here. The Senecas who inhabit the banks of the Allegheny, some three or four days' journey above this, are frequently here. They bring their peltry and exchange it with the traders for such articles as suit them. We saw several families of them; all appeared indolent, dirty, inanimate creatures; most so of any Indians I had seen. 4th.—Left Fort Franklin at 5 o'clock. Allegheny river flowing brim full; current not less, perhaps, than six miles an hour. We worked twelve oars steadily. Had two extra hands that afforded some relief; and except about an hour, which was taken up in whole in eating, and a little time spent on an island, we lost no time. Arrived and landed at the fort on the Monongahela side precisely at 8 o'clock—fifteen hours' passage. . . . Old Kittanning a delightful place."

The subjoined extracts from the "Journal" seem in place here, as affording some idea of the scenes and state of affairs around Pittsburgh: "13th

[May].—Visited my uncle John McClure's family, nine miles above Fort Pitt, on the Monongahela; spent a very pleasant day. Two or three gentle acquaintances were along; they were formerly from Carlisle. A very respectable portion of the society of Pittsburgh are from that place, and this circumstance, no doubt, tends to attract and to create the social intercourse and very great harmony which prevail among them. 15th.—A Mr. White, a member of Congress, and some gentlemen from Pittsburgh, accompanied the general [Harmar] in the barge on a visit up the Monongahela to Braddock's Field. We viewed the battle-ground. Saw several small heaps of bones which had been collected, with a little brushwood thrown over them. The bones of the poor soldiers are still lying scattered through the woods, but the ground where the heaviest of the action was is now under cultivation."

The purchase of the Indian title to the land west of the Allegheny gave somewhat greater security to settlements east of that stream and south of the Ohio; although the natives were loth to leave their ancient domain, and continued to pay it occasional unfriendly visits. Another important body of men now appeared on the scene, the surveyors appointed by the state authorities to lay out the land preparatory to exposing it to sale. Apart from the difficulties of their position, owing to the fact that almost the entire country was still a wilderness, and the geography of it as to the particulars necessary to facilitate a survey in a great measure unknown, it was not unusual to find a lurking Indian in search of a scalp in some recess of the forest. The work, however, went on, although interrupted at times; and large tracts of country were taken up by emigrants from east of the mountains.

The large tract purchased from the Indians west of the Allegheny and north of the Ohio rivers was divided east and west into two great sections, which were afterward surveyed into lots. Says Judge Agnew:* "The commonwealth, having become sovereign proprietor of all the lands within the state, and intending and anticipating the purchase of the Indian title, provided by an act of March 12, 1783, for the appropriation of all that portion of the purchase of 1784 and 1785 north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny river and the Conewango creek, by dividing the same into two large and separate sections. These were: 1. For the redemption of the certificates of depreciation, given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, in pursuance of an act of 18th December, 1780, providing that the certificates should be equal to gold or silver, in payment of unlocated lands, if the owner should think proper to purchase such. 2. In fulfillment of the promise of the state, in a resolution of March 7, 1780, to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line to make them certain donations in lands, according to their rank in the service. The act of March 12, 1783, therefore divided this territory by a due west line, running from Mogulbughtiton creek on the Allegheny river above Kittanning (probably Pine creek),† to the western boundary of the state. The course of this

* "Settlements and Land Titles of Northwestern Pennsylvania." † It is Mahoning Creek.

line runs between seven and eight miles south of the present city of New Castle, which lies in the fork of the Shenango and Neshannock creeks. The land south of this boundary was appropriated to the redemption of the depreciation certificates, and became known as the 'depreciation lands.' Out of this section were reserved to the state two tracts of three thousand acres each, one at the mouth of the Allegheny, where the city of Allegheny now stands; the other at the mouth of the Big Beaver creek on both sides, including Fort McIntosh (now Beaver). The land north of the line above described was appropriated to donations to the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, for their services in the revolutionary war, and became known as the 'donation lands.' "

The act of 1783, referred to above, required the "depreciation lands" to be laid out by the surveyor-general, under the direction of the supreme executive council of the state, into lots of not less than two hundred acres, and not more than three hundred and fifty acres, numbering them on the draft or plat of the country. As soon as the whole, or at least one hundred lots, should be surveyed, the surveyor-general, secretary of the land-office and receiver-general were required to proceed to sell, in numerical order, at such times and places and under such regulations as should be appointed by the supreme executive council; the full sum of each bid to be paid in gold or silver or in depreciation certificates. The surveyor was further directed to note on his map the courses and depths of the waters, places of mines, sites for towns, the quantity of each lot, and a precise description. But those employed in the survey were forbidden to give any information of the quantity and advantages of the lots, except in the return made to the council. It is generally admitted that there were not wanting those among the surveyors who took advantage of their knowledge of the country to secure good tracts for themselves.

The three thousand acres reserved to the state out of the depreciation lands opposite the town of Pittsburgh is deserving of more than a mere reference. The act provides for the "reserving to the use of the state of three thousand acres, in an oblong of not less than one mile in depth from the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and extending up and down the said rivers, from opposite Fort Pitt, so far as it may be necessary to include the same." "This reservation was surveyed by Alexander McLean, in the month of April, 1785, in pursuance of an order to make the survey, before the other lands were surveyed. The northern boundary began on the right bank of the Ohio river, nearly opposite the mouth of Chartier's creek, and ran east nine hundred and seventy-two perches to a hickory tree, north eighty perches to a sassafras, east two hundred and twenty-nine and a half perches to a mulberry, north twenty-six perches to a post and stones on the bank of Girty's run, thence down Girty's run several courses—in all one hundred and three perches—to the Allegheny river. The two rivers constituted the remainding boundaries."

The following remarks on this reservation, which were made by David Redick, then described as a man of mark in Western Pennsylvania, will be read

with interest and amusement. In a letter to Benjamin Franklin, the president of the executive council of the state, and dated February 19, 1788, he says, among other matters of minor importance in this connection: "On Tuesday last I went with several other gentlemen to fix on the spot for laying out the town opposite Pittsburgh, and at the same time took a general view of the tract, and find it far inferior to expectations, although I thought I had been no stranger to it. There is some pretty low ground on the rivers Ohio and Alleghenia, but there is but a small proportion of it dry land which appears any way valuable, either for timber or soil; but especially for soil; it abounds with high hills, deep hollows, almost inaccessible to a surveyor. I am of the opinion that if the inhabitants of the moon are capable of receiving the same advantages from the earth which we do from their world, I say, if it be so, this same far-famed tract of land would afford them a variety of beautiful lunar spots, not unworthy the eye of a philosopher. I can not think that ten-acre lots on such pits and hills will profitably meet with purchasers, unless, like a pig in a poke, it be kept out of view."

The following minor reservations are worthy of note in the legislation regarding the same tract: "The president or vice-president in council shall reserve out of the lots of the said town"—Allegheny—"for the use of the state, so much land as they shall deem necessary for a courthouse, jail and market-house, for places of public worship, and burying the dead; and without the said town one hundred acres for a common pasture; and the streets, lanes and alleys of the said town and outlots shall be common highways forever."

"A noticeable feature," says Judge Agnew, "indicating the views of that time, was the inclusion of houses of public worship and burial, as public uses. However singular this may appear to men of this generation, having looser notions, at that early day this reservation accorded decidedly with their stricter notions of religious practice, under a constitution which then required the members of the assembly to be sworn to a belief in God and in the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, and which declared that all religious societies or bodies of men united or incorporated for the advancement of religion and learning or other pious or charitable purposes should be encouraged."

There were certain other reservations in the northern part of the new purchase, but, though they were then contained in Allegheny, they never figured prominently in her history.

With regard to the depreciation lands the following must be premised in order that the reader may have a correct understanding of the subject; the words of Judge Agnew are once more the most fitting terms in which to treat of this matter. Says the learned jurist: "In order to encourage enlistment, and to reward those who in the revolutionary war entered into the military service in the Pennsylvania line and in the state navy, the state promised to pay them in a sound currency, and also to secure to them donations of land. In pursuance of this patriotic purpose, and of the recommendation of Congress of the

15th of May, 1778, recited in the act, the state by the act of March 1, 1780, made provision for the state troops, and the officers and marines of the navy, and extended these provisions to the widows and children of those killed in battle.'' In the carrying out of the provisions of this act a number of other enactments were found necessary, which it is not necessary to treat of in detail.

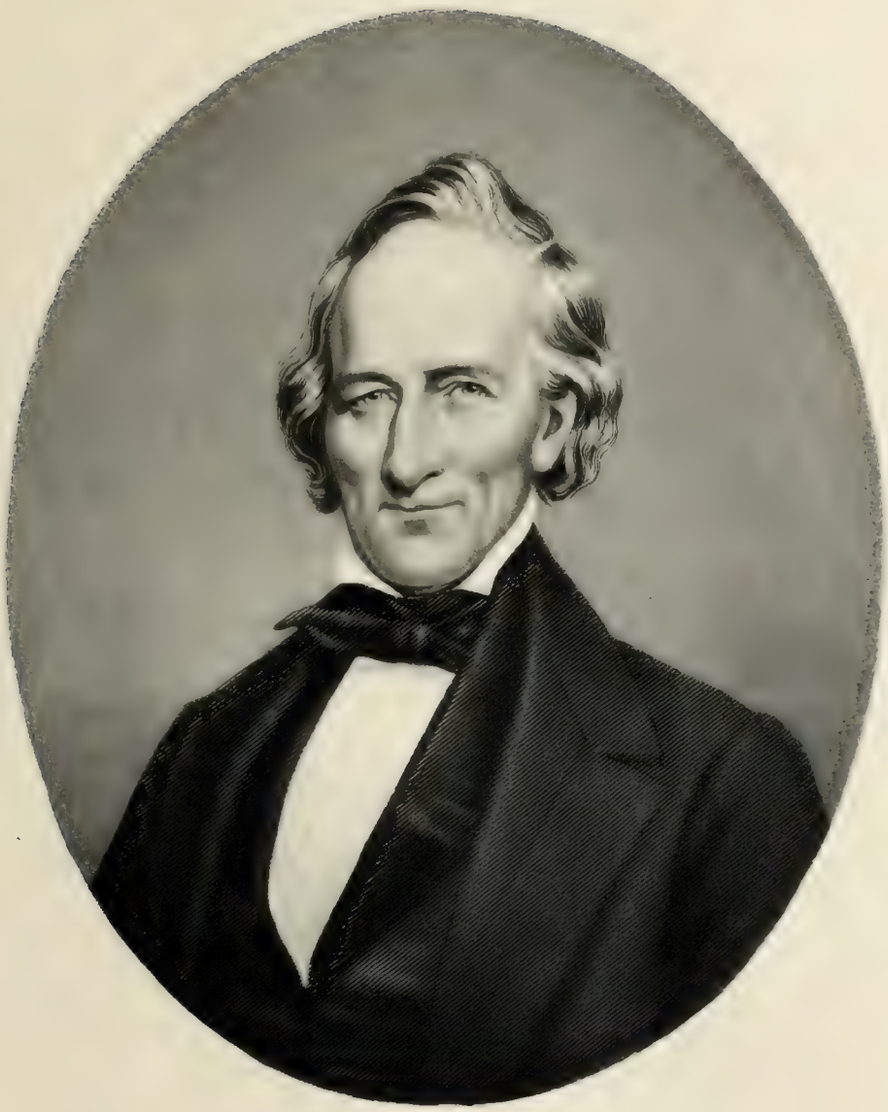
The depreciation and donation lands were the twin progeny of patriotism and necessity. The northern portion of the lands of the New Purchase divided by the act of March 13, 1783, was appropriated to donations to be made to soldiers of the Pennsylvania line. The act provides that all of a certain tract beginning at the ''mouth of Mogulbughtiton creek; thence up the Allegheny river to the mouth of the Cagnawaga creek (Conewango); thence due north to the northern boundary of this state; thence south by the western boundary of the state to the northwest corner of lands appropriated by this act for discharging the certificates therein mentioned; and thence by the same lands east to the place of beginning; which said tract of country shall be reserved and set apart for the only and sole use of fulfilling and carrying into execution the said resolve. . . . The comptroller-general was directed to make out lists of persons, stating their rank and quantity of land, to be laid before the council, that the surveyor-general might be able to instruct his deputies as to the number and contents of the lots. The lots were to be of four descriptions, viz., five hundred acres, three hundred acres, two hundred and fifty acres, and two hundred acres each; a quantity laid off in 500-acre lots, equal to what should be necessary for major-generals, brigadier-generals, colonels, captains and two-thirds of lieutenant-colonels; in 300-acre lots for regimental surgeons and mates, captains, majors and ensigns; in 250-acre lots for one-third of lieutenants, sergeants, sergeant-majors and quartermasters; and in 200-acre lots for lieutenants, corporals, drummers, fifers, drum-majors, fife-majors and privates. . . . A major-general was entitled to draw four 500-acre lots; a brigadier-general, three 500-acre lots; a colonel, two 500-acre lots; a lieutenant-colonel, one 500-acre lot and one 250-acre lot; a sergeant, chaplain or major, two 300-acre lots; a captain, one 500-acre lot; a lieutenant, two 200-acre lots; an ensign or regimental sergeant, one 300-acre lot; a sergeant, sergeant-major or quartermaster-sergeant, one 200-acre lot; and a drum-major, fife-major, fifer, corporal or private, one 200-acre lot.'' Such was the plan adopted by the state for the distribution of the lands of this section. It is not necessary to enter into a detailed account of the carelessness of the surveyors, nor the causes of it, and the lawsuits that followed in the course of time. It may be remarked, however, that the Indians still infested the country, and caused considerable fears in the surveyors and their aids, fears which were occasionally realized in the loss of some unfortunate man's scalp.

The placing of these two districts in the market had the effect of increasing the number of settlements west of the Allegheny, and rousing the ire of the natives, who soon renewed their depredations, till they were finally van-

quished by Gen. Wayne, in the battle of the Maumee, August 20, 1794. But the principal settlements were in the valley of the Monongahela, where the country was well occupied, owing to the fact that that stream had become the thoroughfare for persons going to the west, who reached it at Brownsville. The time had not come, however, for the development of the mineral resources, and people were intent on taking up as much land as possible; for by means of farming they could best satisfy their few and simple wants.

But, though the people were an industrious and hardy race, they had been so long accustomed to fight the Indians that they had become to a great extent reckless; the titles to lands were too often loosely constructed; and the boundary dispute had tended so much to complicate matters that frequent lawsuits varied the monotony of the life of the backwoodsmen. The inconvenience to which they were put in attending court was the principal reason for the erection of a new county, with the seat of justice at Pittsburgh. But it will be proper to cast a glance at the administration of justice in the district prior to that time. And first of the jurisdiction exercised by Virginia.

The Earl of Dunmore, while governor of Virginia, first organized the courts of the West Augusta district at Fort Pitt, in December, 1774; and the first court held there was convened February 21st of the following year, and the last on the 20th of November. A ducking-stool for the district, it may be remarked in passing, was erected at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, on the day following the opening of the court. In the meantime a primitive courthouse was built for Augusta county at Augusta Town, a prospective village about two miles west of the site of the present town of Washington. After the formation of Youghioghania county, the seat of justice was removed. The records of this county, which are still preserved, show that the first court for that county was held at Fort Pitt—now called Fort Dunmore—December 23, 1776, and that the courts continued to be held there until August 25, 1777. They were then held at the house of Andrew Heath for about two months, and after that time, until 1781, at the new courthouse "on the plantation of Andrew Heath." This plantation was on the west side of the Monongahela, a short distance above and in sight of the present town of Elizabeth. Mr. Creigh, in his "History of Washington County," gives the subjoined account of the selection of the site for this courthouse and the erection of the buildings, which will be read with interest at a time when the citizens of Allegheny county are yet flushed with honest pride at the completion and dedication of their magnificent temple of justice. The methods adopted by our forefathers and the results are thus given in the words of the writer named: "The electors were required to meet on the 8th of December, 1776, at the house of Andrew Heath, on the Monongahela river, to choose the most convenient place for holding courts for the county of Youghioghenia. Notices of the election were to be given by the sheriff, ministers and rectors. . . . The law also provided that if prevented from holding the election on



Jas E. Breading

the day aforesaid by rain, snow or rise of waters, the sheriff was authorized to adjourn to that day week, or as often as so prevented. . . The electors met at the appointed time, and selected the farm of Andrew Heath as the most convenient place. . . The court directed Thomas Smallman, John Canon and John Gibson, or any two of them, to provide a house at the public expense for the use of holding the court, and that the sheriff contract with the workmen to put the same in repair. The original records show that the court directed Isaac Cox to contract with some person or persons to build a complete bar and other work in the inside of the courthouse, to be completed by the next court. On the 24th of November, 1778, Messrs. Kuykendall and Newall were authorized to contract with some person to chink and daub the courthouse and provide locks and bars for the doors of the jail, and to build an addition to the eastern end of the courthouse and jail sixteen feet square, and one story high, with good, sufficient logs, a good cobber roof, a good outside chimney, with convenient seats for the court and bar, with a sheriff's box, a good iron-pipe stove for the jail-room, and that they have a pair of stocks, whipping-post and pillory erected in the courtyard. . . The price paid for these articles was two thousand dollars, continental money, which amount was equivalent to three hundred and seven dollars."

The settlement of the boundary dispute put an end to the jurisdiction of Virginia, and from it we shall turn to the courts held by the authority of Pennsylvania.

The first court held under the authority of Pennsylvania, in which the settlers in the western part of the province were interested, was convened at Bedford, before the establishment of Westmoreland county, on the 16th of April, 1771. "The scattered settlers of the west," says Judge White, "were represented by George Wilson, William Crawford, Thomas Gist and Dorsey Pentecost, who were justices of the peace and judges of the court. The court divided the county into townships. Pitt township (including Pittsburgh) embraced the greater part of the present county of Allegheny, and portions of Beaver, Washington and Westmoreland, and had fifty-two land-owners, twenty tenants and thirteen single freemen." But with the erection of Westmoreland county, two years later, jurisdiction over all of the western part of the province was transferred to it. The location of the county seat was brought about in this way: Five trustees were named in the act (erecting the county) to locate the county seat and erect the county buildings. Robert Hanna and Joseph Erwin were two of them; Hanna rented his house to Erwin to be kept as a tavern, and got the majority of the trustees to recommend his place—where a few other cabins were speedily erected, and the place named Hannastown—for the county seat. Arthur St. Clair and a minority of the trustees recommended Pittsburgh. Here it was that justice was first dispensed west of the Allegheny mountains, April 6, or, as other authorities assert, April 16, 1773, by William Crawford. The town was burnt by the Indians, as was stated

above, July 13, 1782; but the house of Hanna, being near the fort, escaped. After the destruction of the town a committee was appointed to locate the county seat anew. After mature deliberation they fixed upon Greensburg, and to that point Pittsburghers and other settlers west of the mountains had to turn for redress of grievances. The first court was held there in January, 1787. But with the erection of Allegheny county relief came to the inhabitants of the western part of the state.

A petition was presented to the assembly asking for the erection of a new county out of the territory around the head of the Ohio, the principal reasons adduced being the increase of population and the difficulty of having to travel so far in quest of justice. The petition was favorably received and an act was passed September 24, 1788, erecting the county of Allegheny, but a far different Allegheny from the one with which the readers of this history are familiar, as the boundary lines will sufficiently demonstrate. On the 24th of September was passed "an act for the erecting of certain parts of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington into a separate county."

SECTION I. Whereas, the inhabitants of those parts of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington which lie most convenient to the town of Pittsburgh have by petition set forth that they have been long subject to many inconveniences, from their being situated at so great a distance from the seat of judicature in their respective counties, and that they conceive their interests and happiness would be greatly promoted by being erected into a separate county, comprehending the town of Pittsburgh; and, as it appears just that they should be relieved in the premises, and gratified in their reasonable request:

SECTION II. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That all those parts of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington lying within the limits and bounds hereinafter described shall be and hereby are erected into a separate county: that is to say, Beginning at the mouth of Flaherty's run on the south side of the Ohio river, from thence by a straight line to the plantation on which Joseph Scott, Esq., now lives, on Mouture's run, to include the same; from thence by a straight line to the mouth of Miller's run on Chartier's creek, thence by a straight line to the mouth of Perry's Mill run, on the east side of the Monongahela river; thence up the said river to the mouth of Becket's run; thence by a straight line to the mouth of Sewickley creek, on the Youghiogheny river; thence down the said river to the mouth of Crawford's run; thence by a straight line to the mouth of Brush run, on Turtle creek; thence up Turtle creek to the main fork thereof; thence by a northerly line until it strikes Poketos creek; thence down the said creek to the Allegheny river; thence up the Allegheny river to the north boundary of the state; thence along the same to the western line of the state; thence along the same to the river Ohio; and thence up the same to the place of beginning. . . . To be henceforth known and called by the name of Allegheny county.

The other sections of the act relate to the offices, privileges, duties, etc., of the inhabitants of the newly formed county. It will be seen from these boundaries that Allegheny county at that time embraced all the territory north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, with a large tract also east and south of those streams. It may be remarked, in passing, that Benjamin Franklin was then president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, as the

chief executive officer was at that time called; but owing to his advanced age, and consequent infirmities, the business of the office devolved upon the vice-president, Peter Muhlenberger.

The boundaries of the county were still further extended by the annexation of a considerable tract from the northern part of Washington, which was authorized by an act bearing date September 17, 1789, the first section of which declares that, "Whereas, the inhabitants of that part of the county of Washington which is included in the boundaries hereinafter mentioned have by their petition represented to this house their remote situation from the seat of justice, and prayed to be annexed to the county of Allegheny, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing just and reasonable," it is enacted, by the second section, that the territory bounded by the following lines shall be included in Allegheny county, namely: "Beginning at the river Ohio, where the boundary line of the state crosses the said river; from thence in a straight line to White's mill, on Raccoon creek; from thence by a straight line to Armstrong's mill, on Miller's run; and from thence by a straight line to the Monongahela river, opposite the mouth of Perry's run." The fourth section of the act authorizes and directs Peter Kidd and John Beaver to survey and mark the line of the tract; for which they are to receive twenty-five shillings per day, "and no more," to be paid by Allegheny county.

The triangular piece of territory bordering on Lake Erie, consisting of 202,187 acres, was purchased from the United States, March 3, 1792, for the sum of $151,640.25, or 75 cents per acre, and annexed to Allegheny county. With this addition the county attained its maximum area, and embraced all the territory included in the counties now lying west of the Allegheny and north of the Ohio rivers, parts of Armstrong, Venango, Forest and Warren lying within the same lines, and that portion of Beaver lying south of the Ohio. But by an act passed March 12, 1800, the county was reduced to its present limits of seven hundred and fifty square miles, by the formation of the counties lying, in whole or in part, west and north of the rivers. The location of the county seat will find a place in another chapter; but there are a few points in relation to the organization of the county which properly belong to this place.

The first officer named for the county was the prothonotary, James Bryson, who was elected the day after the erection of the county (September, 1788). On the 29th of the same September, Samuel Jones was commissioned the first register for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration and recording of deeds, and held the office from February, 1789, until February, 1818. He was at the same time appointed and commissioned a justice of the court of common pleas. The next day Gen. Richard Butler was chosen lieutenant. October 9th George Wallace was appointed president of the court of common pleas and quarter session of the peace, of jail delivery and of the orphans' court. With him were associated John Metzgar, Michael Hillman and Robert Richie, who were judges until the reorganization under the new

state constitution of 1790. On the 21st of November of the same year, 1788, John Johnston and Abraham Kirkpatrick were appointed and commissioned justices of the peace and of the court of common pleas; and at the same time Richard Butler and William Tilton were appointed justices of the court of common pleas.

The division of the county into townships for the better governing of the increasing population was a matter of the first importance, and early engaged the attention of the court. On the 18th of December, 1788, the court, consisting of George Wallace, president judge, and Joseph Scott, John Johnston and John Williams, justices, divided the county into the following seven townships —and it is remarkable that the custom of naming them after the judges of the county had not as yet come into vogue—namely: Moon, St. Clair, Mifflin, Elizabeth, Versailles, Plumb and Pitt. Their action was confirmed by the general assembly under Thomas Mifflin, president, September 4, 1789.

Of equal importance was the division of the territory into election districts. There having been only one at Pittsburgh, a second and third were established by an act of September 29, 1789, and a fourth was made by an act of September 3, 1791.

John Griffin was named collector of excise for Allegheny and Westmoreland counties; but the difficulties which culminated a little later in the whisky insurrection had already began to cast their shadow before, and he declined to serve. Robert Hunter was appointed in his stead September 16, 1789. James Morrison was appointed sheriff and David Watson coroner October 30th of the same year; and the county was fairly launched out into its career of extraordinary development and industrial success.

CHAPTER VIII.

PIONEER LIFE.

HIGHWAYS—EARLY PREACHING—"WHISKY PATH"—HOMES OF THE PIONEERS—CARAVANS—TAVERNS—SCARCITY OF MECHANICS—PRIMITIVE MILLS—SPORTS, WEDDINGS, ETC.—WITCHES AND WIZARDS—RELIGION AND EDUCATION—CONCLUSION.

THE impression that prevailed from the earliest times, that the forks of the Ohio were the key to the west, was strengthened rather than weakened with the lapse of time. If in the beginning it was the key to the Indian trade of the western tribes, and if later it was the great strategic point in the conflict of the colonies with the French for the possession of the Ohio, and during the revolutionary period the point from which the frontier had principally to be

defended against the border tribes, instigated by the English at Detroit, it retained its reputation with the beginning of active emigration to the west. A glance at the geography of the county will show this to have been not only natural but necessary. As yet wagon-roads were unknown in the western wilds, much less the better facilities for travel with which we are so familiar, and the water-courses were the much-prized means of intercommunication. Braddock's road led over the mountains and passed in the immediate vicinity of Brownsville, from which a road had been cut at a very early day. This served as the most convenient route for emigrants from Maryland and Virginia, as well as the southeastern parts of Pennsylvania. Once at Brownsville, the emigrants must of necessity pass through Pittsburgh, where a further delay might be rendered necessary by the low stage of water or the threatening attitude of the Indians, who might be prepared to attack a single emigrant boat, but would hesitate to assail a number of them. On the north Forbes' route was the other line of communication between the country east and that west of the mountains. Over this a considerable number were accustomed to pass, though not so many as over the other; but for both Pittsburgh was the veritable key of the west. It need not be wondered at that the amateur merchants of Pittsburgh, who had been trained in sharp dealing with the Indians, practiced their arts on the generally impecunious emigrants to the west in a manner that was most irritating. John Pope, who passed through the incipient town in the summer of 1790, and who was evidently either poor or parsimonious, or both, gives the following picture of the place, which will not be devoid of interest: "I viewed the fort and neighboring eminences of Pittsburgh, which will one day or other employ the historic pen as being replete with strange and melancholy events. The town at present is inhabited with only some few exceptions by mortals who act as if they were possessed of a charter of exclusive privilege to filch from, annoy and harass their fellow creatures, particularly the incautious and necessitous; many who have emigrated from various parts to Kentucky can verify this charge; goods of every description are dearer in Pittsburgh than in Kentucky, which I attribute to a combination of pensioned scoundrels who infest the place."

Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., was the principal point to which emigrants to the west at that early day directed their course, though some wended their way to the Illinois country and other places. Not a few, also, stopped in the Monongahela valley and at Pittsburgh. To give an idea of the magnitude of this immigration—which, be it remembered, must be judged by the standard of those days, not of the present time—it may be said that in 1783 Kentucky alone received an addition to her population of eight thousand. In the year following ten thousand more came, and each floodtide of the Ohio bore striking evidence to the increasing rage for western emigration. In 1786 an observer at the mouth of the Big Miami noted the passage of thirty-four boats in thirty-nine days; another at Pittsburgh in the next year reported the depart-

ure of fifty flatboats from that point between the first of March and the beginning of April; and at Fort Harmar the adjutant recorded the number of boats passing that post between October, 1786, and May, 1787, at one hundred and seventy-seven, carrying two thousand seven hundred persons. In the year following it was estimated that not less than ten thousand persons emigrated west by Marietta, and in twelve months, comprising portions of the years 1788 and 1789, the official register at Fort Harmar showed that twenty thousand souls had descended the Ohio in eight hundred and fifty boats, which, moreover, contained six hundred wagons, seven thousand horses, three thousand cows and nine hundred head of sheep.

Pittsburgh has many historians, and its annals are well known, but few persons are acquainted with Brownsville and the important part it played in the early history of all the country west of the mountains; and it is no exaggeration to say that there was a time when it was a more important place than Pittsburgh. A brief glance at its history will be especially interesting to the inhabitants of Allegheny county, to which it may truly be said to have been at one time a feeder. The history briefly told is this: In 1759, Col. James Burd was sent with two hundred men to open a road from Braddock's line of march to the mouth of Dunlap's creek, where Brownsville now stands, as a means of facilitating communication with Fort Pitt. He also built a fort on the site of Redstone Old Fort, which he named Burd's Fort; but the name of Redstone was so deeply fixed in the minds of the pioneers that the two terms long disputed possession. The fort stood on the site of the present town, and may be said to have been the first formal step in taking possession. It was also the first fortification worthy of the name built by the English west of the mountains. But the work of building it was no easy matter, as might be naturally judged from the circumstances, and which appears clear from the notes kept by the commander. Among other entries he has the following: "I have kept the people constantly employed on the works since my arrival, although we have been for eight days past upon the small allowance of one pound of beef and half a pound of flour per man a day; and this day we begin upon one pound of beef, not having an ounce of flour left, and only three bullocks. I am therefore obliged to give over work until I receive some supplies." The supplies soon arrived, and he writes in his journal: "October 26th—Sunday—continue on the works; had sermon in the fort." The last entry is: "November 4th—Sunday—snowed to-day—no work. Sermon in the fort." As the fort was not designed to be a work of great strength, but merely an outpost, Burd garrisoned it with one officer and twenty-five men; but how long the garrison remained is not known with certainty. It would seem, however, to have been under some kind of military possession in 1774; and during the war of the Revolution and the frontier troubles with the Indians, it was used as a storehouse and a rallying point for defense, supplies and observation by the early settlers and traders. Among others Col. James Paul served here for a month in 1778, in a drafted militia company, in guarding continental stores.

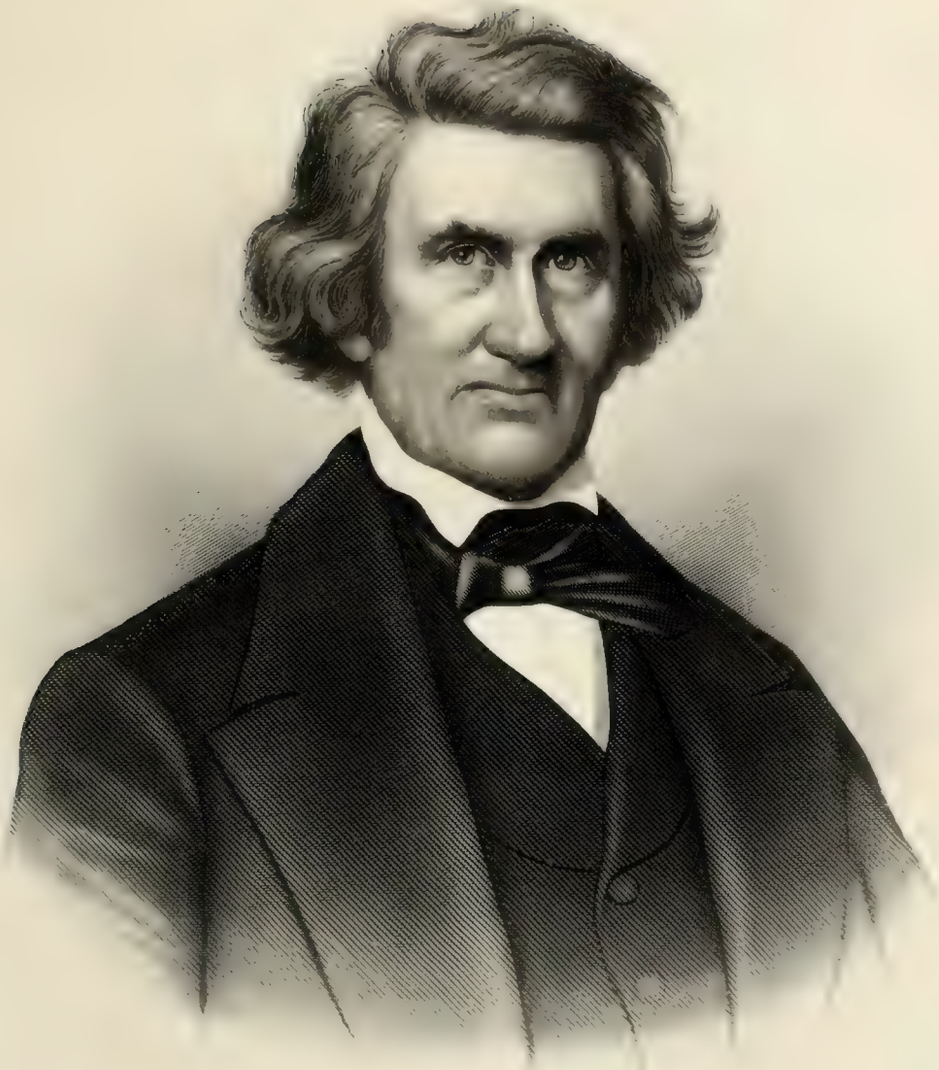
With the exception of a few squatters who clustered around the fort for the time, there can be no doubt that Michael Cresap was the first white settler on the spot where Brownsville now stands, although certain of the Browns, from whom the town derived its name, were in the vicinity before Cresap. The important role which Michael Cresap played in the early history of the Monongahela valley entitles him to a brief notice. He was a son of Thomas Cresap, of Old Town, Md., who had been connected with the operations of the Ohio Company as its agent, and who by that means became at an early day acquainted with the country west of the mountains. He was also with Col. Burd at the fort which the latter built. Michael appears to have come to the Monongahela as a trader about the year 1769, but the precise date of his arrival can not be stated with certainty. He became a noted pioneer, and by his knowledge of Indian intrigues was able to rescue the settlers on more than one occasion from an impending attack. He was quick in perceiving the importance to which the site at the mouth of Dunlap's creek was likely to attain as the rendezvous of emigrants to the west, especially to "the dark and bloody ground," as Kentucky was then called, and he accordingly secured a title to several hundred acres of land, including that upon which the fort stood, by what was then known as "tomakawk improvement." He also built a house with a shingle roof nailed on, which is believed to have been the first of its kind west of the mountains. Although the date of its erection is not known, it was built most probably about the year 1770. He also figured in the frontier Indian wars, and has been unjustly censured for his connection with Dunmore, and still more with regard to the murder of the relatives of Logan, the famous Mingo chief. But his character has been vindicated by John Jeremiah Jacob, who married his widow and wrote his life.

In process of time Thomas Brown bought Cresap's property, as well as that of certain other persons adjoining it, and commenced to make improvements in 1776. The tract was surveyed in 1785, and is described in the survey as being "situated on the dividing ridge between Redstone and Dunlap's creek." The tract was designated by the singular name of "The Whisky Path."

To this point it was that emigration now set in from the east of the mountains. The emigrants usually left their eastern homes in the latter part of the winter, both because the snow facilitated travel, especially in the mountain regions, and also because with the melting of it in the spring the river rose sufficiently to float their rude boats. But travel was beset with many trials, more particularly if the snow fell too deep; for then the unfortunate emigrants were in danger of being "snowed in;" and, though it was easy enough to procure wood to keep them warm there was serious danger of their provisions failing at points where it was impossible to procure more. At other times they would find the river too low to be navigated, and would be compelled to await a rise, thus causing serious drafts on both their provisions and their generally scant

supply of money. This constant stream of westward-bound travelers gave rise to a brisk trade in boatbuilding, though such of them as were able usually built their own craft. This gave an importance to the mouth of Dunlap's creek which induced Thomas Brown to lay out a town on his "Whisky Path." This he did in 1785, and named it Brownsville in honor of himself, a species of vanity which is not confined to the illustrious family of the Browns. An effort was made to have the new town named Washington, as is clear from a deed executed in 1787, in which the property is said to be "situated in Brownsville, *alias* Washington." The year after the foundation of the town it is said to have had a population of six hundred, which was more than Pittsburgh could boast of at the same time. Merchandise was at first brought over the mountains on pack-horses. Says an early account of this means of transportation: "Two men could manage ten or fifteen horses, carrying each about two hundred pounds, by tying one to the other in single file; one of the men taking charge of the head horse to pioneer, and the other the hinder one to keep an eye on the proper adjustment of the loads, and stir up any that appeared to lag. Bells were indispensable accompaniments to the horses, by which their position could be easily ascertained in the morning when hunting up, preparatory to start. Some grass or leaves were inserted into the bell to prevent the clapper from operating during the travel of the day." But with the increase of travel and settlement of the country, the roads underwent a much-needed improvement, which had the effect of fitting them for heavy wagons, and which dispensed with the more laborious and expensive packhorses. The first wagon-load of merchandise brought over the mountains on the southern route, or that traversed later by the National road, was in 1789, and was for Jacob Bowman. The wagoner was John Hayden, a native of Fayette county, who drove four horses, and brought about twenty hundred pounds, for which he received three dollars per hundred. He was nearly a month in making the trip to and from Hagerstown, Md., a distance of about two hundred and forty miles.

However primitive may have been the houses, the dress and the manners of the emigrants in their eastern homes—and they were doubtless in many instances primitive enough—they were from sheer necessity much more so in their new homes beyond the mountains. A study of this portion of our county's history can not fail to be both interesting and instructive to a people who have, by one leap, as it were, placed themselves out of sight of the immediate past, and merged themselves so deeply in the concerns of the present as to regard the scenes through which their immediate ancestors passed as almost a myth. To others, who will take the time to pause and reflect on it, it will appear only a little less marvelous. Let the reader, however, try to forget the present for a few moments, and transport himself to the log cabin of his grandfather, with its curling smoke striving to make its way through the little break in the forest; let him contemplate his grandfather out in the "clearing" at work, or seated by the fire of a winter's evening with a family of far healthier



Thomas Ligget

children than he can boast of around him, and his wife with them, dressed in homespun, preparing the evening meal of the simplest articles over a fire whose unruly smoke is seriously affecting her vision, and perhaps her temper, too. The "big boys" have fed the cattle, and are making ax-handles or scrubbing-brooms around the fire, while the faithful dog by their side pricks his ears at every sound, as if placed on guard by the family. How interesting those early scenes! Why can we not pause in the hurly burly of busy life and contemplate them, if not for the instruction they afford, at least for the diversion they would give? Let us pause at the cradle of our marvelous county, and take a retrospective glance at those scenes of the days of other years; and no guide can be safer for us than Joseph Doddridge, from whose entertaining pages much of what follows will be freely taken.

The most important matter to attract the attention of our pioneer forefathers was to defend not only themselves, but also their wives and children, against the tomahawk of the savages, who spared neither age nor sex. Not only must each settlement be so arranged that there should be a central place of refuge, but every man's house must in the truest sense of the word be his castle, and all its inmates be trained to perform a part in its defense, if necessary. The "forts" of which we read in pioneer history were not merely places of defense, but settlements consisting of cabins, blockhouses and stockades. Says Mr. Doddridge: "A range of cabins commonly formed one side at least of the fort. Divisions or partitions of logs separated the cabins from each other. The walls on the outside were ten or twelve feet high, the slope of the roof being turned wholly inward. A very few of these cabins had puncheon floors; the greater part were earthen." A puncheon floor, it may be remarked for the information of those who have never seen one, was a floor made of logs split in halves, smoothed off with an ax, and then laid with the flat surface up. Some of the early houses consisted of a story and a half; the upper part or "loft" being floored with straight saplings three or four inches in diameter, laid side by side. Windows were not unfrequently made of paper, greased to make it translucent. "The blockhouses were built at the angles of the fort, and projected about two feet beyond the outer walls of the cabins and stockades. Their upper stories were about eighteen inches every way larger in dimensions than the under one, leaving an opening at the commencement of the second story, to prevent the enemy from making a lodgment under their walls. In some forts, instead of blockhouses, the angles of the fort were furnished with bastions. A large folding gate made of thick slabs, nearest the spring, closed the fort. The stockades, bastions, cabins and blockhouse walls were furnished with portholes at proper heights and distances. The whole of the outside was made completely bullet-proof. It may be truly said that necessity is the mother of invention, for the whole of this work was made without the aid of a single nail or spike of iron, and for this reason, such were not to be had. In some places less exposed, a single blockhouse, with a cabin or two, constituted

the whole fort. Such places of refuge may appear very trifling, but they answered the purpose, as the Indians had no artillery. They seldom attacked, and scarcely ever took one of them." In proportion to the extent of the settlement would the number of cabins on the farms around the fort be; and so attached to their own cabins were the families belonging to these forts that they seldom moved into the fort in the spring until compelled by some evidence of the immediate presence of the savages.

The backwoodsman had to suffer many privations, which extended not only to the luxuries, or comforts of life, but to its very necessaries. What his farm or the chase could not furnish must be procured from east of the mountains, and everyone must look out for himself, for in those early days there were no stores or other centers of supply. The acquisition of the indispensable articles of salt, iron, steel and castings presented great difficulties to the first settlers of the western country. So difficult was it to procure certain of these, that an instance is known of a man west of the Allegheny river giving his settler's right to two hundred acres of land for a set of plow-irons. Peltry and furs were their only stock in trade, before the settlers had time to raise cattle; and of these they had to make the most as a circulating medium. Every family collected whatever peltry and fur they could throughout the year for the purpose of sending them over the mountains for barter.

The departure to "east of the mountains," as the expression was, was an event in the settlements. For convenience and safety, at least in the earlier times, the men of a settlement, or perhaps several neighboring settlements, would set out together. Nor must those who were left at home be neglected. A certain number were obliged to remain to protect them against the lurking savages. "In the fall of the year, after seeding-time, every family formed an association with some of their neighbors for starting the little caravan. A master driver was selected from among them, who was assisted by one or more of the young men, and sometimes a boy or two. The horses were fitted out with pack-saddles, to the hinder part of each of which was fastened a pair of hobbles, made of hickory withes, and bells and collars ornamented their necks. The bags provided for the conveyance of the salt were filled with feed for the horses; on the journey a part of this feed was left at convenient stages on the way down, to support the return of the caravan; large wallets, well filled with bread, jerk"—meat dried in the sun—"boiled ham and cheese furnished provisions for the drivers. At night after feeding, the horses, whether put in pasture or turned out into the woods, were hobbled, and the bells—which had been stuffed with leaves during the day—were opened." The importance of these bells, not only for use, but also for ornament, was illustrated in a manner that will appear more amusing to the reader of these pages than it was to the actors in the scene. During the journey of one of these caravans to the east, they put up for the night at a certain lodging-house in the mountains. The landlord and his hired man, no doubt thinking it would be the cheapest way

to get articles so necessary as bells, stole two off the horses, and hid them away carefully. The drove had not gone far in the morning before the bells were missed; and, not doubting that they had been stolen, a detachment was immediately sent back to recover them. And it was no trifle to be accused by a party of men who were accustomed to make their own laws and enforce them, too, after their own fashion. The men were found reaping in the field, and were accused of the theft, which they denied, but to no purpose. The torture of "sweating," according to the custom of that time, that is, of suspension by the arms pinioned behind their backs, brought a confession. The bells were procured and hung around the necks of the thieves; and in this condition they were driven on foot before the detachment until they overtook the drove, which by this time had gone nine miles. A halt was called and a jury was selected to try the culprits. They were condemned to receive a certain number of lashes on the bare back from the hand of each drover. When it came the turn of one of the men who had lost a bell, and who felt his loss very keenly, he took the primitive hickory rod in his firm grasp, and cried, as he applied it to the thief: "Now, you infernal scoundrel, I'll work your jacket nineteen to the dozen; only think what a rascally figure I should make in the streets of Baltimore without a bell on my horse!" And he was in earnest; for he had never seen horses used without bells, and thought them essential when a man appeared with one in an eastern city.

The purchases were first made at Baltimore; and later, as settlements and especially roads were opened further to the west, they came to be made at Frederick, Hagerstown, Oldtown and Fort Cumberland. The common price of a bushel of salt, at an early period, was a good cow and calf; and until weights were introduced, the salt was measured into the half-bushel by hand as lightly as possible. "No one," says Mr. Doddridge, "was permitted to walk heavily over the floor while the operation of measuring was going on."

The poverty of resources forced upon our ancestors the most rigid simplicity in furniture, and some of the older residents of the country may remember how the house-furnishing of their fathers differed from the present styles. Mr. Doddridge remarks that "the furniture for the table, for several years after the settlement of this country, consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons; but mostly of wooden bowls, trenchers and noggins. If these last were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up for the deficiency. The iron pots, knives and forks were brought from the east side of the mountains along with salt and iron on packhorses. These articles of furniture corresponded very well with the articles of diet on which they were employed. 'Hog and hominy' were proverbial for the dish of which they were the component parts. Johnnycake and pone were, at the outset of the settlement of the country, the only forms of bread in use for breakfast and dinner. At supper milk and mush was the standard dish. When milk was not plenty, which was often the case, owing to the scarcity of cattle or the

want of proper pasture for them, the substantial dish of hominy had to supply the place of them; mush was frequently eaten with sweetened water, molasses, bear's oil or the gravy of fried meat. Every family, besides a little garden for the few vegetables which they cultivated, had another small enclosure containing from half an acre to an acre, which they called a truck patch, in which they raised corn for roasting-ears, pumpkins, squashes, beans and potatoes. These, in the latter part of the summer and fall, were cooked with their pork, venison and bear-meat for dinner, and made very wholesome and well-tasted dishes. The standard dinner dish for every log-rolling, house-raising and harvest-day was a potpie, or what in other countries is called a seapie. This, besides answering for dinner, served for a part of the supper also."

As for tea and coffee they were for many years unknown; and when introduced roasted rye-grains or bread-crusts were often used to adulterate the coffee, or perhaps take its place altogether. Mr. Doddridge's experience with his first cup of coffee is worth relating, as it was, doubtless, in many of its circumstances, that of many another person. He was a youth, and on his way to the east stopped at a tavern in Bedford. He continues: "The tavern at which my uncle put up was a stone house, and to make the change from the log cabin of the backwoods still more complete it was plastered in the inside, both as to the walls and the ceiling. On going into the dining-room I was struck with astonishment at the appearance of the house. I had no idea there was any house in the world which was not built of logs; but here I looked round the house and could see no logs, and above I could see no joists; whether such a thing had been made by the hand of man, or had grown so of itself, I could not conjecture. I had not the courage to inquire anything about it. When supper came, my confusion was worse confounded. A little cup stood in a bigger one with some brownish-looking stuff in it which was neither milk, hominy nor broth; what to do with these little cups and the little spoon belonging to them I could not tell; and I was afraid to ask anything concerning the use of them. . . I therefore watched attentively to see what the big folks would do with their little cups and spoons. I imitated them, and found the taste of the coffee nauseous beyond anything I ever had tasted in my life. I continued to drink as the rest of the company did, with the tears streaming from my eyes, but when it was to end I was at a loss to know, as the little cups were filled immediately after being emptied. This circumstance distressed me very much, as I durst not say I had enough. Looking attentively at the grown persons, I saw one man turn his little cup bottom upward and put his little spoon across it. I observed that after this his cup was not filled again; I followed his example, and to my great satisfaction the result as to my cup was the same." Tea and coffee were only slops in the opinion of the backwoodsmen—good enough for people of quality or for the sick, but not fit for men. In their language, they "did not stick to the ribs."

In a state of society like that of the first settlers, where the most necessary utensils were scarce, and were yet required by all, a great deal of borrowing and lending was customary; and, while those who borrowed an article did not always return it promptly, the owner, though annoyed, did not like to quarrel with his neighbor, for neighbors were scarce. When the season for killing the hogs, in the fall, came round, a large iron pot or kettle was very necessary to heat the water used in scalding them; and few of these were to be found. Still fewer copper kettles were seen, though so much needed in making apple butter. The owners of these must therefore expect to be beset with applications for them at certain times, and with the accustomed delays in returning them. As an illustration of the devices to which an ingenious mind can have recourse to avoid a quarrel with a neighbor, and yet teach him a salutary lesson, the following is very good: The owner of a copper kettle was greatly annoyed by one of his neighbors, who would borrow it on all occasions, and leave it to be sent for. Instead of sending one of the boys for it, the owner determined once to go himself; and as he approached the house he deliberately took out his jackknife and cut a large sprout from a stump in the clearing in sight of the house. He continued to trim the leaves off it till he reached the door, where the usual greeting of a thousand excuses for not returning the kettle was given, with the further declaration that John was just getting ready to take it home, and would have started in a few minutes. The man took the kettle without making many remarks, and, holding it up, began to whip it with the rod, enjoining on it the while to return promptly the next time it went away from home. On his way home, so long as he was in sight of the house, he would stop every few rods and give the kettle two or three more blows, with, "There! take that, and that. It's good for you. Now learn to come home." It is needless to say that the lesson was not forgotten.

The frontiersmen were obliged, owing to the scarcity of mechanics, and the lack of money to pay them, had they been found, to become in the true sense of the word jacks of all trades. They were constantly called upon to perform works of mechanical skill far beyond what a person enjoying all the advantages of civilization would expect from a population placed in such destitute circumstances. It is needless to say that their work would not have stood the scrutiny of an expert mechanic; but the people of that day were only too glad to have such work performed in any manner, however rude, if it answered the purpose. The first device required was some method of preparing the produce of the field, wheat, rye, and especially corn, for the table. In this there was a gradual ascent from the rudest methods to the present roller system. Says the writer from whom we have already quoted: "The hominy-block and hand-mill were in use in most of our houses. The first was made of a large block of wood about three feet long, with an excavation burned in one end, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom, so that the action of the pestle on the bottom threw the corn up to the sides toward the top of it, whence it continually fell

into the center. In consequence of this movement the whole mass was pretty equally subjected to the strokes of the pestle. In the fall of the year, while the Indian corn was soft, the block and pestle did very well for making meal for johnnycake and mush, but were rather slow when the corn became hard.

"The sweep was sometimes used to lessen the toil of pounding grain into meal. This was a pole of some springy, elastic wood, thirty feet long or more; the butt end was placed under the side of a house or a large stump; this pole was supported by two forks, placed about one-third of its length from the butt end, so as to elevate the small end about fifteen feet from the ground; to this was attached, by a large mortise, a piece of sapling about five or six inches in diameter, and eight or ten feet long. The lower end of this was shaped so as to answer for a pestle. A pin of wood was put through it at a proper height, so that two persons could work at the sweep at once. This simple machine very much lessened the labor, and expedited the work. . . . A machine still more simple than the mortar and the pestle was used for making meal while the corn was too soft to be beaten. It was called a grater. This was a half-circular piece of tin, perforated with a punch from the concave side and nailed by its edges to a block of wood. The ears of corn were rubbed on the rough edges of the holes, while the meal fell through them. . . . The hand-mill was still better than the mortar and grater. It was made of two circular stones, the lower of which was called the bedstone, the upper one the runner. These were placed in a hoop, with a spout for discharging the meal. A staff was put into a hole in the upper surface of the runner, near the outer edge, and its upper end through a hole in a board fastened to a joist above, so that two persons could be employed in turning the mill at the same time. The grain was put into the opening in the runner by hand." Mills similar to these have been in use from time immemorial in many oriental countries.

But the country was rapidly developing, and the improved methods of the east of the mountains were fast taking the place of the simple backwoods systems. Horse-power was in time made to take the place of handwork in the grinding of grain; and soon this was supplanted by water-power. The first mills made were operated by a wheel known as the tub-mill, which in time gave place to the paddle-wheel, and then to the undershot and the overshot, which last was regarded as the acme of perfection. And here two remarks should be made which may not have occurred to those whose attention has not been called to the fact. The first is the important part the early mills played in fixing villages, and postoffices when the latter were first introduced. Everyone had occasion to go to the mill more frequently than to almost any other place. Hence it was convenient for the blacksmith to locate there, so as to shoe the horses while the grist was being ground. The tavern, with its bar, was sure to be patronized by a people who regarded whisky not as one of the luxuries, but as one of the necessaries of life. The storekeeper, too, when his

day arrived, found the vicinity of the mill a splendid place to ply his trade. The few loafers of the time found the millrace a good place for fishing, or the neighborhood of the blacksmith-shop the most convenient ground for pitching horseshoes. Here, too, the honored seignors would talk politics or argue religion. A shoemaker, tinker or spinningwheel-maker might add his mite to the prosperity of the little clump of cabins that constituted the town.

The other observation to be made with regard to the mill is the fact that streams which were sufficient to turn a millwheel in those early days are not sufficient to do so now. This is not, as many suppose, due to the fact that the mills required less water to produce the same power; for, though this is undoubtedly true in part, it is not sufficient to account for the evident inability of many of these streams to turn anything at present. The real reason is that with the clearing of the country far more of the moisture of the earth evaporates than formerly, when the rays of the sun could hardly find their way to the earth on the hundredth part of the surface of every acre; whereas now, that the land is in a great measure cleared, the greater part of the country's surface is exposed to the sun, and there is less foliage to cool the air and prevent reflection of the sun's rays.

It would fatigue the reader were we to pause to remark on the various ways in which the pioneers dispensed with the tanner, the fuller, the tailor, the shoemaker, and all those mechanics whose presence and skill are deemed so necessary for the prosperity and happiness of our contemporaries. What has been said of a few will apply equally to all. Yet the way was not wholly barred to the development of native genius. Although there might be no one at hand to guide it to great results, the circumstances were well calculated to develop it until it was checked by the rude hand of fate. Geniuses were met everywhere. "There was in almost every neighborhood someone whose natural ingenuity enabled him to do many things for himself and his neighbors, far above what could have been reasonably expected. With the few tools which they brought with them into the country, they certainly performed wonders. Their plows, harrows with their wooden teeth, and sleds were, in many instances, well made. Their cooper-ware, which comprehends everything for holding milk and water, was generally pretty well executed. The cedar-ware, by having alternately a white and red stave, was then thought beautiful. Many of their puncheon floors were very neat, their joints close and the top even and smooth. Their looms, though heavy, did very well. Those who could not exercise these mechanic arts were under the necessity of giving labor, or barter, to their neighbors in exchange for the use of them, so far as their necessities required."

The circumstances of the people required that they should help each other on certain occasions, where one man and his sons could not perform the work. Among these were log-rollings, where a man had cut down the trees on a tract of ground and burned the brush, but was not able to roll the logs or trunks of the trees together to burn; for in those times there was too great a plenty,

rather than a scarcity of wood, and the point was to get rid of it. The neighbors would assemble together and with handspikes roll the logs into heaps and set fire to them as fast as each heap was made. In this way a considerable field could be cleared off in a day. Probably the women would meet at the same time at a flax-break or a quilting. In the evening, after the supper, the young folks would have a dance. The black bottle was always invited in on these occasions, and was always welcome, too. But woe to the man who failed, without a good reason, to assist his neighbor; he was sure to "get the cold shoulder" in the hour of his need.

Another frequent gathering was that for a house-raising. If a couple were newly married, or a family moved into the settlement, and a house must be raised, invitations, in a style suited to the character of the people, were extended to the neighbors to come to the "raising" on a certain day, and in good time an encouraging assembly, with axes, was on the ground. Experienced hands were selected to notch the corners; bosses, as they would be called to-day, were chosen to superintend the work of selecting the logs and moving them to their places, and the work was soon under way. A goodly number of the women were likely on hand to help do the cooking, or help make something useful or necessary for the new house. The supper and dance invariably closed the day, though not, perhaps, till the next day had begun. Again it was a corn-husking or an apple-butter boiling that brought the people together, and this was generally at night. Here good singers or story-tellers were in demand, and speed in husking corn was a passport to the first place. When the hands had worked till 10 or 11 o'clock supper was announced; and here the men always tried to drink the cooks out of tea or coffee. But they often paid for their temerity, for water was used more freely than coffee or roasted rye, and the beverage was not unfrequently little else than warm water. The dance was next in order, and the sun might rise on the jovial company before their departure. Let us not be too hasty in condemning our forefathers, for, however rude their habits and their attire may have been, as men they were, beyond question, better specimens of physical humanity than we or our descendants can hope to be, while most probably their moral character possessed more of the reality and less of the show than ours. There was a simple, straightforward manliness about them that it would be well for their descendants if they possessed it.

A number of characters were necessary to complete the backwoods picture. Principal among these was the fiddler, who was always in demand upon the occasions narrated above, and who must be prepared to appear upon a moment's notice, so that "a fiddler's warning" became a proverbial expression. Then there was what was often called the "bully" of the locality, who was noted for his pugilistic qualities; but pioneer annals do not say that he followed the Marquis of Queensberry's rules, or any other but the rude customs of the forest home in which he was raised, with such variations as he himself saw fit



Hilary Bronot

to introduce with them. Others were noted for their pre-eminence in the labors or games of the frontier. But, as might be expected, and as was indeed both natural and necessary, the circumstances in which the people were placed gave a tone and coloring to whatever they did, whether of work or relaxation. "Many of the sports of the early settlers of this country," says our author, "were imitative of the stratagems of hunting and war. Boys were taught the use of the bow and arrow at an early age; but although they acquired considerable adroitness in the use of them, yet it appears to me that in the hands of white people the bow and arrow could not be depended upon for warfare or hunting, unless made and managed in a different manner from any specimens of them which I ever saw. . . . Firearms, wherever they could be obtained, soon put an end to the use of the bow and arrow."

"One important pastime of our boys," he continues, "was the imitating the noise of every bird and beast in the woods. This faculty was not merely a pastime, but a very necessary part of education, on account of its utility in certain circumstances. The imitation of the gobbling and other sounds of wild turkeys often brought those keen-eyed and ever-watchful tenants of the forest within the reach of the rifle. The bleating of the fawn brought its dam to her death in the same way. The hunter often collected a company of mopish owls to the trees about his camp, and amused himself with their hoarse screaming; his howl would raise and obtain responses from a pack of wolves, so as to inform him of their neighborhood, as well as guard him against their depredations. This imitative faculty was sometimes requisite as a measure of precaution in war. The Indians, when scattered about in a neighborhood, often collected together by imitating turkeys by day and wolves or owls by night. In similar situations, our people did the same. . . An early and correct use of this imitative faculty was considered as an indication that its possessor would become in due time a good hunter and a valiant warrior. . . Athletic sports of running, jumping and wrestling were the pastimes of boys, in common with the men. A well-grown boy, at the age of twelve or thirteen years, was furnished with a small rifle and shotpouch. He then became a fort soldier, and had his porthole assigned him. Hunting squirrels, turkeys and raccoons soon made him expert in the use of his gun. Dancing was the principal amusement of our young people of both sexes. . . . Shooting at a mark was a common diversion among the men, when their stock of ammunition would allow it; this, however, was far from being always the case."

A wedding has, from the beginning of the world, been celebrated as an occasion of joy and festivity; and among our forefathers the rule was to suffer no exception, although circumstances gave their impress to the rejoicing. Quoting once more from our author: "A description of a wedding from the beginning to the end will serve to show the manners of our forefathers, and mark the grade of civilization which has succeeded to their rude state of society in a few years. . . . In the first years of the settlement of this country,

a wedding engaged the attention of a whole neighborhood; and the frolic was anticipated by old and young with eager expectation. This is not to be wondered at, when it is told that a wedding was almost the only gathering which was not accompanied with the labor of reaping, log-rolling, building a cabin, or planning some scout or campaign.

"In the morning of the wedding-day the groom and his attendants assembled at the house of his father for the purpose of reaching the mansion of his bride by noon, which was the usual time for celebrating the nuptials, which for certain must take place before dinner. Let the reader imagine an assemblage of people, without a store, tailor or mantuamaker within a hundred miles, and an assemblage of horses, without a blacksmith or saddler within an equal distance. The gentlemen, dressed in shoepacks, moccasins, leather breeches, leggins, linsey hunting-shirts, and all home-made; the ladies dressed in linsey petticoats and linsey or linen bedgowns, coarse shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs and buckskin gloves, if any. If there were any buckles, rings, buttons or ruffles, they were relics of old times—family pieces from parents or grandparents. The horses were caparisoned with old saddles, old bridles or halters, and packsaddles, with a bag or blanket thrown over them; a rope or string as often constituted the girth as a piece of leather.

"The march, in double file, was often interrupted by the narrowness and obstruction of our horsepaths, as they were called, for we had no roads; and these difficulties were often increased, sometimes by the good and sometimes by the ill will of the neighbors, by falling trees and tying grapevines across the way. Sometimes an ambuscade was laid by the wayside, and an unexpected discharge of several guns took place, so as to cover the wedding party with smoke. Let the reader imagine the scene which followed this discharge; the sudden spring of horses, the shrieks of the girls, and the chivalric bustle of their partners to save them from falling. . . .

"Another ceremony commonly took place before the party reached the house of the bride, after the practice of making whisky began, which was at an early period. When the party were about a mile from the place of their destination two young men would single out to run for the bottle; the worse the path, the more logs, brush and deep hollows the better, as these obstacles afforded an opportunity for the greater display of intrepidity and horsemanship. The start was announced by an Indian yell; logs, brush, muddy hollows, hill and glen were speedily passed by the rival ponies. The bottle was always filled for the occasion, so that there was no use for judges; for the first who reached the door was presented with the prize, with which he returned in triumph to the company. On approaching them he announced his victory over his rival by a shrill whoop. At the head of the troop he gave the bottle first to the groom and his attendants, and then to each pair in succession to the rear of the line, giving each a dram; and then, putting the bottle in the bosom of his hunting-shirt, took his station in the company. The ceremony

always preceded the dinner. During the dinner the greatest hilarity always prevailed, although the table might be a large slab of timber, hewed out with a broadax, supported by four sticks set in auger-holes, and the furniture some old pewter dishes and plates; the rest, wooden bowls and trenchers; a few pewter spoons, much battered about the edges, were to be seen at some tables. The rest were made of horns. If knives were scarce the deficiency was made up by the scalping-knives, which were carried in sheaths suspended from the belt of the hunting-shirt. After dinner the dancing commenced, and generally lasted till the next morning."

Both necessity and policy dictated that the dress, especially that of those who engaged much in hunting and scouting, should be rather simple, and as much as possible like that of the Indians. It was impossible, indeed, to have a very elaborate outfit; and if it had been possible it would have been out of place on the hunt; besides, it was advisable for the scouts to dress as nearly as might be after the Indian style. "The hunting-shirt was universally worn. This was a kind of loose frock reaching half-way down the thighs, with large sleeves, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more when belted. The cape was large, and sometimes handsomely fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that of the hunting-shirt itself. The bosom of this dress served as a wallet to hold a chunk of bread, cakes, jerk, tow for wiping the barrel of the rifle, or any other necessary for the hunter or warrior. The belt, which was always tied behind, answered several purposes besides that of holding the dress together. In cold weather the mittens, and sometimes the bullet-bag, occupied the front part of it. To the right side was suspended the tomahawk, and to the left the scalping-knife, in its leathern sheath. The hunting-shirt was generally made of linsey, sometimes of coarse linen, and a few of dressed deerskins. These last were very cold and uncomfortable in wet weather. The shirt and jacket were of the common fashion. A pair of drawers and leggins were the dress of the thighs and legs; a pair of moccasins answered for the feet much better than shoes. These were made of dressed deerskin. They were mostly made of a single piece with a gathering seam along the top of the foot, and another from the bottom of the heel, with gathers as high as the ankle joint or a little higher. Flaps were left on each side to reach some distance up the legs. These were nicely adapted to the ankles and lower parts of the leg by thongs of deerskin, so that no dust, gravel or snow could get within the moccasin." The moccasins were easily made; every family had its awl for that purpose, with its buckhorn handle; and the evenings were as a rule given to this rude species of shoemaking. For socks, deer's hair or dry leaves were used, with which the moccasins were well stuffed, and the feet were kept passably comfortable; but in wet weather it was usually said that wearing them was "a decent way of going barefooted," and such was the fact, owing to the spongy nature of the leather of which they were made.

A comparatively full account of the dress, customs, etc., of our forefathers should not be deemed out of place in a history such as this; for, though many are yet living who remember something of what is here described, or who have it from their immediate ancestors, these are few and are fast leaving the stage of this world, while the younger are too much engaged with the present to expend their energies in the study of the past. It is well, then, to put these matters on record, for the benefit of future generations who may have the disposition to turn aside a little to contemplate the beginnings of our great country. Further quotation shall, for that reason, be made from a writer who lived and acted in these scenes so different from ours; and the reader can peruse his writings with the consciousness that his statements have not been modified by modern ideas or notions. And if his pictures are even crude, it will be to the knowing a clearer evidence of their truth. Mr. Doddridge continues in his description of the first settlers' dress:

"In the latter years of the Indian war our young men became enamored of the Indian dress throughout, with the exception of the matchcoat. The drawers were laid aside and the leggins made longer, so as to reach the upper part of the thigh. The Indian breechclout was adopted. This was a piece of linen or cloth nearly a yard long, and eight or nine inches broad. This passed under the belt before and behind, leaving the ends for flaps hanging before and behind over the belt. These flaps were sometimes ornamented with some coarse kind of embroidery-work. To the same belts which secured the breechclout strings which supported the long leggins were attached. When this belt, as was often the case, passed over the hunting-shirt, the upper part of the thighs and part of the hips were naked. The young warrior, instead of being abashed by this nudity, was proud of his Indian-like dress. In some few instances I have seen them go into places of public worship in this dress. . . .

"The linsey petticoat and bedgown, which were the universal dress of our women in early times, would make a strange figure in our days. A small home-made handkerchief, in point of elegance, would ill supply the place of that profusion of ruffles with which the necks of our ladies are now ornamented. They went barefooted in warm weather, and in cold their feet were clothed in moccasins, coarse shoes or shoepacks, which would make but a sorry figure beside the elegant morocco slippers, often embossed with bullion, which at present ornament the feet of their daughters and granddaughters. The coats and bedgowns of the women, as well as the hunting-shirts of the men, were hung in full display on wooden pegs round the walls of their cabins, so that while they answered in some degree the place of paper-hangings or tapestry, they announced to the stranger as well as to the neighbor the wealth or poverty of the family in the articles of clothing. This practice has not yet been wholly laid aside among the backwoods families." It is to be hoped that the good young ladies of these closing years of the nineteenth century will not be displeased at the subjoined observations of the truthful annalist

of those early days, whose remarks are more true of the present time than they were of his day. Perhaps they will find a consolation in comparing the present with the past, and thank their stars that they were not doomed, as doubtless they will put it, to see the light in those primeval days. Says our trusted narrator of the past: "The historian would say to the ladies of the present time, our ancestors of your sex knew nothing of the ruffles, leghorns, curls, combs, rings and jewels with which their fair daughters now decorate themselves. Such things were not then to be had. Many of the younger part of them were pretty well grown up before they ever saw the inside of a storeroom, or even knew there was such a thing in the world unless by hearsay, and indeed scarcely that. Instead of toilet they had to handle the distaff or shuttle, the sickle or weeding-hoe, contented if they could obtain their linsey clothing and cover their heads with a sunbonnet made of 600 or 700 linen."

The sort of life led by the pioneers had its effect on the diseases which they contracted, as well as on the other peculiarities of the backwoods life. Owing to the circumstances in which they lived their diseases were for the most part such as are due to exposure rather than those which are commonly regarded as contagious. The defective covering of their feet caused the greater number of the hunters and warriors to be afflicted with rheumatism. Of this disease they were all apprehensive in cold or wet weather, and therefore always slept with their feet to the fire to prevent or to cure it as well as they could. This practice had a very salutary effect, and prevented many of them from becoming confirmed cripples. The oil of rattlesnakes, geese, wolves, bears, raccoons, groundhogs and polecats was applied to swelled joints and bathed in before the fire.

The remedies were of the simplest kind, and were such, as we have just seen, as the backwoods afforded. A few more of them may be given here with advantage. The pleurisy was the only disease which was supposed to require blood-letting, a practice so common a few decades later, as many of our older citizens will remember; but, quite naturally, a doctor or other person capable of bleeding was not always at hand. Coughs and pulmonary consumptions, a species of ailment quite common owing to the kind of life led by the settlers, were treated with a great variety of syrups, the principal ingredients of which were commonly spikenard and elecampane. The people, too, as all people similarly circumstanced, were very superstitious, and resorted to a great variety of charms for the cure of diseases, as well as for other purposes. These charms were regarded as efficacious not only against diseases and burns—the latter of which charms is well known to have existed to a very great extent among the people even to a recent period—but also against bullets in battle, though many were found who preferred the protecting agency of a good-sized tree. Among a simple people it was natural to find these charms extended to everything, as they were derived from everything. Says Mr. Doddridge: "The erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, was circumscribed by the blood of a black

cat. Hence there was scarcely a black cat to be seen, whose ears and tail had not been frequently cropped for contributions of blood." Similar superstitions existed in regard to many other diseases, as well as other matters. One species of superstition—witchcraft—is especially deserving of notice. "The belief in witchcraft was prevalent among the early settlers of the western country. To the witch was ascribed the tremendous power of inflicting strange and incurable diseases, particularly on children, of destroying cattle by shooting them down with hair balls, and a great variety of other means of destruction; of inflicting spells and curses on guns and other things, and, lastly, of changing men into horses, and after bridling and saddling them, riding them at full speed over hill and dale to their frolics and other places of rendezvous.

"Wizards were men supposed to possess the same mischievous powers as the witches; but these were seldom exercised for bad purposes. The powers of the wizards were exercised almost exclusively for the purpose of counteracting the malevolent influences of the witches of the other sex. I have known several of these witch-masters, as they were called, who made a public profession of curing the diseases inflicted by the influence of witches, and I have known respectable physicians who had no greater portion of business in the line of their profession than many of those witch-masters had in theirs.

"The diseases of children supposed to be inflicted by witchcraft were those of the internal organs, dropsy of the brain, and the rickets. . . Diseases which could neither be accounted for nor cured were usually ascribed to some supernatural agency of a malignant kind. For the cure of the diseases inflicted by witchcraft, the picture of the supposed witch was drawn on a stump or a piece of board and shot at with a bullet containing a little bit of silver. This silver bullet transferred a painful and sometimes a mortal spell on that part of the witch corresponding with the part of the portrait struck by the bullet." Other methods were adopted, equally novel, and supposed to be equally efficacious. "The witch had but one way of relieving herself of the spell inflicted on her in any way, which was that of borrowing something, no matter what, of the family to which the subject of the exercise of her witchcraft belonged. . . .

"When cattle or dogs were supposed to be under the influence of witchcraft they were burned on the forehead by a branding-iron, or when dead burned wholly to ashes. This inflicted a spell upon the witch which could only be removed by borrowing, as above stated. Witches were often said to milk the cows of their neighbors, which they did by fixing a new pin in a new towel for each cow intended to be milked. This towel was hung over her own door, and by means of certain incantations the milk was extracted from the fringes of the towel after the manner of milking a cow. The first German glass-blowers in this country drove the witches out of their furnaces by throwing living puppies into them." No nation is entirely free from superstitions of this kind, no matter how enlightened the people may be. Take two curious examples in our

day: that of breaking a bottle of wine on the prow of a newly launched vessel, and that of having a woman light the fire for the first time in a blast-furnace.

The following explanation of the origin of these superstitions may properly be appended here: "The greater or less amount of belief in witchcraft, necromancy and astrology," says the writer from whom the above extracts have been taken, "serves to show the relative amount of philosophical science in any country. Ignorance is always associated with superstition, which, presenting an endless variety of sources of hope and fear, with regard to the good or bad fortunes of life, keeps the benighted mind continually harassed with groundless and delusive, but strong and often deeply distressing, impressions of false faith. For this disease of the mind there is no cure but that of philosophy. This science shows to the enlightened reason of man that no effect whatever can be produced in the physical world without a corresponding cause."

In drawing this portion of the county's history to a close it may be remarked that of the inhabitants of Allegheny county, which as yet included all Western Pennsylvania, except the southwest corner, neither the descendants of the English cavaliers from Maryland and Virginia, who settled mostly along the rivers, nor the descendants of the Irish, who settled in the interior parts of the country, were remarkable for science or urbanity of manners. The former were mostly rude in their manners, and addicted to the exciting diversions of horse-racing, wrestling, jumping, shooting, dancing and similar amusements. These diversions often became serious and ended in quarrels, in which blows, kicks, biting, and the still more cruel custom of gouging were indulged in. This last consisted in forcing the eyeball out of its socket by means of the thumb, was extremely painful, and was only resorted to by the very roughest characters in a personal combat. The more common contest was what was designated the rough-and-tumble fight. Yet the people were industrious, enterprising according to the circumstances of their situations, generous in their hospitality, which was one of the noblest characteristics of the backwoodsman, and brave even to daring in their defense of the frontier against the savages. They formed a cordon on the frontier, advancing year by year further to the west, and forcing the aborigines before them. They were alternately soldiers, hunters and farmers, and possessed a remarkable faculty of adapting themselves to circumstances. With the exception of ailments that spring from exposure, they were fine specimens of physical development, and were noted for the determination with which they engaged in any enterprise and the tenacity with which they pursued it.

By this time a few small villages had begun to spring up, the people being attracted by some industry, as boat-building, as at Brownsville and Elizabeth, or because the spot was a place where the road crossed the river and necessitated a ferry, as McKeesport, or for some other cause that ministered to the necessities of the people. Many of these villages have grown to flourishing manufacturing towns, and will be noticed at length in their proper places.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances in which the pioneers of these parts were placed as regards their spiritual concerns, they were naturally a religious people. A large proportion of them were from the northern counties of Ireland, and belonged to the Presbyterian denomination; and these were noted for the uncompromising rigidity with which they held to the strictest interpretation of their religious formulas. These persons began at a very early day to form the nuclei of congregations, which have grown to importance in wealth and numbers, the histories of which will form interesting portions of this work. The members of other denominations were also found, but not in such numbers, nor with such strong adherence to their distinctive tenets. Although many of the people of that day were noted for their disregard of the disciplinary laws of the church to which they belonged, there was not the religious indifference at that time that there is in our day; and when men violated a rule they felt they were doing wrong. Scoffing at religion, at the idea of the supernatural and of man's duty to God were recognized as wrong, if not in all cases avoided.

Outside Pittsburgh the cause of education could not, under the circumstances, receive much, if indeed any, attention. Those who were able, and their number was extremely small, might send their sons and daughters east of the mountains to some of the schools of the cities, there to receive a training; but for the great majority of the people there was nothing left but to give the children such rudiments of education as the parents themselves were capable of imparting, or allow them to grow up in utter ignorance. Little learning was necessary to transact the simple business of the backwoods, and little time was left for reading, if books or papers could have been obtained; hence people did not feel the need of learning as it is felt and as it has become a necessity in our day. The itinerant pedagog, that crystallization of tyranny, had not as yet appeared on the scene, though the day of his advent was dawning apace. But the advancement of the population was steadily going on, as could be seen in various ways. The days of alarms from the Indians may be said to have gone forever; the people began to be better settled in their homes, the comforts of life were now becoming for many a matter of study; and, all things considered, there was evidence that the people were entering into a new period of existence. The trades were not all firmly established, so that a man could go to a skilled person to have a work done in any branch, as at present; but a few of the more necessary were beginning to appear on the scene, especially those who ministered to the personal appearance of the people; and the extreme rudeness and half-savage appearance of the inhabitants began to give place to a more civilized aspect. Foremost among the useful trades were the shoemakers and tailors; not up to the standard of the present day, it is true, but far in advance of what the country had before known. And if they could not open their own shops or places of business, it mattered little. They were journeymen who traveled from house to



John Herron

house, as they might be engaged, and made shoes or clothes in the same room, perhaps, where their meal was cooked and eaten. But the journeyman was perhaps more important in helping the appearance of the young backwoodsman when he felt disposed to visit some of the girls of the neighborhood, and when he wanted to appear at his best of an evening at a dance; for there were dudes and mashers in those days as well as in the present. Nor did the tailor escape the suspicions of cabbaging from the cloth of his customers, who were the more suspicious as their web was no longer than the number of those to be clothed demanded. And the poet's picture is not, perhaps, overdrawn; certainly it was not in the estimation of many a frontiersman:

"He cutteth well ye rich man's coate,
And with unseemlie pride
He sees ye little waistcoate in
Ye cabbage bye his side."

Such were the trials through which our forefathers passed in the early years of western life; such the social position to which they attained; and such the promise made of the better times that we witness, at the period of the formation of Allegheny county.

CHAPTER IX.

THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

CONDITION OF THINGS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1791—SURPLUS PRODUCE—DISTILLERIES—TAX ON SPIRITS—PUBLIC MEETINGS—CONDITION OF AFFAIRS FROM 1792 TO 1794—THE REVOLT—ARRIVAL OF TROOPS—ELECTIONS—RETROSPECT.

ALMOST coincident with the establishment of the first western mail, and while Gen. Wayne was advancing from Fort Greenville to the Maumee, the whisky insurrection broke out at and near Pittsburgh. All governments, we suppose, have to go through this experience of local resistance to their laws, and they occur, mostly, when the government is young and before it has been able to make the power of its hands felt. Shay's rebellion, in Massachusetts, grew out of the derangement and depreciation of the currency, and was, if we understand it, an attempt to cure the evil by new issues of currency. The whisky insurrection grew, primarily, out of the want of a market for the products of the soil. The western part of Pennsylvania, after the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1758 and the termination of French rule in 1763, filled up rapidly with settlers, who cleared off the lands and began cultivating the soil. So long as settlers were few the local demand absorbed all they had to sell, at

least within a considerable circle around Pittsburgh. This is shown by the correspondence of Col. Brodhead,* who was stationed at Pittsburgh in 1780 and 1781. In a letter to Gen. Washington, dated October 17, 1780, he writes: "I have sent out parties to take cattle and grain from the inhabitants, and expect to get a considerable supply of flour as the mills begin to grind. But the inhabitants disappoint us of beef by driving their cattle into the mountains [hills]; we have neither bread nor meat at present." This was short commons for the troops, and a resort to the "help-yourself" policy was justifiable; but the fact shows that either the inhabitants had little or nothing to spare or found the government a poor paymaster—probably both. The driving of the cattle into the hills, to get them beyond the reach of seizure by the government, affords us a rare glimpse into the real condition of this country then. The settlers had but little ground cleared, and none of it fenced except the clearings. The cattle ran at large in the woods, and could easily be hid in the hills from the troops, when a raid was apprehended; and if Col. Brodhead's letters are a fair index of a quarrelsome man, the explosion of his wrath, when foiled by the settlers, must have been something fearful. In a letter to the quartermaster, Col. Ephraim Blaine,† November 3, 1780, he writes: "It is clear to everybody that a sufficient supply of meat for half the present consumption can not be had here, even for money." Certainly not, for continental money. In another letter to Rev. D. Zeisberger, December 2, 1780, he notes a proposal from that missionary among the Indians in what is now Coshocton county, Ohio, to send fifteen or twenty best [Indian] hunters to Little Kanawha, to kill buffalo, elks and bears, to be salted down for the use of the troops. To Richard Peters, December 7, 1780, he writes: "For a long time past I have had two parties, commanded by field officers, in the country, to impress cattle." To Col. Blaine, December 16, 1780, he writes: "The troops have not tasted meat at this post for six days past, and I hear of none that we can purchase or procure by our compulsory means." In a letter to Gov. Reed, of the colony of Pennsylvania, he says that he had contracted with a man named William Wilson for one hundred head of cattle, which Wilson had procured in Virginia, but was confronted by a law of that colony prohibiting the exportation of cattle. He adds: "As the United States in general, and our state in particular, are immediately interested in retaining in this district all the grain that has been raised in it, it might appear inimical in me were I to remain silent respecting certain instructions lately sent by Gov. Jefferson for the purchase

* There is an old ford on Chartier's creek, at the point where the old Steubenville turnpike crossed that creek, called Brodhead's ford, and a postoffice afterward placed there was called Brodhead. Was this called so after Col. Brodhead, or after some settler of that name in that neighborhood? The impression that it was called after the colonel has somehow been left on my mind, but I can give no reason why.

† Col. Ephraim Blaine was the grandfather of the distinguished James G. Blaine, now of Maine. The colonel settled at or near Brownsville. His son was elected prothonotary of Washington county in 1840, and the family was living in the town of Washington, Pa., when James G. graduated at Washington College. The father of James G. married a Miss Gillespie, and thus the family became related to Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and Gen. W. T. Sherman.

of two hundred thousand rations on this side of the mountains, for the use of the troops under Col. Clarke, for which purpose he has already advanced three hundred thousand pounds,* and promised to furnish, on the first notice, any further sum that may be necessary to complete the payment of that purchase. Because this contract, together with the consumption of multitudes of emigrants arrived and expected in this district (chiefly to avoid military duty and taxes), will scarcely leave a pound of flour for the regular or other troops which it may be necessary to employ." He adds, further, that he has notified Gov. [Thomas] Jefferson that he will not allow these rations to be taken out of this district. In a letter of March 10, 1781, to Gen. Washington, he complains that the troops under his command had been at half allowance of meat since December 20, 1780, and had frequently been without any for several days together.

From all this it appears that in 1780 and 1781 the western part of Pennsylvania was unable to supply the current demand for provisions, the troops at Fort Pitt, as well as the emigrants, consuming all the surplus that was to be had. Col. Brodhead hints that most of these emigrants were skedaddlers—men who had run away to escape military duty and taxes; but whether or not, they were bread-eaters and nearly as destructive as the caterpillar and the palmer-worm. This horde of emigrants scattered into out-of-the-way nooks, in all directions, and in a few years became themselves producers, until, in 1791, the complaint was just the opposite of what it was in Col. Brodhead's time. From a land of scarcity it had become a land of plenty. There was no longer any need for the Virginia law prohibiting the exportation of cattle. The problem was to know how and where to export the surplus. Everything the farmer had to sell was nearly worthless—flour one dollar a barrel and grain at scarcely a quotable price; while everything the farmer had to buy was enormously high. The farmer, in such a condition of things, could not sell enough to buy what he needed. There was no way of shipping produce east, except on packhorses, and that was impracticable. One way remained open—the rivers; but their outlet to the sea was closed to our commerce by the foreign possession of Louisiana and the Mississippi below Cairo. Gov. Jefferson, whom Col. Brodhead circumvented in the matter of the two hundred thousand rations, was not yet president, and nothing had yet been done toward opening the navigation of the Mississippi. If the lower rivers had been open in 1791 all the surplus grain of the west would have found shipment to the eastern seacoast by way of New Orleans, as was afterward done when the new century began and Louisiana had been purchased. A free highway to the ocean was the great want of the close of the last century, and was clamored for as loudly in Kentucky and Tennessee as in Western Pennsylvania. But in 1791, the time of which we are writing, this clamor had produced no effect, and the farmers of Western Pennsylvania, then mostly within easy hail of Pitts-

* Continental money.

burgh, and confined mainly to the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, Westmoreland and Washington, were reduced to financial distress by want of a market for their surplus produce. In this condition of things one door of relief stood promisingly open. If they could not sell their grain and flour they could convert them into whisky. A keg of whisky was much easier to transport than the grain it took to make it under the process then used for distillation. They could condense their grain, as it were, into much smaller bulk by converting it into spirits. And then, the demand for whisky was much more active than that for grain. They were certain of a market for one, and could find no market for the other. Why should they not convert their produce into the only shape in which it was marketable? There were no temperance societies in those days. Everyone, high and low, great and small, rich and poor, male and female, clergy and laity, made free use of whisky, and it was as common a supply upon the sideboard as bread and meat. No one thought it criminal to use it, and there was, apparently, much less abuse of it than now. But only because there were fewer people here then, and the practice of its use being common to all, the abuse was not specially noted. At any rate, the demand for it was active, and the settlers, finding this to be the only open market for them, turned their attention generally to its manufacture. So general was the resort to its distillation that it has been said of Washington county that one could not stand anywhere, in the settled country, and look around, without seeing the smoke of a distiller's chimney. The grain was probably ground for distilling by horse mills. There were then no steam mills, and no water mills except on large streams. Craig & Bayard put up a distillery at the point, in this city, in 1784, and justified the use of horse mills in grinding on the ground that they were more to be depended on than either wind or water mills. Horse mills were in use in Kentucky, in the back country, as late as 1837, and, water mills being not very plenty here in 1794, the substitution of horse mills by small distillers would save much time and labor that would otherwise be lost in transportation to and from the water mills.

This was the condition of things here when the whisky insurrection broke out. As to what led up to it, let us go back a little, and bring up the history from the start. "In December, 1790," says Craig's history, "when Congress assembled, the nation was burdened with the debt contracted during the seven years' struggle for independence; the country was involved in war with some of the western Indians; Harmar had just returned from his fruitless expedition against them; the expenses of the government were necessarily large and the revenue but small, so that additional taxes became indispensable. No tax seemed more proper than upon spirits, both foreign and domestic. A memorial from the college of physicians at Philadelphia advocated such a tax as desirable both to the morals and health of the people. Such a bill was reported in the house of representatives in January, 1791, in conformity with the suggestions of Alexander Hamilton, as advocated by James Madison, and

passed. It imposed a tax of from nine to twenty-five cents a gallon, according to their strength, upon spirits distilled from grain. To secure the collection of these duties suitable regulations were made. Inspection districts were established, one or more in each state, and an inspector appointed for each. Distillers to furnish, at the nearest inspection-office, full descriptions of their buildings, which were always subject to examination, by a person appointed for that purpose, who was to gauge and brand the casks. Duties were to be paid before removal. But to save trouble to small distillers not in any town or village, they were allowed to pay an annual tax of sixty cents per gallon on the capacity of the still."

Such was the act of 1791. Of course a tax upon a product in such common use could not fail of being unpopular; but no one seemed to anticipate that it would lead to civil war. John Neville was appointed inspector for Western Pennsylvania. He lived, at that time, in a house on the road to Washington, Pa., from Pittsburgh, about seven or eight miles out. The estate was called Woodville (all estates had names at that time), and facing the house, on the opposite side of Chartier's creek, was the estate of Bower Hill. The present county home for the poor of the county is just behind the old Neville house, now known as the Wrenshall house, and the station on the Chartiers railroad nearest the old Neville mansion is called Woodville, while the one just beyond it is called Bower Hill. So that all the old names are still retained, except that of the mansion. The present mansion, known as the Wrenshall house, stands on the site of the old Neville mansion, which was burned down by the insurrectionists, as we shall see further along.

To those who have comprehended our sketch of the condition of things in Western Pennsylvania at that time it will not seem strange that the new law was regarded with much disfavor. Shut out from all accessible markets for their produce, and finding that they could realize something on it by converting it into whisky, it is not to be wondered at that this first act of the new national government, laying a tax upon their only article of commerce, should seem to them not merely an unfriendly act, but one ruinous to them. The study of political economy had not entered into their education, and hence they had not learned the lesson that an internal tax comes off the consumer and not off the producer, nor had they had any experience to teach them that safe conclusion. They regarded it, foolishly enough, as a tax to be borne by themselves exclusively, and consequently prohibitory in its nature. They reasoned like children, but according to the best lights they then had. Money, too, was so scarce as to make it very hard to get enough to pay the tax.

The first public meeting in opposition to the law was held at Old Redstone Fort (Brownsville), July 27, 1791, when it was arranged that county committees should be convened at the different county seats of Allegheny, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland counties. On the 23d of August one of these committees met at Washington, Pa., and passed some very intemperate resolutions.

Among the resolutions was one strongly condemning the excise law, and declaring that anyone who accepted office under it was inimical to the best interests of the country, and recommending the citizens to treat all such officers with contempt, to refuse to have any intercourse with them, and to withhold from them aid and comfort. The meeting also arranged for the appointment of three delegates from each of the four counties to a meeting to be held at Pittsburgh on the first Tuesday in September. This meeting took place at the time and place named, Albert Gallatin being present and acting as secretary.

In the same month of September, 1791, a party of armed men, in disguise, met at a place on Pigeon creek, Washington county, and securing the person of Robert Johnson, collector for that county, cut off his hair, tarred and feathered him, deprived him of his horse, and then compelled him, in that condition, to travel a considerable distance on foot. Process against three of the men engaged in this act was at once issued, and the United States marshal, Clement Biddle, in October, intrusted the writs to his deputy, Joseph Fox, to serve them. Upon arriving at Pittsburgh, he was so terrified by the accounts given him that he was afraid to risk his personal safety in serving them, and adopted the expedient of sending the writs by a private messenger under enclosures. The messenger sent with the writs was whipped, tarred and feathered, and his money and horse taken from him. He was then blindfolded, tied and left in the woods, where he remained for five hours. Mr. Wells, collector for Westmoreland and Fayette counties, was ill treated at Greensburg and Uniontown, and several other instances of violence took place. In the meantime the government, having no legal power then to use the army to enforce judicial process, was powerless to take any further steps.

Congress assembled in October, 1791, and by an act approved May 8, 1792, reduced the excise rate, allowed monthly instead of yearly payments by the distiller, and made other modifications to obviate various objections to the law. But it did not remove Gallatin's main objection to the law, that it made violations of the law national instead of state offenses, and compelled offenders to go to Philadelphia to be tried. This feature of the law was afterward removed, but for the time being the objections to it were urged with great warmth and the people kept in a continuous state of hostility to the law. That a direct tax should be imposed at all was the main and the real objection to the law. The power of Congress to impose it was not denied, but the expediency of it was seriously questioned.

On the 21st of August, 1792, agreeable to previous notice, a number of persons, styling themselves "a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania," assembled in Pittsburgh and passed a series of resolutions denouncing all taxes on spirituous liquors, and declaring that they considered it their duty to persist in remonstrances to Congress, and in the use of every other legal measure that might obstruct the operation of the law. It also adopted the resolution passed at the Washington meeting of 1791, as follows:

WHEREAS, Some men may be found among us so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling for the distresses of this country as to accept offices for the collection of the duty.

Resolved, therefore, That in future we will consider such persons as unworthy of our friendship; have no intercourse or dealings with them; withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon those duties that, as men and fellow-citizens, we owe to each other; and upon all occasions treat them with that contempt they deserve; and that it be and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people at large to follow the same line of conduct toward them.

"These resolutions," says Mr. John Austin Stevens, in his "Life of Albert Gallatin," "were signed by Mr. Gallatin as clerk, and made public through the press. Resolutions of this character, if not criminal, reach the utmost limit of indiscretion, and political indiscretion is quite as dangerous as crime. The petition to Congress, subscribed by the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania, was drawn by Gallatin; while explicit in terms it was moderate in tone. It represented the unequal operation of the act. 'A duty laid on the common drink of a nation, instead of taxing the citizens in proportion to their property, falls as heavy on the poorest class as on the rich;' and it ingeniously pointed out that the distance of the inhabitants of the western counties from market prevented their bringing the produce of their lands to sale, either in grain or meal. 'We are therefore distillers through necessity, not choice, that we may comprehend the greatest value in the smallest size and weight.'"

In 1795, when Mr. Gallatin made his speech "on the western elections," in the house of representatives at Harrisburg, he made the following allusions to the Pittsburgh resolutions of 1792:

I might say that those resolutions did not originate at Pittsburgh, as they were almost a transcript of the resolutions adopted at Washington the preceding year, and I might even add that they were not introduced by me at the meeting. But I wish not to exculpate myself where I feel I have been to blame. The sentiments then expressed were not illegal or criminal; yet I will freely acknowledge that they were violent, intemperate and reprehensible. For by attempting to render the office contemptible, they tended to diminish that respect for the execution of the laws which is essential to the maintenance of a free government; but while I feel regret at the remembrance, though no hesitation in this open confession of that, my only political sin, let me add that the blame ought to fall where it is deserved.

And did it not fall where it was deserved when it fell on him? His was not all the blame; but as he was *particeps criminis* with his colleagues, he can not escape from his share of the blame because others partook of it with him.

On September 16, 1792, the president of the United States, George Washington, issued his proclamation earnestly exhorting and admonishing all persons to refrain and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatever, having for their object or tending to obstruct the operation of the excise law, inasmuch as lawful measures would be put in operation to bring to justice the infractors thereof, and for enforcing obedience to the same, and moreover charging and requiring all courts, magistrates and officers, according to the duties of their several offices, to exert the powers in them respectively invested

by law for the purposes aforesaid; also enjoining all persons to be aiding and assisting therein, according to law.

The United States court was held at York in October, 1792. George Clymer, supervisor of the revenue, reported who composed the Pittsburgh meeting of August 21, 1792, and the names of two persons engaged in the outrage upon Faulkner. The attorney-general, Edmund Randolph, doubted whether the proceedings of the Pittsburgh meeting constituted an indictable offense, but instituted proceedings against the men reported as engaged in the Faulkner affair. They ended in nothing, as it was discovered that they really had no part in the outrage.

On the night of November 22, 1792, a party of men, armed and disguised, called at the house of the collector of Fayette county, compelled him to surrender his books to them, and extorted from him a promise to resign his office.

In 1793 the law seemed to be growing in favor, and several distillers complied with it; but in 1794 the inspector at Pittsburgh reports, February 27th, that persons living near the line of Allegheny and Washington counties had made threats of tarring and feathering one William Cochran, a complying distiller, and burning his distillery, also that they would not leave a house standing in Allegheny county owned by a person complying with the law. On making a personal supervision to find out who were engaged in making these threats, he was pursued by a disorderly crowd, which, on their way, called at the house of James Kiddoo, another complying distiller, and scattered fire over and about his stillhouse. This violence was repeated in May and June, Kiddoo having a part of his gristmill carried away. Cochran, also, had his still destroyed and his saw- and grist-mill injured; several similiar outrages were reported.

On June 5, 1794, Congress passed an additional act, to render the law more effective and secure obedience to its provisions; but no modification of the law had any effect on the opposition. The national administration accordingly determined upon more active measures. Processes were issued against a number of non-complying distillers in Allegheny and Fayette, including writs against two of the rioters who had attacked the house of a collector in Fayette. The United States marshal, under some local discouragement, executed the Fayette writs; but on attempting to execute those for Allegheny offenders he was assaulted, July 15, 1794, by a mob of thirty or forty, and fired upon. On the 16th the inspector, John Neville, who had just had his horse brought to the door for a ride into Pittsburgh, saw a mob of about one hundred men approaching the house with hostile intent. He returned his horse to the stable, withdrew within doors, and barricaded the house at every point. The mob made a vigorous attack, but, finding the defense more resolute than was expected, withdrew for a season. Neville, dreading another attack, made application to the judges, the sheriff and the general of the militia for protection. Gen. Gibson and John Wilkins, a magistrate, expressed their own willingness to help, but declared their inability to use the law or the force at their command for



his protection. So general was the feeling of disaffection, they declared, that even the *posse comitatus*, if ordered out, would be found unavailable. Maj. Butler, the commandant at Fort Fayette, when appealed to, furnished a detachment of eleven men to aid the inspector. These were joined by Maj. Abram Kirkpatrick, whose wife was a sister-in-law of the inspector. The rest of the story, as follows, is quoted from Hildreth's "History of the United States:"

The next morning, July 17th, the assailants reappeared five hundred strong, led on by one John Holcroft, who, under the assumed name of "Tom the Tinker," had been deeply concerned in stirring up previous outrages against officers who attempted to enforce the law and distillers who were disposed to submit to it. On the approach of this force, Neville escaped from the house, leaving his kinsman, Maj. Kirkpatrick, with the soldiers to make such defense or capitulation as might seem expedient. The assailants had appointed a committee of three as directors of the enterprise, and they had chosen as commander one McFarland, formerly a lieutenant in the continental service. The surrender of Neville was demanded, and, on information that he was gone, the admission of six men men to search the house for the papers connected with his office was claimed. This being refused, a flag was sent for the women to leave the house, soon after which an attack was commenced. McFarland was killed, and several other of the assailants were wounded, but they succeeded in setting fire to the outhouses, and, as the flames threatened to spread, the garrison, three of whom had been wounded, found themselves obliged to surrender. The men were dismissed without injury, but all the buildings were burned to the ground. The marshal and inspector's son, who came up just after the surrender, also Maj. Craig and Ensign Sample, were made prisoners. The marshal was subjected to a good deal of abuse, and was only dismissed after a promise, extorted by threats of instant death, and guaranteed by young Neville, not to attempt to serve any more processes west of the mountains. The next day a message was sent to Pittsburgh, where the inspector and marshal had taken refuge, requiring the one to resign his office and the other to give up the warrants in his possession. This they refused to do. The means of protection at Pittsburgh were small, and as the roads eastward would most likely be guarded, as the only means of escape they embarked on the Ohio, descended as far as Marietta, and thence set out by land for Philadelphia, the greater part of the way through a wilderness.

The next decided step seems to have been a public meeting, held at Mingo Creek meeting-house, July 23, in the neighborhood of which most of the late rioters resided. Bradford* and Marshall were both present, also Brackenridge, a lawyer of Pittsburgh, and who attended, according to his own account, by special invitation of Col. Neville, son of the inspector. Bradford was for making common cause with the rioters. Brackenridge suggested that, however justifiable in itself, their conduct was nevertheless illegal and that it was bad policy to draw into the same position those who might otherwise act as mediators. It was finally agreed to call a convention of delegates from all the townships west of the mountains, and from the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia, to meet in three weeks, August 14th, at Parkinson's Ferry,† on the Monongahela.

Two or three days after this preliminary meeting, anxious to ascertain how the late proceedings had been represented, Bradford caused the mail from Pittsburgh to Philadel-

* Bradford assumed the boldest front and made the most noise of any of the leaders of this insurrection, and yet was the first to run off when he knew it was a failure. Stevens, in his "Life of Gallatin," says: "When they went up to the legislature in the winter of (1792-93), Bradford and Smilie accompanied him; Smilie to take his seat in the state senate and Bradford to represent Washington county in the house, where he 'cut a poor figure.' Gallatin despised him, and characterized him as a 'tenth-rate lawyer and an empty drum.'"

† Parkinson's Ferry was afterward known as Williamsport, and is now known as Monongahela City. Possibly Bradford lived here, as it was the center, the very heart, of the insurrection.

phia to be intercepted. Letters were found in it from young Neville and others, giving accounts, by no means satisfactory to the parties concerned, of the burning of the inspector's house and of the late meeting at Mingo creek. Without waiting for the proposed convention, a circular* signed by Bradford, Marshall,† and four or five others, was forthwith addressed to the officers of the militia of the western counties, stating that, by the interception of the mail, important secrets had been discovered, which made necessary an expression of sentiment, not by words but by actions. The officers were therefore called upon to muster as many volunteers as they could to assemble on the 1st of August, at the usual place of rendezvous, at Braddock's Field on the Monongahela, with arms and accouterments, and provisions for four days.‡

Meanwhile the mail, with its contents, except the intercepted letters, was sent back to Pittsburgh, and the citizens of that town, to pacify the excitement, went through the form of expelling the obnoxious letter-writers.

The summons to the militia, though it had only three days to circulate, and that among a population scattered over a wide extent of country, drew together not less than seven thousand armed men.§ Many afterward alleged that they went out of curiosity,

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* Issued from Cannonsburg, Pa.

† This Marshall is stated, in Stevens' "Life of Gallatin," to have been "the same who opposed the ratification of the Federal Constitution." He was a representative of Washington county in the legislature in 1791–92.

‡ It closed in these words: "Here is an expedition proposed in which you will have an opportunity for displaying your military talents and of rendering service to your country." Nothing less was contemplated by the more extreme of these men than an attack upon Fort Pitt and the sack of Pittsburgh. Thoroughly aroused at last, the moderate men of Washington determined to breast the storm. A meeting was held; James Ross, of the United States senate, made an earnest appeal, and was supported by Scott, of the house of representatives, and Stokely, of the senate of Pennsylvania. Marshall and Bradford yielded, and consented to countermand the order of rendezvous. But the excited population poured into the town from all quarters, and Bradford, who found that he had gone too far to retreat, again took the lead of the movements, already beyond restraint.—Stevens' "Life of Gallatin," p. 72.

§ This is Brackenridge's estimate, never very trustworthy at best. Gallatin says from fifteen hundred to two thousand, which is more likely. Stevens gives some additional particulars, not mentioned by Hildreth. He says:

"There was great alarm in Pittsburgh. A meeting was held there, Thursday evening, July 31st, at which a message from the Washington county insurgents was read, violent resolutions adopted, and the 9th of August appointed as the day for a town-meeting for election of delegates to a general convention of the counties at Parkinson's Ferry. Judge Brackenridge, a man of education, influence and infinite jest and humor, was present at this meeting. Of Scotch-Irish birth himself, his sympathies of race were with his countrymen, but in political sentiments he was not in harmony with their leaders. They were nearly all republicans [democrats], while he had sided with the federalists in the convention which adopted the new constitution of the United States. He was a man of peace, and of too much sagacity not to foresee the inevitable ruin upon which they were rushing. At Mingo creek he had thwarted the plans of immediate revolution. The evident policy of moderate men was to prevent any violence before the convention at Parkinson's Ferry should meet, and to bend all their energies to control the deliberations of that body. The people of Pittsburgh were intensely excited by the armed gathering almost at their doors.

"Brackenridge felt that the only safe issue from the situation was to take part in and shape the action of that gathering. Under his lead a committee from the Pittsburgh meeting, followed by a large body of the citizens, went out to the rendezvous. Here they found a motley assemblage, arrayed in the picturesque campaign costume which the mountaineers wore when they equipped themselves to meet the Indians—yellow hunting-shirts, handkerchiefs tied about their heads, and rifles on their shoulders; the militia were on foot, and the light-horse of the counties were in military dress. Conspicuous about the field, 'haughty and pompous,' as Gallatin described him in the legislature, was David Bradford, who had assumed the office of major-general. Brackenridge draws a lifelike picture of him, as, mounted on a superb horse in splendid trappings, arrayed in ful uniform, with plume floating in the air and sword drawn, he rode over the ground, gave orders to the military, and harangued the multitude. On the historic ground, where Washington plucked his first military laurels, were gathered about seven thousand men, of whom two thousand militia were armed and accoutered as for a campaign—a formidable and remarkable assemblage, when it is considered that the entire male population of sixteen years of age and upward of the four counties did not exceed sixteen thousand, and was scattered over a wide and unsettled country. This is Brackenridge's estimate of the numbers. Later, Gallatin, on comparison

and others that their sole intention was to prevent mischief, and this was certainly the case with some who were present, among whom was Ross, the United States senator. But the very fact of this prompt obedience to their orders could not but inspire the leaders with a high idea of their power and influence, while it tended also to increase the mischief by giving the impression to the public at large of a general unanimity of sentiment. Col. Cook, one of the judges of Fayette county, a member of the first popular convention held in Pennsylvania at the commencement of the Revolution, distinguished for his opposition to the excise, having repeatedly presided at the public meetings called to protest against it, was chosen president of this armed assembly. Bradford, to whom everybody cringed, assumed the character of major-general and reviewed the troops. A committee to whom matters of business were referred resolved that two more citizens of Pittsburgh should be expelled. The troops then marched into the town [of Pittsburgh], and after receiving refreshments, which the terrified inhabitants hastened to furnish, the greater part marched on again. The more orderly dispersed, but several parties kept together, one of which destroyed a barn belonging to Maj. Kirkpatrick, and another attempted, but without success, to burn his house in Pittsburgh.

It was Bradford's design, in calling this armed body together, to get possession of Fort Pitt and the arms and ammunition deposited in it; but finding most of the militia officers unwilling to coöperate, that design was abandoned.* Immediately after this armed assembly, the remaining excise officers were expelled even from those districts in which the opposition had hitherto been less violent. Many outrages were committed, some of the officers being cruelly treated, and their houses burned. The same spirit began to spread into the bordering counties of Virginia, and as the day for the meeting at Parkinson's Ferry approached things assumed a very threatening aspect. However opposition to the excise law might have been countenanced by the great body of the population, including the principal political leaders, the measures† of actual resistance to it had been

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of the best obtainable information, estimated the whole body at from fifteen hundred to two thousand men. Whatever violence Bradford may have intended, none was accomplished. That he read aloud the Pittsburgh letters, taken from the mail, shows his purpose to influence the people to vindictive violence. He was accused by contemporary authorities of imitation of the methods of the French Jacobins, which were fresh examples of revolutionary vigor. But the mass was not persuaded. After desultory conversation and discussion, the angry turn of which was at times threatening to the moderate leaders, the meeting broke up on August 2d; about one-third dispersed for their homes, and the remainder, marching to Pittsburgh, paraded through the streets, and finally, crossing the river, in their turn scattered. They did no damage to the town beyond the burning of a farm-building belonging to Maj Kirkpatrick of the garrison. The taverns were all closed, but the citizens brought whisky to their doors. Judge Brackenridge reports that his sacrifice to peace on this occasion cost him four barrels of his best old rye."

*Stevens as well as Hildreth speaks of the fort here referred to as Fort Pitt; but the fort then occupied was Fort Fayette. The road from Braddock's Field entered Pittsburgh by Fourth avenue, and Fort Fayette was on the corner of Penn street and Garrison alley. By turning to the left, from Fourth to the Monongahela, the militia gave Fort Fayette the needed wide berth.

†No mention is made in any of the authorities (except H. M. Brackenridge) to party lines, as having any bearing on the questions involved in the whisky insurrection, but it is plain to all who can read between the lines that the newly developing party inclinations had much to do with determining the part which prominent men took in it. The new constitution of the United States was just going into operation, as this insurrection was in the first term of the administration of Washington Those who were for a strict construction of the constitution were known as democratic republicans, while those who favored a liberal construction were called federal republicans, and for short were called democrats and federals. Washington and Hamilton, his secretary of the treasury, were federals, and the excise law was a pet measure of Hamilton's. Gallatin, on the other hand, was a democrat, and he disliked all such exercise of the taxing power conferred by the constitution. Bradford and Marshall were both democrats, and so was Hugh H. Brackenridge, although he had sided with the federals in advocating the adoption of the constitution. Gov. Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, who was very tardy in calling out the militia to put down the insurrection, was also a democrat. The excise law was not, in any sense, a party measure; but it was a strong measure, based upon a liberal construction of the constitution, and it naturally stirred up the hostility of such men as Gallatin, who deprecated any use of the taxing power that had to be backed up by force and was unequal and partial in its operation. This natural bent of the prevalent political ideas of the four western counties of Pennsylvania, combined with their anomalous commercial condition, can

chiefly in the hands of a few violent and reckless individuals, who, sometimes by outrages and sometimes by threats, had kept in awe not only the excise officers, but such of the distillers also as were disposed to submit to the payment of the tax. This reign of terror was now extended and completely established. No one dared utter a word against the recent proceedings for fear of banishment, personal violence or the destruction of his property.

News of the burning of Neville's house, of the meeting at Mingo creek, and of the robbery of the mail soon reached Philadelphia. In the eyes of the president and his cabinet these incidents assumed a very serious character.

In the present inflammatory state of the public mind the resistance to the laws in Western Pennsylvania, if not immediately checked, might find many imitators. Hamilton, Knox and Bradford, attorney-general, advised that the militia be called out at once. But upon a suggestion to Gov. Mifflin to that effect, he expressed apprehension that a resort to force might influence and augment the existing opposition and, by connecting with it other causes of complaint, might produce such an excitement as to make it necessary to call in aid from the neighboring states—a step by which jealousy and discontent would be still further aggravated. He even questioned whether the militia would "pay a passive obedience to the mandates of the government." He doubted also his own authority to make a call; for whatever might be the case with the federal judiciary, it did not yet appear that the ordinary course of the state law was not able to punish the rioters and to maintain order. He was therefore disposed to be content for the present with a circular letter already dispatched to the state officers of the western counties expressive of his indignation at the recent occurrence, and requiring the exertion of their utmost authority to suppress the tumults and to punish the offenders.*

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easily be understood as impelling such men as Gallatin into open opposition to the law, and the people would readily follow any bold lead in the direction of their own inclinations; but opposition to the law, to its origin, design and policy, was one thing, and armed opposition was entirely another. The political instincts of such men as Brackenridge and Gallatin must, as it did, make them opponents of the law; but when this opposition took the form of insurrection, they drew off.

* As there were no "state" officers, at that time, the governor must have alluded to the "county" officers all of whom were appointed by the governor, under the old constitution, down to 1839, except the sheriff, the only county officer chosen by the people. Of these, the only proper peace officer was the sheriff, and, practically, the circular of the governor would be confined to the sheriffs of the several counties. The only force of the sheriffs, beyond their immediate deputies, would be the *posse comitatus*, or the body of the people of the county, and the sheriffs of the four western counties, in calling upon this posse, would be calling upon the insurrectionists themselves to put down and suppress their own violence. The circular of the governor, therefore, while legally correct and proper, was practically a nullity. The sheriffs of the four western counties were as powerless as men tied hand and foot. And so are the sheriffs of to-day, under circumstances in any way similar. I have never known an instance in which a reliance upon the *posse comitatus* was not trusting to a broken reed. In the riots of 1877, in this city, every man that could be put into the posse was sure to have some friends in the mob he was loth to attack, and in any event service in the posse was so disreputable that everybody avoided it. It was the same with the local militia; they could not be brought to fire upon their personal friends in the ranks of the mob.

The sheriff, while nominally, both here and in England, the governor or ruler of the shire or county, is, in reality, but the principal executive officer of the courts to serve process and collect debts. His power to call out the *posse comitatus* remains, but practically his police power is gone. He is still a reserve police force, for extreme contingencies, but one it would be foolish to depend on. The old-time lawyers used to pronounce the name of the office sher-*reef*, the accent on the second syllable, a remnant of the original name of the office—*shire-reeve*. Stormouth says that *reeve* is from the Anglo-Saxon *gerefa*, from *rof*, active, excellent; Icelandic, *greifi*, a governor; Dutch, *graef*, German, *graf*, count, a steward or governor. The shire-reeve was therefore the governor of the shire, and such, in theory, he is yet; but in fact he is merely the chief court officer. In a popular government a sheriff, elected by the people, can not be counted on as a power to put down the people when they rise in insurrection. A popular outbreak can not be put down by those engaged in it. The force for its suppression must come from the outside. Hence the fallacy of the governor's reasoning in this instance. It was not yet actually demonstrated that "the ordinary course of the state law was not able to punish the rioters and to maintain order," but he knew it, nevertheless, and knew also that in calling upon the sheriffs to use "their utmost authority to suppress the tumult, and to punish the offenders," he was calling upon men utterly unable to do what he asked them to do.

Mifflin's refusal removed all pretense for alleging that opportunity had not been afforded to the state of Pennsylvania to vindicate the authority of the laws by her own means. As the case seemed to require immediate interference, Washington resolved to take the responsibility on himself, and to act with vigor. A certificate was obtained, as the statute required, from a judge of the supreme court, that in the counties of Washington and Allegheny the execution of the laws of the United States was obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. A proclamation was put forth August 7, 1794, requiring these opposers of the laws to desist, and a requisition was issued to the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia for a body of thirteen thousand men, afterward raised to fifteen thousand. The insurgent counties could bring into the field about sixteen thousand fighting men.* It was judged expedient to send a force such as would quite discourage any resistance.

This calling out of the militia was not entirely approved by Randolph, the secretary of state. He seemed to apprehend, with Mifflin, that an attempt to enforce the authority of the government might lead to a general convulsion.

The movement of the troops was fixed for the 1st of September. Meanwhile, three commissioners appointed by the president, Senator Ross, the attorney-general, Bradford, and Judge Yeates, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, were dispatched to the insurgent counties, with discretionary authority to arrange, if possible, any time prior to the 14th of September, an effectual submission to the laws. Chief-Justice McKean and Gen. William Irvine were appointed commissioners on the part of the state. Simultaneously with this appointment Mifflin issued two proclamations, one calling the legislature together and the other requiring the rioters to submit, and announcing his determination to obey the president's call for militia.

The two boards of commissioners crossed the mountains together, and on arriving in the disturbed district found the convention called by the meeting at Mingo creek already (August 14th) in session at Parkinson's Ferry. It consisted of upward of two hundred† delegates, including two from that part of Bedford county west of the mountains and three from Ohio county, in Virginia. Almost all the townships of the four western counties were fully represented. Cook was chairman and Gallatin, secretary. The delegates were convened on an eminence, under the shade of trees, surrounded by a collection of spectators, some of them armed. Near by stood a liberty-pole, with the motto, "Liberty and no excise! No asylum for cowards and traitors!" A series of resolutions was offered by Marshall, of which the first, against taking citizens out of the vicinity for trial, passed without objection.

The second resolution proposed the appointment of a committee of public safety, empowered "to call forth the resources of the western country to repel any hostile attempts against the citizens." After a speech‡ in which he denied any danger of hostilities, the only danger being that of legal coercion, Gallatin proposed to refer this resolution to a select committee. But though there were many persons present whose chief object, like

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* The male population over sixteen years, in the four counties, was sixteen thousand; but to bring sixteen thousand fighting men into the field would have been, literally, to rob both the cradle and the grave. It was practically an impossibility. The fighting force, the force willing to fight, could not have exceeded five thousand.

† The real number was two hundred and twenty-six, of whom ninety-three were from Washington, forty-nine from Westmoreland, forty-three from Allegheny, thirty-three from Fayette, two from Bedford and five from Ohio county, Va

‡ Bradford also made a speech in which he advocated the formation of a new state. At the raising of the liberty-pole at the Parkinson's Ferry meeting, the people with the greatest difficulty had been dissuaded from hoisting a flag with six stripes—emblematic of the six counties represented in the committee. The flag was made, but set aside for the fifteen stripes with reluctance. This is Findley's recollection, but Brackenridge says it was a flag of seven stars, for the four western counties, Bedford and the two counties of Virginia. This, he adds, was the first manifestation of a desire to separate from the Union.

Gallatin's, was to extricate the people from a disastrous consequence of a violent opposition to the laws, which they themselves had done much to stimulate, no one dared to second the motion. Marshall, however, already began to waver; and he presently offered to withdraw the proposition provided a committee of sixty was appointed, with power to call another meeting. This was readily agreed to, as was also the appointment of a sub-committee of fifteen to confer with the federal and state commissioners. For the purpose of being remodeled, the resolutions were referred to a committee, consisting of Bradford, Gallatin, Brackenridge and Herman Husbands, then a very old man, a leader formerly among the North Carolina regulators. The determination expressed in one of the resolutions, not to submit to the excise, was struck out on Gallatin's motion. But neither he nor anyone else went so far as to advocate obedience to it. A promise to submit to the state laws was, however, inserted. This business being disposed of, the exercise of some address secured a dissolution of the meeting, the assembly of the committee of sixty being fixed for September 2d.

A few days after (August 20th), as had been arranged, the committee of fifteen met the commissioners at Pitsburgh. Among the members of this committee were Bradford, Marshall, Cook, Gallatin and Brackenridge, the whole, except Bradford, being inclined to an accommodation. Brackenridge was well aware of the folly and hopelessness of their cause, and at bottom not less anxious than Gallatin to escape out of the present dilemma. The demands of the commissioners were exceedingly moderate. They required from the committee of sixty an explicit declaration of their determination to submit to the laws, and a recommendation to the citizens at large to submit also, and to abstain from all opposition, direct or indirect, and especially from violence or threats against the excise officers or the complying distillers. Primary meetings were required to be held to test the sense of the citizens in these particulars. Should satisfactory assurances be given on or before the 14th of September the commissioners promised a suspension till the next July of all prosecutions for offenses prior in date to this arrangement; and in case the law, during that interval, should be generally complied with, in good faith, a final pardon and oblivion of all such offenses.

The committee of fifteen pronounced these terms reasonable; and to give more time to carry out the arrangement they agreed to anticipate by four days the calling together of the committee of sixty. Meanwhile a report spread that the conferrees had been bribed; indeed that charge was made in express terms in a letter of "Tom the Tinker" to the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which the printer, as was the case with other communications of that anonymous personage, did not dare to omit to publish. While the members of the committee of sixty were collecting at Brownsville (August 28th), the place appointed for the meeting, an armed party of horse and foot entered the town with drums beating. The friends of submission were so intimidated that, but for Gallatin, they would have abandoned all thoughts of urging an accommodation. Bradford insisted on taking the question at once; but, by the exercise of some address, the matter was postponed till the next day, and meanwhile the armed party were persuaded to return to their homes.

Gallatin opened the business the next morning in a speech in which the motives to submission were judiciously urged. He was followed by Brackenridge, who now came out strongly on the same side. Bradford, in an extravagant harangue, urged continued resistance and the organization of an independent state. Not daring to expose themselves by an open vote, the friends of submission had prevailed that the decision should be by secret ballot. They were then enabled to carry, by a very lean majority,* a resolution that it would be for the interests of the people to accede to the terms offered by the

*Gallatin's account is fuller. "Gallatin now demanded a vote, but the twelve conferrees alone supported him. He then proposed an informal vote, but without result. Finally a secret ballot was proposed by a member. A hat was passed, and when the slips of paper were taken out there were thirty-four yeas and twenty-three nays."

commissioners. But they did not dare to propose what the commissioners had demanded, a pledge from the members of the committee themselves to submit to the law, and arrangements for obtaining, in primary meetings, a like pledge from the individual citizens. After appointing a new committee of conference, the committee of sixty adjourned without day.

The new conferrees asked of the commissioners further delay till the 10th of October, to ascertain the sense of the people, but this was declined as being beyond their authority. They now required that meetings should be held in the several townships on September 11th, any two or more members of the late committee of sixty, or any justice of the peace, to preside, at which the citizens should vote yea or nay on the question of submitting to and supporting the law, all those voting in the affirmative to sign a declaration to that effect, which was to secure them an amnesty as to past offenses. The third day after the vote the presiding officers were to assemble in their respective county courthouses, to ascertain the number of votes both ways, and to declare their opinion in writing whether the submission was so general that excise inspection-offices could be re-established with safety; all the papers to be forwarded to the commissioners at Uniontown by the 16th of the month.

Meetings were held under this arrangement in many of the townships, but the result, on the whole, was quite unsatisfactory. Most of the more intelligent leaders were careful to provide for their own safety by signing the required submission, but many of those who had taken no active part in resisting the law refused to attend or to pledge themselves to obedience. As they had committed no offense, such was their argument, they ought not to be required to submit, as if winking at the violation of the law and neglecting to assist in its enforcement were not among the greatest of offenses. In some townships the meetings were violently broken up and the papers torn to pieces. Such was the case in the town in which Findley resided, who, it seems, was personally insulted on the occasion. From Allegheny county no returns were received. The judges of the vote in Westmoreland expressed the opinion that excise inspection-offices could not be safely established in that county. In the other two counties the expression of any direct opinion was avoided;* but these counties had always been more violent than Westmoreland. The better disposed part of the population had begun to form associations for mutual defense, and the opinion among them was quite universal that the presence of the troops was absolutely necessary.

Notwithstanding the timidity and alarm of Randolph and others, real or pretended, the president's call for militia, as on the former appeal to the people in the case of Genet, had been responded to with a spirit that gave new strength and confidence to the government. The Pennsylvanians at first were rather backward, and a draft ordered by Mifflin seemed likely, by reason, it was said, of defects in the militia laws, to prove a failure. But the legislature, on coming together, having first denounced the insurgents in strong terms, to save the delays attendant on drafting authorized the government to accept volunteers, to whom a bounty was offered. As if to make up for his former hesitation, and with a military sensibility to the disgrace of failing to meet the requisition, Mifflin, in a tour through the lower counties, as in several cases during the revolutionary struggle, by the influence of his extraordinary popular eloquence soon caused the ranks to be filled up. As a further stimulus subscriptions were opened to support the wives and children of the volunteers during their absence. The quotas of the other states were promptly furnished, composed in a large part of volunteers. The troops of Virginia, led by Morgan, and those of Maryland by Smith, the Baltimore member of congress, forming together the left wing, assembled at Cumberland, thence to march across the mountains by Braddock's road; those of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, led by Govs. Mif-

* Gallatin says that Fayette submitted, which is undoubtedly true, but not in the manner prescribed by the commissioners, nor was any opinion expressed, such as the commissioners asked. They submitted to have the law enforced, and advised the other counties to do the same, but seemed more anxious to vindicate what was done in the past than to make promises for the future.

flin and Howell in person, and forming the right wing, had their rendezvous at Bedford, to cross the mountains by the northern or Pennsylvania route. The command in chief of the expedition was given to Gov. Lee, of Virginia.

The commissioners having returned to Philadelphia September 24th, and made their report, the president the next day (September 25th) issued a new proclamation giving notice of the advance of the troops—which, in anticipation of the failure of the mission, had already been put in motion—and commanding submission to the laws. There was the more need of decisive measures, as the spirit of disaffection was evidently spreading. At Greensburg, in Westmoreland county, a house in which the state commissioners lodged on their way home had been assailed by a mob, who demanded entrance, broke the windows, and were only driven away by threats of being fired upon. The same feeling had also spread to the east side of the mountains. At Carlisle, while on their way home, Judges McKean and Yeates had required bonds of certain persons charged with seditious practices in erecting whisky- or liberty-poles. Hardly had they left town when two hundred armed men marched in, and, being disappointed in seizing the judges, burned them in effigy and committed other outrages. There were also signs of similar disturbances in the neighboring counties of Maryland; but these were soon suppressed by a party of horse, who made more than a hundred prisoners, most of whom were committed to Hagerstown jail.

Calmer thoughts, and the news that the troops were marching against them, soon produced a change of feeling in the western counties. Bradford and others of the more violent fled the country to Louisiana, then under Spain. Encouraged by these symptoms of returning reason, the better disposed caused a new convention to be held at Parkinson's Ferry. Resolutions of submission were passed and a declaration was agreed to that the late failure in obtaining written pledges was principally owing to the want of time and information, to a prevailing sense of innocence, and to the idea that to sign the pledge required would imply a confession of guilt. Findley at last had mustered courage to take a decided part on the side of order; and he was dispatched, with one Redick, to convey these resolutions to the president, and to stop, if possible, the march of the troops. At Carlisle these commissioners encountered the advance of the right wing, five or six thousand strong. Findley, who has left us a very labored apology for himself and his political friends, under the title of a "History of the Insurrection," found the troops, as he tells us, in a high state of excitement against the rebels. Two persons had been killed already; a man run through the body by a soldier, whose bayonet he had seized when ordered to arrest him for insulting an officer, and a boy, accidentally shot by one of a party of light horse sent to arrest those concerned in the late riot at Carlisle. But in both these cases, and this was the only blood shed during the expedition, the parties concerned had been delivered over to the civil authorities for trial, and every effort was made by the president and secretary of the treasury, both of whom had followed the troops to Carlisle, to preserve the strictest discipline and to impress the necessity of avoiding all unnecessary violence and harshness. Findley, however, who was just beginning to recover from the terror of having his buildings burned, or being himself tarred and feathered by men whose violence he found it much easier to stimulate than to control, seems to have been not a little frightened, on the other hand, at the swagger, bluster and loud words of some of the militia officers against the whisky rebels, whose insolent resistance to the laws had made necessary so long and fatiguing a march.

The president treated Findley and his brother embassador with courtesy, and admitted them to several interviews; but did not see fit, from any evidence which they exhibited, to countermand the march of the troops. They hastened back, therefore, to procure more general and unequivocal assurances, which they hoped to transmit to Bedford, where Washington was again to meet the right wing, after inspecting the troops on the left. The Parkinson Ferry convention, augmented by many discreet citizens, was again called together for the third time. Resolutions were passed declaring the compe-



Joseph McClurg

tency of the civil authorities to enforce the laws, recommending all delinquents who had not already secured an indemnity to surrender for trial, and expressing the conviction that offices of inspection might be opened with safety, and that the excise duties would be paid. Findley hastened back with these resolutions, but before he reached the army the president had already returned to Philadelphia. Hamilton, however, remained behind, and was believed to act as the president's deputy. The troops crossed the Alleghenies in a heavy rain, up to their knees in mud, and not without severe suffering, which occasioned in the end a good many deaths. The two wings formed a junction at Uniontown, and as they advanced into the disaffected counties the re-establishment of the authority of the law became complete. Having arrived at Parkinson's Ferry, Lee issued a proclamation confirming the amnesty to those who had entitled themselves to it, and calling upon all the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

A few days after, arrangements having previously been made for it, there was a general seizure, by parties detached for that purpose, of persons supposed to be criminally concerned in the late transactions. But as those against whom the strongest evidence existed had either fled the country or taken advantage of the amnesty, this seizure fell principally on persons who, without taking an active part, had been content with encouraging and stimulating others. Many were dismissed at once for want of evidence; and of those who were bound over for trial at Philadelphia, the greater part were afterward acquitted. Among those thus bound over Brackenridge was one; but instead of being tried he was used as a witness against the others. These people complained loudly of the inconvenience to which they had been put, and of the harsh treatment which in some few cases had been experienced at the hands of the military parties by whom the arrests had been made. But such evils were only the natural consequence of lying quietly by and allowing resistance to the laws to aggravate itself into rebellion.

Shortly after the seizure of prisoners the greater part of the troops were withdrawn; but a body of 2,500 men under Morgan remained through the winter, encamped in the district. The advances necessary to sustain the troops in the field had been made out of a sum in the treasury of about $800,000, the unexpended balance of the foreign loans, Congress being trusted to for making good the deficiency.*

About the time that the troops entered the disaffected counties an election had taken place, at which were chosen not only members of the state assembly, but members of Congress also. When the legislature of Pennsylvania met, a question was raised as to the validity of these elections. Of those returned to the assembly, Gallatin was one, and he had the greater interest in the question, since he had been elected at the same time a member of the IVth Congress, and that body might be influenced, perhaps, by the example of the Pennsylvania assembly. In the course of an able speech Gallatin confessed his "political sin" in having been concerned in the preparation and adoption of the Pittsburgh resolutions of August 24, 1792, which, though not illegal, he admitted to have been "violent, intemperate and reprehensible;" but all the rest of the opposition made to the excise law, by means of public meetings, he was inclined to justify, and to shift off the blame of the whole affair upon a few obscure rioters. Order, he maintained, had been substantially re-established before the elections took place. The assembly, however, judged differently, and a new election was ordered.†

* Stevens says that the disbursement of this sum by the expenditures of the troops made money plenty and enabled the people to pay the excise taxes. They were thus saved from bankruptcy by the money spent in subduing them.

† One thing puzzles us about Gallatin's election in 1794. He was elected to the legislature from Washington county, and to Congress from the district composed of Allegheny and Washington, while he was not a resident of either, but of New Geneva, in Fayette county. Fayette was erected in 1783, so that this could not have been under an apportionment including Fayette or part of another county. The election was declared void, because the district was in a state of insurrection at the time it was held. When a new election was ordered, Gallatin wrote to his friend Badollet, at Greensboro, opposite New Geneva, that an attempt would be made to

Of all the prisoners tried before the circuit court at Philadelphia only two were found guilty of capital offenses—one of arson and the other of robbing the mail, both of whom, from some palliating circumstances, were ultimately pardoned by the president. According to Findley, Hamilton made great efforts to obtain evidence against himself, Smilie and Gallatin. But, however reprehensible their conduct might have been in encouraging and stimulating the original opposition to the excise, the late outbreak, as Gallatin maintained in his speech, and Findley afterward at great length in his history, seems to have been a sudden, unpremeditated and, in its particular circumstances, an accidental thing, with which they had no immediate concern.* They had only prepared the combustibles to which others set the torch; and they seem to have exerted themselves with good faith, and Gallatin at some personal risk, and with a good deal of courage, in quenching the flame when actually kindled.

The vigor, energy, promptitude and decision with which the federal authority had been vindicated; the general rally in its support, even on the part of many who had leaned more or less to the opposition; the reprobation everywhere expressed against violent resistance to the law, and the subdued tone, made a great addition to the strength of the government. The federalists exulted in this energetic display of authority, and Hamilton declared that proof at last had been given of the capacity of the government to sustain itself. In that point of view both he and Washington considered the outbreak, however much to be lamented, in other respects as a fortunate occurrence.

Stevens, in his life of Gallatin, says the $800,000 disbursed to the troops who put down the insurrection made money so plenty as to revive business and enable the distillers to pay the excise tax; and Mr. Craig mentions the fact that among the volunteers who came out to suppress the insurrection were many young, enterprising mechanics, young men just passing out of their apprenticeships and on the lookout for homes. Many of them were well pleased with Pittsburgh or the country around, and large numbers of our citizens are the descendants of persons who made their first visits here as volunteers in this bloodless war. So that, although the insurrection bade fair to be a terrible calamity, it turned out to be a great advantage to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

The story of the whisky insurrection, like all stories, has two sides to it, and the absolute truth probably lies on the side of neither. It has been foolishly magnified by dignifying it with the title of "insurrection;" there was, really, no "insurrection." For three years the mob spirit had free sway, and per-

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disaffect that assembly district "because none of the representatives whose seats had been vacated were residents of it. Fall not into the snare; take up nobody from your own district; re-elect unanimously the same members." This advice was followed. All the old members were re-elected but one, who declined, in spite of their non-residence. This may have been legal, under the old constitution; but it is queer that Washington county should go beyond its own bounds to get its representatives, when it had good material at home.

*Gallatin appears to have excited Hamilton's opposition from having been an active and leading democrat, or democratic-republican, as they were then called. Gallatin was a Swiss, with an inborn hatred of despotism in any form, and his great dislike of "strong" governments, which the federals advocated, naturally drove him into the democratic ranks when he came to this country. Like the democrats who framed and passed the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, he believed in curbing and restricting the national government within narrow bounds, and the excise law of 1791 seemed to him an unwarrantable exercise of congressional power. He opposed it from the start, denouncing it in its inception, and his political bias carried him into opposition to its enforcement. He probably took hold early of this opposition in the hope of forcing its repeal; but when the movement took the form of violence, he abandoned it. The part of his conduct that was wrong he acknowledged, and Hamilton, if he tried, never found any evidence to incriminate Gallatin.

sonal outrages, together with arson and robbing the mail, took place; but while there was an undoubted insurrectionary spirit, as was shown in the military gathering at Braddock's Field, there was no military outbreak and no overt acts of rebellion. The military demonstration made by Washington was necessary as a demonstration of the power of the government to make itself felt and respected, and it is plain that nothing less would have subdued the stubborn opposition to the excise law; but as a force to put down armed resistance to the government, it was totally unnecessary. It found no armed resistance anywhere, and before it arrived on the ground all opposition to the law was "played out." But for what went before it, the march of fifteen thousand men from the seaboard to the western wilds to put down an insurrection that had no existence would have seemed ridiculous.

There are various accounts of this insurrection in print—those of Hugh H. Brackenridge and his son Henry M. in extenuation of it; that of Findley in his own vindication, and that of Stevens in his life of Gallatin of the same order. On the other side we have the government version from Hamilton's hands; Craig's version in his history of Pittsburgh, and the account given by Hildreth in his "History of the United States." All of these are in some sense partial and one-sided. The account of the two Brackenridges and that of Findley are violent, full of personal abuse, and tedious from their extreme length; that of Stevens is fair, but not impartial; that of Hamilton is also fair, but tinged with the party feeling of his day; Hildreth's account follows that of Hamilton, in temper and spirit; while Craig's is, like the Brackenridges', personal and bitter, and intended more to vindicate the Nevilles than to contribute to the treasures of history. The true account, without bias, abundantly vindicates the Nevilles, and does not, in our judgment, in any way incriminate Brackenridge.

Excluding the political bias, the account of Hamilton appears the coolest and the truest. It is brief, and recites the facts succinctly. The government was very young in his day, and such outbreaks, seen through the mists that surrounded them, doubtless loomed up in awful proportions before him. Seen in the clearer light of our day they become dwarfed to much smaller proportions. It was a good thing for the government that it had an opportunity, at such an early day, to make a show of the supremacy of its force, but beyond that the "incident," as the French say, was a mere local, but turbulent, outbreak.

The passage of the excise law necessarily developed a great deal of party bitterness. Hamilton, in his financial policy, had forced the assumption by the federal government of the debts of the thirteen states, and this assumption made more revenue necessary. To get the revenue, recourse was had to the passage of an excise law. In all this he had been backed up by the federalists and opposed by the democrats, so that when the law came to be put in operation the democrats were hostile to its policy and provisions. In

Virginia and North Carolina there were local outbreaks against it, which were soon subdued; but in the four western counties of Pennsylvania the opposition was more stubborn. Their desperate condition for want of a market for their produce has been before alluded to, and the open door of relief afforded by distilling whisky. In their financial poverty and distress the levy of an excise tax by the government seemed to them an act of great oppression. In this temper of mind nothing was more natural than that the democratic leaders, men like Gallatin and Brackenridge,* should take quick hold and strive to mold this hostility to their party benefit. Neither of them had any idea of resorting to violent means to oppose the law, and neither of them ever countenanced or justified such resort. It is true that the Nevilles were federalists, and that Brackenridge took great pleasure in opposing and thwarting them; but he always kept within the law. It was Bradford and Marshall, and perhaps Findley in the earlier stages, who stimulated the people to violence; but Bradford and Marshall were both cowards, and as vainglorious as peacocks, and it was well that such cool heads as those of Gallatin and Brackenridge were to the fore to prevent such demagogs from leading the people into rebellion. That they both did this the record fully shows. Of the two, Gallatin was the greatest. He was a man of genius, of strong will, and an intense partisan, but upright of purpose throughout. Brackenridge was a genial fellow, full of fun, but while a man of talents he lacked that concentration of ideas and purpose characteristic of Gallatin. It is not to be wondered at that the man of genius rather than the man of talent had the most influence; but it is due to both of them to say that they rendered essential service in holding the people back from disgracing themselves utterly.

But why did either go into the movement? To be able to turn it to party account; perhaps we may be permitted to add that either or both may have hoped to reap political advantage from it. Brackenridge heartily denies this; but many a man has been led by such a motive without realizing it. If they had kept out of it the thing would have been robbed of the appearance of respectability, and in that event it is likely that Bradford would have precipitated it much earlier into its final catastrophe.

The motive of such men as Gallatin and Brackenridge was, by formal meetings of influential individuals, to render the excise law odious and to intimidate individuals from accepting and executing offices under the law. So far they were within legal bounds; it was only when the passions of the populace had been inflamed that they found the movement getting beyond them. It was then, and not till then, that they remained in it solely to keep it from going wrong.

The movement of Bradford to establish a new state here in the west could

*We cite Brackenridge as a democrat because he really was one, but not so ultra as Gallatin. He had, it is true, advocated the adoption of the constitution, along with the federalists, but so had Madison in conjunction with Hamilton; but that did not make a federalist of Brackenridge.

have had no motive except to erect a separate state independent of the United States government. The new flag with six stripes or with seven stars was a plain evidence of this. We imagine it must have cost Brackenridge all his eloquence to save these people from that folly. Their persistence in it would have utterly ruined him. Nothing could have saved him from the effects of being *particeps criminis.*

So far as to these men. As to the general government its action throughout seems to have been well advised and creditable; but one event remains to disgrace it. We refer to the action of the troops after they reached Monongahela City. Both Hildreth and Stevens pass it over with a few words, and Hamilton makes no mention of it. The party that was sent out from there to make arrests among those who had not formally submitted performed its part in a very cruel manner. It arrested from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men in a needlessly brutal way, treated every one with sharp indignity, huddled the prisoners, tied back to back, into a dark and damp cellar, on a cold night, without fire or extra clothing, and denied them every little comfort. The next day they were marched to Washington, Pa., no regard being paid to age or condition, and when they were judicially heard there no case could be made out against the great bulk of them. They were, of course, discharged; and of those held to bail only two were convicted, and both of these were soon after pardoned. So that no object was accomplished by this wholesale arrest, and scores of really innocent people were treated worse than if they had been beasts. No apology or excuse will wipe off the taint of this criminal procedure. The troops, it is true, were incensed at being marched over three hundred miles for nothing, and were thus tempted to vent their spleen on these poor people; but it was not a soldierly act, and was totally unworthy of men wearing the United States uniform. The policy of the government was to conciliate, not exasperate, these people, even if nominally guilty; and this action really gave more good reason for an "insurrection" than ever had existed before. The really guilty people had run away; it was their victims who were made to suffer this indignity. The United States army, in this instance, was made to cut a very poor figure.

CHAPTER X.

THE WAR OF 1812.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE STRUGGLE—ALLEGHENY COUNTY IN THE WAR—THE PITTSBURGH BLUES—BRIGADE OF MILITIA AT PITTSBURGH—RIGGING FOR PERRY'S FLEET.

DURING twenty-nine years the United States submitted to a train of galling annoyances and indignities from the government of Great Britain, till finally war was declared on the 18th of June, 1812. The immediate causes which led to the war were the interference with American trade by the blockade system of England, the search of American vessels and the impressment of American seamen, and the persistent incitement and encouragement of Indians in their hostilities and barbarities.

At the outbreak of the war the advantage was all on the side of Great Britain, especially along the northern and western frontier. The Canadian territory bordering on the lakes and the St. Lawrence was far in advance of that on the south side of these boundaries in population, commerce and agriculture. The British were also much better prepared for war, having long maintained a chain of military posts from Niagara to Sault Ste. Marie, which were well supplied with men, arms and provisions; and they were provided with a provincial navy, which gave them the mastery of the lakes. They had cultivated the friendship of the Indians on both sides of the boundary, and they artfully managed to retain, during the continuance of the war, the cooperation of these savages, whose well-known character for cruelty kept the people on the frontier in a constant state of alarm and terror whenever their hostile bands were known or supposed to be in the vicinity.

On the American side the population was sparse. The settlements were small and widely separated, and the military posts were few, weak and either insufficiently defended or without defense of any kind.

There was no navy or regular army. The militia of the several states were poorly organized and without suitable equipments; and the Indians were everywhere hostile, and ready at a signal to combine for the purpose of driving the white men out of the country.

Allegheny county was situated at such a distance from the frontier that it was not the theater of active hostilities during the war. Its citizen soldiery, however, were early in the field. A company of volunteers known as the Pittsburgh Blues, consisting of between fifty and sixty men, commanded by Capt. James R. Butler, and another of about the same number under com-

mand of Capt. Jeremiah Ferree, went out in 1812. Of the movements of the latter no record can be found. It may have constituted a portion of the force of volunteers that had its rendezvous at Pittsburgh and Meadville. This force was called out by a proclamation of Gov. Snyder under the date of August 25, 1812. Gen. Adamson Tannehill was made commander, and on the 25th of October three regiments departed from Meadville for Niagara. They were joined on the way by another regiment from Southwestern Pennsylvania under Col. Purviance, and the whole force proceeded to Niagara river, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to cross and attack the enemy.

Early in the campaign of 1812 the Pittsburgh Blues, under Capt. Butler, joined the army of Gen. Harrison. Late in the month of November a detachment of six hundred men, of which the Blues constituted a part, under command of Lieut.-Col. John B. Campbell, was ordered to march from the headquarters at Franklintown and destroy the Indian towns on Mississinewa river, one of the tributaries of the Wabash. They encountered great hardships in passing through the wilderness, and reached the Mississinewa about the middle of December. They passed down the river till they arrived within twenty miles of the first Indian town, and then a council of war, which was held, decided to march all night and surprise the enemy. Says Albach: "Just as they were entering the town one of the Kentuckians gave an Indian yell, which gave the alarm and prevented the surprise. Notwithstanding this, eight warriors were killed and forty-two men, women and children taken prisoners. Pressing onward, they destroyed three towns lower down, and returned to the site of the first. At this place, on the 18th of December, at 5 o'clock in the morning, they were attacked by several hundred Indians, who were concealed in the edge of the forest behind some fallen timber, and who opened a heavy fire on them.

"They at once sprang to their arms. The battle raged till daylight; the dragoons, however, being instantly aided by the Blues, finally dislodged the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter and driven into the woods. A number of dead Indians were left on the battle-ground, but the greatest number of the dead were probably carried off, according to the practice of the Indians. The Americans had twelve killed and about thirty wounded. They had also lost a great many horses; for, it being quite dark when the attack was first made, so that they could not distinctly see the enemy, they stood behind their horses till daylight, so that these were unavoidably sacrificed as the means of saving the lives of many soldiers.

"The inclemency of the weather was now so great, and the troops were laboring under so many disadvantages, being cumbered with the wounded and their prisoners, and short of horses and provisions, besides being apprehensive of an attack in the rear from the infuriated savages, that they were obliged to return without being able to reach or break up the principal Indian town. Carrying their wounded on litters, they proceeded as quickly as possible to

Greenville, which they reached on the 24th of December, and thence by easy marches by way of Dayton, Ohio, to winter quarters.

"Their suffering had been very great; the roads were much impaired by frost and snow, the weather was very cold, and provisions were scarce. No less than one hundred and eighty men were more or less frost-bitten."

The Pittsburgh Blues constituted a portion of the force that made the valiant and successful defense of Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, on the 31st of July, 1813.

The garrison of the little fort was composed of one hundred and fifty men, under a commander (Maj. Croghan) just past his twenty-first year, and with a single piece of cannon, while the investing force, including Tecumseh's Indians, was, it is said, three thousand three hundred strong, and with six pieces of artillery, all of them, fortunately, light ones.

"Proctor demanded a surrender, and told the unvarying story of the danger of provoking a general massacre by the savages unless the fort was yielded, to all of which the representative of young Croghan replied that the Indians would have none left to massacre if the British conquered; for every man of the garrison would have died at his post. Proctor, upon this, opened his fire, which, being concentrated on the northwest angle of the fort, led the commander to think it was meant to make a breach there and carry the works by assault; he therefore proceeded to strengthen that point by bags of sand and flour; while, under cover of the night, he placed his single six-pounder, manned by a sergeant and six of the Pittsburgh Blues, to rake the angle threatened, and then, having charged his infant battery with slugs, and hidden it from the view of the enemy, he awaited the event. During the night of the 1st of August, and till late in the evening of the 2d, the firing on the devoted northwest corner continued; then, under cover of the smoke and gathering darkness, a column of three hundred and fifty men approached, unseen, to within twenty paces of the walls. The musketry opened on them, but with little effect; the ditch was gained, and in a moment filled with men; at that instant the masked cannon, only thirty feet distant and so directed as to sweep the ditch, was unmasked and fired, killing at once twenty-seven of the assailants. The effect was decisive. The column recoiled, and the little fort was saved with the loss of one man. On the next morning the British and their allies, having the fear of Harrison before their eyes, were gone, leaving behind them in their haste guns, stores and clothing."

The Pittsburgh Blues were at the siege of Fort Meigs, where, as Thurston states, the following incident occurred, which is given in the language of the one who related it:

"I had been in attendance on Capt. Butler, lying sick in one of the blockhouses of Fort Meigs during its siege, and starting out one morning to procure some breakfast, saw Sergt. Trovillo cooking coffee over some coals. I told him my errand, and he told me to wait a few minutes and he would divide his



O Murray

coffee with me. I took a seat, and in a minute or two afterward heard the peculiar singing of an Indian bullet that entered the ground a short distance from where we were sitting. 'Hurrah!' said I; 'Sergeant, what does that mean?' He pointed to a tree at considerable distance from the pickets, where I observed an Indian perched on one of the branches. He said, with great good humor: 'That rascal, George, has been firing at me ever since I commenced cooking my breakfast.' I swallowed my tin cup of coffee pretty expeditiously, during which, however, I think he fired once or twice, and told Trovillo I was not going to remain a target for the yellow-skins."

In the autumn of 1812 a brigade of militia was raised in Western Pennsylvania, and had its rendezvous at Pittsburgh, where it was under the command of Gen. Crooks, early in October of that year. They were made a part of the force of Gen. Harrison, and went to the Upper Sandusky, where, with other troops, they were engaged in the construction of fortifications. From that point they went to the rapids of the Maumee, where they remained till the expiration of their term of service.

In the summer of 1813 Commodore Perry was at Presqu' Isle (now Erie), building the ships with which, on the 10th of September, he achieved his celebrated victory on Lake Erie. At that time the northern frontier was a wilderness, and the timber for the larger vessels was cut from the neighboring forests. It is stated in the "Annals of the West:" "The rigging for all the fleet was brought from Pittsburgh, where Commodore Perry contracted for it in person with John Irwin and Boyle Irwin, who carried on ropemaking separately at that place.

"The Allegheny river this year continued in good keelboat order till August, a circumstance so unusual that it seems providential, and thus the means were afforded for the conveyance of the manufactured rigging to Erie, while if the river had receded as low as usual, the fleet could not have been rigged in time for the glorious victory which followed."

CHAPTER XI.

MEXICAN WAR.

SOLDIERS FROM ALLEGHENY COUNTY—SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ—BATTLE OF PLAN DEL RIO—CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO—PEACE PROCLAIMED—RETURN OF THE TROOPS—LOSSES.

IN 1846 the quiet and peaceful citizens of Allegheny county were called on, for the first time, to take part in the threatened war between Mexico and the United States. The feeling of patriotism was intensified by the appearance

on the streets in Pittsburgh of heavy siege guns, mortars and the various munitions of war that were being hauled from the Allegheny arsenal to the wharf for transportation to the seat of war. These movements roused the military spirit of the citizens; many companies were organized, and their services were proffered to the government; but only one regiment was required from Pennsylvania, and this was rapidly filled. Two companies from Allegheny county were accepted: Company A, Capt. Alexander Hay, and Company K, Capt. John Herron. These were the only two companies accepted. They were mustered in and forwarded to New Orleans in December, 1846, but before they departed for the seat of war another regiment from Pennsylvania was called for and immediately filled. The only company from Allegheny county accepted in this regiment was Company I, Capt. Robert Porter, which was mustered in in January, 1847. It must not be supposed that these three companies alone represented Allegheny county, for many had enlisted in companies from other counties. These two regiments organized by electing the following officers: First regiment, colonel, F. M. Wynkoop; lieutenant-colonel, S. W. Black; major, —— Bowman. Second regiment, colonel, William B. Roberts; lieutenant-colonel, John W. Geary; major, William Brindle.

The two regiments came together at New Orleans, and encamped on the old battle-ground six miles below the city—Camp Jackson—where they received transportation for Lobos island; Gen. Scott's idea being to concentrate his army there previous to his attack on Vera Cruz and the invincible castle of San Juan de Uloa. On the 9th of March the island was evacuated, and the troops were conveyed by the fleet to Anton Lizardo, in sight of Vera Cruz, where they disembarked and proceeded immediately to invest the city, and they were busily engaged day and night making preparations for the bombardment. The change of climate and bad water caused many of our men, unaccustomed to such a life, to break down.

Gen. Worth having his batteries and mortars in position ready to commence his bombardment, Gen. Scott demanded a surrender of the city and castle, as he did not wish to jeopardize the lives and property of the citizens. This was refused by the authorities in command, and the order was given to commence the bombardment, which was begun on the afternoon of the 22d, and was continued day and night, accompanied with great destruction of life and property. On the 24th the Mexicans begged for a cessation of hostilities in order to give them an opportunity to bury their dead. A battery of Paixhan guns was manned by a squad of sailors and marines, and did most effective work. On the 27th the city and castle were both surrendered to the Americans. The Pennsylvania troops were well and ably represented in this siege.

After the surrender of the city a number of sick and disabled of the regiments were either discharged or resigned, among whom were Capt. Alexander Hay and Lieut. Thomas A. Rowley, of Company A, First regiment, and Lieut. Trovillo, of Company K. Gen. Scott remained here completing arrange-

ments until the 7th of April, and then took up the line of march for the interior.

On the evening of the 12th they arrived at Plan del Rio, at the base of Cerro Gordo, where the Mexican army under Gen. Santa Anna was strongly intrenched. General reconnoissance out of position was made, and on the 17th the enemy was attacked and an important position gained. On the 18th the attack was continued, and resulted in the complete rout of the Mexican army, the capture of many prisoners, five thousand stand of small arms and all their siege guns; Santa Anna narrowly escaping on a mule, leaving his cork leg and a large amount of silver behind. Gen. Scott immediately advanced his army to the city of Jalapa. Three companies of the Second Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. John W. Geary, had been left at quarantine on Lobos island on account of smallpox. These three companies now joined their regiment, and after remaining at Jalapa until about the middle of June they were advanced to the city of Puebla. It was necessary for Gen. Scott to keep his line of communication with Vera Cruz open, and additional troops were needed. Two other companies from Allegheny county were accepted, and credited to Maryland and the District of Columbia. These were raised and commanded by Capts. P. N. Guthrie and Thomas A. Rowley, who joined the main army at Puebla in July. This made five full companies of Allegheny county troops: Company A, Pittsburgh Blues, Capt. Hay, Lieuts. Thomas A. Rowley, James O'H. Denny and William Charlton; Company K, Duquesne Greys, Capt. John Herron, Lieuts. William Ankrim, William Trovillo and John W. Hague; Company I, Second regiment, Hibernia Greens, Capt. Robert Porter, Lieuts. William Rankin, James Kane and William P. Skelly. Gen. Scott, after remaining in Puebla holding out the olive branch of peace in vain, ordered an advance of his army, and on the 8th of August moved for the city of Mexico, leaving the First regiment in the city of Puebla. Here the two regiments were separated for the first time. Several of the First regiment, not relishing this order to remain in the city of Puebla, and desirous of participating in the capture of the city of Mexico, secured positions on detached service and accompanied the Second regiment, among whom were O. H. Rippey (late colonel), killed in the rebellion; John Hamilton, Esq., and others. On the morning of the 7th of August, an excessively hot day, Gen. Scott commenced the advance of his army. About sunrise on the 11th, at a bend in the road, the beautiful valley of Mexico suddenly burst upon their view. It was at this point where the hearts of Cortez and his followers three hundred years ago were cheered in their search for the city of Mexico and its untold wealth. On the evening of the 12th the army encamped at the hacienda called Buena Vista, when a careful reconnoissance of the enemy's position showed they were strongly intrenched on the national road, and a council of war was held by Gen. Scott and his subalterns, and it was decided by a majority to enter and attack the city by the Elpinal, which was a very strong fort. Gen. Scott vetoed this decision,

feeling that he could successfully reduce the fort and take the city, but he was not willing to make the sacrifice of life which would ensue; and how would he hold a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants with an army of twelve thousand, which was his numerical strength at this time? He made a feint of attacking the Elpinal by means of floating batteries on Lake Chalco. He next countermarched and made a detour to the left, passing around Lake Chalco over a rough pedrigal road. After overcoming most formidable obstacles, he found the enemy strongly intrenched at Contratres, and early on the morning of the 19th he attacked them, drove them from their trenches, capturing many prisoners and munitions of war. The next day he attacked them in their strong defenses at Cherubusco.

He was again victorious, capturing many prisoners. The Mexicans were somewhat discouraged and disheartened, and asked for an armistice, which was agreed to. This armistice remained in force from August 22d to September 8th. When Gen. Scott discovered they were violating the terms of the armistice and were strengthening themselves to renew hostilities, he ordered Gen. Worth to attack Molino del Rey, where they were engaged in making cannons and balls from the church bells. On the 8th of September, after a hard and bitter contest, Worth captured the fort. The next point of attack was the castle of Chepultepec, which protected the city. This castle was a military college, situated on a rocky eminence, formed perhaps by a volcanic eruption. On the 11th it was bombarded by our batteries, and on the morning of the 12th a general charge was made, and was successful. The army, following up the advantage, pressed forward to the city, distant about three miles, and after a bitter conflict, which lasted all the afternoon, Gen. Quitman effected an entrance through the walls of the city by the Garita de Bellen, and Gen. Worth's division fought its way by Garita Sancosme. On the morning of the 13th of September, 1847, the American army was in possession of the city and its castles, and dictating terms of peace to the vanquished in the famous halls of Montezuma. We may now pause and take a retrospect of what had been done by Gen. Scott and his victorious army. He had entered a hostile country by capturing a fort that was considered impregnable, made his way into the interior some three hundred miles, captured all their strong forts, this with an army of twelve thousand. This was unparalleled in the history of war. When he entered the valley of Mexico, in August, his army comprised four divisions, commanded by Gens. Worth, Quitman, Twiggs and Pillow, making a total of twelve thousand men. The Mexican army fought in their own country, at points of their own selection, and were well acquainted with the topography of the region; Gen Scott did not lose a battle. The army remained in the city of Mexico for nine months, till the treaty of peace was signed at Guadelupe Hidalgo, and received orders for marching home May 29, 1848. They returned by the same route they went, but the ranks of these two regiments were sadly depleted. Many of the men died at Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Perrote and

Puebla, among them Col. William B. Roberts, of the Second, who died a few days after the capture of the city. His remains were brought home by Lieut. Kane, of Pittsburgh. B. Alwood and Hugh Bateman, of the First regiment, died at Vera Cruz. More died from sickness than casualties in battle. James Sample, of Allegheny, lost a leg at Chepultepec, and St. Lenox Rey lost a leg at Molino del Rey. Everyone was happy and rejoicing at the thought of starting for home in a few days, and congratulations between comrades were many; preparations for the journey were at once commenced.

It was designed by the members of the regiments to bring home the remains of a number of their comrades. Robert D. Nicholson and Joseph Berk, of Company I, Second regiment, were detailed to go to Puebla, and prepare the bodies of some comrades to be taken to Pittsburgh. They left the camp at San Angel on the 1st of June, two days previous to the marching of the regiment. They went away in good spirits, expecting to rejoin their regiment in a few days at Puebla. This was the last seen or heard of these two men. A number of our men had been assassinated by the guerrillas who still infested the mountains and passes, and it is supposed these two were murdered, as no tidings were heard of them when the regiments reached Puebla. There was still a hope that something could be heard or known of them at Jalapa or Vera Cruz, but all efforts failed to reveal anything of their fate. The widowed mother of Joseph Berk, when she heard of the return of the regiment, hastened to Wheeling to meet her son, and was overwhelmed with grief in not finding him among the returned. Her grief was so great she lost her mind. The widow of Robert D. Nicholson and her son of the same name still reside in the Sixth ward of Pittsburgh.

The regiment, on account of the hot weather, after leaving Puebla, rested through the day and marched at night. On the 20th of June the regiment embarked on the steamer Mary Kingsland for New Orleans; some idea of the depletion of the regiment may be formed, when it is remembered that one steamer was required to transport two companies on leaving Pittsburgh, but on the return one steamer was sufficient for the entire regiment landed at New Orleans. This regiment was taken on the steamer Taglioni to Pittsburgh, where they landed on the 10th of July, 1848. Company I left Pittsburgh for the seat of war with eighty-six men for duty, and returned with but thirty. This would be a safe standard by which to judge of the fatalities of the other companies. The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 18th of July, 1848.

CHAPTER XII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

REGIMENTS FROM ALLEGHENY—RELIEF AND OTHER COMMITTEES—MILITARY SUPPLIES—THE 1863 "SCARE"—DEFENSE OF PITTSBURGH—SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS.

WITH the political events which led to the great rebellion every student of American history is familiar; it is not necessary to speak here in detail of the great war which followed the secession of a portion of the states from the Union, a war which severely tested the cohesive force of the government, and by means of which was accomplished the enfranchisement of four millions of negro slaves.

The brilliant record in that war of Allegheny county, and of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, claims a closer attention.

When it was rumored on the 24th of December, 1860, that an order for the removal of seven hundred tons of arms and war material from the arsenal at Lawrenceville to New Orleans had been received, the people of Allegheny county were wild with excitement. In the afternoon of the 25th a meeting of influential citizens was held at the comptroller's office, and a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the arsenal and request a suspension of the execution of the order till communication could be had with the authorities at Washington. It was learned that the order for the shipment of the guns had been received, and that the steamer Silver Wave was then lying at the wharf ready to receive them.

More than fifty of the first citizens of Pittsburgh signed a request to the mayor for the calling of a meeting of the citizens of the city and vicinity, "for the purpose of expressing their opinions upon the act of the war department in ordering the available ordnance in the arsenal at this city to be forwarded to southern ports, also to take such action in the premises, either by memorializing the president on the subject, or otherwise, as the exigencies seem to require."

The meeting was held on the 27th, and was the largest that had ever assembled in Pittsburgh. A series of resolutions, entirely peaceful in their character, were adopted. They set forth that the people had learned with surprise and indignation that the ordnance was to be removed to points where it was not needed, and where it would be exposed to seizure by those who were in actual or threatened revolt against the government; that, notwithstanding the fact that the rulers were disarming the friends to strengthen the ene-

mies of the government, they had confidence in their ability to sustain the constitution and the laws; that they deprecated any unlawful interference with the shipment of the arms, as such interference would imply the same want of respect for the laws manifested by the citizens of the seceding states; that they deplored the existence of such a condition of things as to have shaken the confidence of the people in the just administration of affairs at the seat of government; that in their opinion the president should purge his cabinet of everyone who was giving aid and comfort to those in actual or apprehended revolt, and calling on him, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, to see to it that the republic received no detriment while in his hands.

Notwithstanding the pacific tone of these resolutions, there was among the people an intense feeling of opposition to the shipment of the guns, and threats were made of violent resistance to such shipment.

A meeting was called on the 30th, and while this was in session a detachment of troops moved from the arsenal in charge of a train of guns that were to be taken to the Silver Wave for shipment. By the exertions of influential citizens the train was halted to allow time to obtain a communication from the government countermanding the order for removal. Messages had for several days been passing between Pittsburgh and Washington, with the view of obtaining the countermand; but red tape stood in the way of a prompt transmission of the order. At this critical moment such a message was received from Edwin M. Stanton, then attorney-general, as enabled a committee from the meeting to allay the excitement of the people and prevent acts of violence. The cannon were conveyed to the wharf, and some of them were placed on the steamer; but no more were taken there, and three days later the order for their shipment was countermanded.

"This was the first decided action anywhere in the north against the rebellion. The movement was in the hands of men fully as determined as Adams and his coadjutors, and the public feeling, while awaiting the countermanding of the order, was quite as intense as that which pervaded Faneuil Hall."

On the 12th of April, 1861, the news was received in Pittsburgh that the bombardment of Fort Sumter was commenced. As in all parts of the north, intense excitement was occasioned by the news. At the theater that night the play was interrupted by the outburst of applause on the reception of the news that the fort was returning the fire, and the excitement could with difficulty be allayed so as to allow the performance to proceed. At the request of more than one hundred and fifty citizens the mayor issued a call for a public meeting on the evening of the 15th. On the 14th the situation was the engrossing subject of thought and conversation, and before the time of the meeting on the 15th nearly every military company in the county had tendered its services to the government.

The enthusiasm at the meeting on the 15th was greater than had ever before been witnessed. Stirring speeches were made and ringing resolutions

were adopted, and the different military organizations vied with each other in their alacrity to place themselves in readiness for service.

By the 17th orders were received by Gen. Negley, the officer in command here, to forward two regiments to Washington, which was done as soon as practicable, the first detachment starting that evening.

At the suggestion of many prominent citizens a committee of public safety, consisting of some one hundred and fifty, was appointed, and on the 18th it first met for organization. Sub-committees were appointed for various departments of its work, and it at once entered on its efficient and useful labors. A relief committee was appointed, and in this the work in the different wards was assigned to different members. This committee did good service in dispensing relief to the families of those who had gone forth to fight the battles of their country.

The ladies exhibited no lack of promptitude in tendering such services as they could render, as will be seen by the following, which was published on the 22d of April, addressed to Gov. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of public safety:

> Dear Sir—The undersigned tender to your committee their services in making bandages, supplying lint and nursing the sick of the volunteers from Pennsylvania or other states. We are willing to go where and when called on. Our neighbors, relatives and friends are in the ranks, and we are anxious to be useful, as far as we can, to serve the cause of our country and humanity.

This was signed by about one hundred ladies. Their services were accepted, and the hope was expressed that similar organizations would be formed throughout the country.

The same alacrity which was shown in Pittsburgh was exhibited throughout the county, and within ten days from the outbreak of hostilities notice was received that no more troops were wanted under the original call for seventy-five thousand.

The position of Pittsburgh at the head of navigation on the Ohio river, and its great railroad facilities, made it the point through which more troops passed in their movements between the east and west than through any other. Early in the summer of 1861 the fact became known that a regiment from the west had complained loudly of hunger during its passage through the city. The patriotic feeling of the citizens would not permit a repetition of this, and a subsistence committee was established for the purpose of furnishing meals to troops as they passed through the city. The first regiment was regaled by that committee in the latter part of July, 1861; and from that time till 1866 refreshments were offered to every body of troops that passed through the city, whether by night or day. More than four hundred thousand soldiers were furnished with meals or midnight lunches by this committee. The expense of thus feeding the defenders of the country was defrayed by voluntary contributions.



John Harper

In the spring and summer of 1864 preparations were made for holding an immense sanitary fair, the character and purposes of which were indicated by its name. Extensive buildings were constructed in Allegheny City park, covering an aggregate of about one hundred thousand square feet of space. Contributions poured in from all quarters, and on the 1st of June the fair was opened, and for the month of its existence it was crowded by thousands of people who were anxious to contribute to the fund which it was proposed to raise. A sum amounting to more than $360,000 was realized, of which $200,000 remained unexpended at the close of the war. This sum was given as an endowment to the Western Pennsylvania hospital, which had during the war been used as a government military hospital.

An equally good work was done here after the battle of Shiloh. Two steamboats were fitted out here to go to Shiloh, carrying with them physicians and surgeons and hospital supplies to that battle-field, to gather up the wounded and bring them to Pittsburgh for restoration to health. They gathered up full loads for the two boats, and as the steamers passed up the Ohio those who desired it were left at cities and landings as near their homes as possible. Fifty-four were brought on to this city. Of these, eight died in the hospital; the rest recovered, and were sent home as soon as able to travel.

It may here be said that the manufacturing facilities of Pittsburgh were, during the entire period of the war, utilized by the government for furnishing military supplies; shot, shell, cannon, armor-plates, saddles, harness, wagons, gun-carriages, caissons, clothing, accouterments and munitions of war were produced here on an extensive scale, and the mills and manufactories wore the appearance of departments of an extensive arsenal. This condition of things, and the almost constant passage of troops through the streets, gave to the place more the appearance of an immense arsenal or camp than of a city.

The reverse which the Union troops encountered at the first Bull run battle caused in Allegheny county, as in all parts of the loyal north, an intense excitement, but it was of a character different from that produced by the attack on Fort Sumter. The people awoke to the fact that they were to face the realities of grim-visaged war; that the rebellion was more than a mere scare, and that those who enlisted in the army were to go forth to fight a determined foe, and possibly to lay down their lives in the effort to maintain the Union. The patriotism of the people, however, did not diminish, but became more intense and determined in its character as the gravity of the situation became more apparent. If the reverses which had overtaken the Union forces emboldened those who were secretly in sympathy with the rebels to give even cautious expressions to their disloyal sentiments, they also intensified the loyal feeling of unionists.

At the first meeting of the committee of public safety the organization of home guards was resolved on, and a sub-committee on such organization was appointed. Within three weeks sixty-four companies, with an average of

seventy members each, were organized, and the banks of Pittsburgh, through the efforts of the venerable John Harper, Esq., president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, contributed a fund for the purchase of the arms and equipments of these companies. Although these "stay-at-home soldiers" were sometimes made the subjects of unkind jeers, they proved to be the source whence were derived many recruits. "There was not one of the companies that did not contribute largely of its members, already well drilled in arms, from time to time, to the various companies and regiments that under the several calls for troops entered active service, while not only regimental commanders, but able general officers as well, were furnished from this school of soldiers."

In 1863 occurred the great "scare" in this county. Some time prior to the arrival of Lee in Pennsylvania, in June, 1863, raids of the rebel forces were made into Southern Pennsylvania, and rebel scouts came as far inland as Mount Union, on the Juniata. Some troops even penetrated as far as McConnellsburg, in Fulton county, and small bodies of soldiers were as near to us as Morgantown, on the upper Monongahela. Before all this happened, however, the authorities at Washington became infected with the "scare." On Sunday evening, June 14, 1863, dispatches were received by Maj.-Gen. Brooks, then commanding the department of the Monongahela, from Secretary Stanton and Maj.-Gen. Halleck, stating that the city was in danger from the rebel forces, and advising that this city be put at once into a state of defense. A meeting was at once called of the prominent citizens, by Gen. Brooks, for consultation. It being Sunday evening, most of the citizens were at church, but messengers routed them out in a hurry. The meeting lasted till midnight. It was determined that the workshops should all be closed, and the men be employed in throwing up earthworks around the city, under the superintendence of government engineers. This course was pursued, and the work lasted for two weeks. The intrenchments extended from Saw Mill run, on the south side, along the top of Coal hill to a point opposite Four Mile run; thence across the country from the Monongahela to the Allegheny, and on the Allegheny side, along the Ohio river. Parts of these works are still discernible, but they are gradually disappearing. The work was well done, and would have been serviceable, if ever needed; but no enemy ever appeared. It is probable that, if such a design was ever entertained by the rebel leaders, the news of this preparation for them deterred them from even trying to carry their designs into execution. But no good evidence, beyond the fears of Stanton and Halleck, has ever been produced to show that any such design was seriously formed. It may have been cherished as a favorite idea by some dreamer, and even canvassed carefully; but it remains to be shown that it was ever seriously thought of. It is true that Pittsburgh, as a point for manufacturing guns and other munitions of war, would be of great value to the rebels, if they could take it and hold it, and Pittsburghers were fond of thinking of the place as essential, for such purposes, to the rebel leaders; but we doubt if the rebel leaders ever gave as much

importance to it in regard to these matters as our own people did; and certainly its defensible condition was too clear, and its distance from their base of action too great, to warrant them in thinking either its capture or retention possible. The people showed their willingness and ability to defend themselves, and that was a lesson as good for them as it was conclusive to the rebels; nevertheless, the "scare" of Stanton and Halleck seems to have been without good foundation.

Altogether, the military record of Allegheny county is one its citizens may justly be proud of. They did their duty manfully in 1812 and 1846; and when the unusual circumstances of 1861 made extraordinary demands upon them, they responded heartily, and turned out what was equivalent to a small army in defense of the government. And the soldiers furnished were all good, efficient men, not mere militia nor camp-followers. The city prospered, it is true, while they were away, but not because they were away, and it contributed liberally and manfully to their comfort, welcomed them home when all was over, and soon absorbed them as a part of itself, as if they had never been away. Thousands of strangers came in to take the places they left, yet they all found places when they returned, thus demonstrating its ability not merely to furnish an army to the government from among its population, but to rehabilitate all who returned as if their places had specially been reserved for them. Beyond the annual Grand Army parade, and an occasional halting step on the pavement, or an armless sleeve, and quarter-day at the pension-office, there is nothing to show that there ever was any war, or that the city ever had sent out the eighth of its citizens as soldiers for the defense of the republic.

It has already been stated that of the three-months volunteers Allegheny county furnished its full quota, and that many offered themselves who could not be accepted. Twenty-four companies went from this county, one in the Third regiment, three in the Fifth, five in the Seventh, six in the Twelfth, eight in the Thirteenth and one in the Fourteenth. Of these regiments only the Seventh was in any engagement. On the 25th of June, 1861, they were attacked by rebel cavalry, but the latter were repulsed with the loss of six men and three horses. The regiment crossed the Potomac on the 2d of July, marched to Martinsburg, captured a quantity of flour, and seized and destroyed a hundred and fifty barrels of whisky. A detachment afterward captured three of the enemy's pickets. The soldiers in these regiments passed their terms of enlistment in drilling, guard, picket and fatigue duty, and the bloodless service to which they were subjected became to many of them exceedingly irksome. Many if not most of these volunteers re-enlisted after the expiration of their three-months terms, and able and efficient officers were furnished from among them.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Of the three-years regiments the Eleventh had one company from Alle-

gheny county. Most of the men of this regiment had been three-months volunteers, and re-enlisted. Their first winter was passed at Annapolis, Md., where they were engaged in guard and fatigue duty. In the summer of 1862 they were engaged at Cedar Mountain, at Graveyard hill, on the Rappahannock, at Thoroughfare gap, second Bull run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863 the regiment was in action at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

A large portion of the regiment re-enlisted early in 1864, and from that time until the surrender near Appomattox, it was actively engaged in the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and bore its part in the hardships and battles of that army.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Twenty-eighth, which was uniformed and equipped at the expense of Col. Geary, had three companies from Allegheny county, and from surplus recruits Knap's battery was formed. In August, 1861, the regiment entered active service in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and was engaged in several minor actions during the summer. In October a severe battle was fought at Bolivar Heights, and in the same month another at Ball's Bluff and Nolan's Ferry. During the winter of 1861–62 they frequently skirmished with the enemy, and in March, 1862, they assisted in dislodging the enemy from London Heights and Leesburg, and occupied the latter from that time till midsummer. They had an active part in the operations of the army in Virginia. They were engaged in the severe battles of the unfortunate campaign under Gen. Pope, and also in those of the Antietam campaign under Gen. McClellan. They were at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and in that of Gettysburg in July, 1863. In all these campaigns they were constantly on active duty.

In the autumn of 1863 the corps of which the Twenty-eighth formed a part was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and in the campaigns of the west and south, and in the "march to the sea," it was constantly active. It was said of it that during its four years of service its casualties were equal to its original muster; that it served in twelve different states, and was engaged in as many skirmishes and battles as any regiment in the United States army.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, EIGHTH RESERVE.

What were known as the reserve regiments were recruited under a state law authorizing the raising of fifteen regiments to meet what was then supposed to be a threatened emergency. These regiments were afterward mustered into the service of the United States as Pennsylvania volunteers, but they also retained their designation as reserves.

The Thirty-seventh had three companies from Allegheny county. It went to Washington late in July, 1861, and soon afterward went into camp at Ten-

nallytown. In October it moved to Langley, Va., and established its winter quarters there.

In the spring of 1862 it broke camp and started for the peninsula, where it participated in the operations of Gen. McClellan's army. It was in action at Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill, White Oak swamp and other places in the peninsular campaign.

In August, 1862, it joined the army of Gen. Pope, and had part in the second Bull run campaign. The campaign in Maryland followed, and on the 14th of September the Thirty-seventh was fiercely engaged at South Mountain, and again at Antietam on the 17th. The next severe action was at Fredericksburg, where it lost heavily. In February, 1863, the regiment, with other troops, was ordered to the defenses of Washington, where it remained, engaged in various duties, till the spring of 1864. In April of that year it started for the Wilderness, where it arrived on the 4th of May, and was engaged in the actions there and at Spottsylvania. On the 17th, the term of the regiment having expired, it was relieved from duty at the front. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninety-first regiment, and the rest of the men returned to Pittsburgh, where the regiment was mustered out of service on the 24th of May.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, NINTH RESERVE.

Eight of the companies composing this regiment were recruited in Allegheny county. It was organized on the 28th of June, 1861, and left Pittsburgh for Washington on the 23d of July, and was mustered into the United States service on the 28th. At Washington it was engaged in camp, picket and fatigue duty till the 9th of October, when it moved into Virginia and established winter quarters near Langley. On the 9th of November a detachment went on a reconnoissance to Hunter's mills, and on the 20th of December the regiment went with its brigade to Dranesville, where it participated in a spirited engagement. It returned to its quarters, and remained till the middle of March. It then broke camp, and after several marches and campings embarked for the peninsula, where it arrived on the 19th of June. On the 26th it took part in the battle of Mechanicsville, and soon afterward was engaged at Gaines' mill. For several days it bore an active part in the fighting in that vicinity.

On the 16th of August the regiment embarked for the Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Pope. It landed at Acquia creek, and after a forced march of five days it met the enemy at Groveton on the 29th. On the 31st it was engaged at Chantilly. After a brief rest it went forward, and met the enemy again at South Mountain on the 14th of September, and on the 17th it participated in the battle of Antietam. It was engaged at Fredericksburg on the 12th of December, where, as at South Mountain and Antietam, it did excellent service.

After the "mud" march the regiment was ordered to Washington, to reor-

ganize and recruit. In June, 1863, it again entered on active service in the movements which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg, in which it was engaged, and after which it joined in the pursuit of Gen. Lee.

It entered on the spring campaign of 1864, after resting and recruiting during the winter, but while standing in the line ready for action at the Wilderness, it was ordered to Washington. Its term of service had expired, and on the 4th of May it started for Pittsburgh, where it arrived on the 8th, and it was mustered out of the service on the 13th.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, FIRST CAVALRY.

Company K of this regiment was recruited in part in Allegheny county, and joined the regiment in Washington in August, 1861. The regiment was organized as the Fifteenth of the reserve corps. The balance of the summer of 1861 was passed in drilling and perfecting the organization of the regiment. Late in November it entered on active service, and scouted the country toward Dranesville, and in the battle at that place a portion was engaged.

On the opening of the campaign in the spring of 1862 it moved with the army toward Manassas. In May it entered on the campaign in the Shenandoah valley, and was constantly engaged in scouting and skirmishing. Late in June it returned to Manassas, where it rested two weeks. It then joined in the advance of Gen. Pope, and participated in the operations which culminated in the second battle of Bull run. In these operations it performed the usual service of cavalry, scouting, skirmishing and striking the enemy wherever a weak point could be discovered.

During the campaign in Maryland the regiment picketed the approaches to Washington, and sent out occasional detachments. On the close of that campaign it resumed active duty, which it continued till the battle of Fredericksburg, in which it participated. It then moved to Belle Main landing, where it went into winter quarters. During the winter it did picket duty along the Rappahannock and sent out occasional scouting-parties. On the 12th of April, 1863, it entered on the spring campaign, and during the entire summer it was on active duty, taking part in several engagements.

During the winter of 1863–64 there was little rest for cavalry. Scouts and raids into the enemy's lines kept the men almost constantly on duty. Of scarcely four hundred men present for duty it furnished a daily aggregate of ninety-five for picket duty, with nearly an equal number for scouts, guards and other details.

The spring campaign of 1864 commenced in the latter part of April, and from that time till the close of its term of service the First was constantly on duty. Of sixty-one days that passed after the commencement of Grant's grand campaign against Richmond fifty-four were spent by the cavalry in either marching, scouting, picketing or fighting. It took part in several severe actions, and lost heavily.

The term of service of the regiment expired in August, 1864. The veterans and recruits, numbering four hundred, organized in a battalion, and afterward formed a part of the Second Provisional cavalry. The balance of the men were mustered out at Philadelphia on the 9th of September.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Companies B and F of this regiment were recruited in Allegheny county. It was organized on the 1st of September, 1861, and soon afterward joined the command of Gen. Banks on the upper Potomac. It passed the winter of 1861–62 in drill and camp duty, and in the spring of 1862 entered on the campaign of the Shenandoah valley. Three companies of the regiment were engaged with the enemy near Kernstown. The entire regiment was engaged at the battle of Winchester, and did good service during the retreat from the valley.

The regiment was next engaged at the battle of Cedar Mountain, where it fought bravely and suffered severely, losing seventy killed, wounded and prisoners. It was next in action at Antietam, where its loss was comparatively slight. It passed the winter of 1862–63 at Harper's Ferry, Fairfax Station and Stafford Court House. It was engaged at Chancellorsville early in May, and in that campaign lost four killed and several wounded. It was next engaged, July 3d, at Gettysburg, where its loss was not great.

In the autumn of 1863 the Forty-sixth, with its corps, was transferred to Tennessee, and spent some time in guarding the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, which was subject to frequent attacks from guerrillas.

A large proportion of the regiment re-enlisted early in 1864, and received a veteran furlough, from which they returned with ranks recruited.

Early in May the Forty-sixth, with Gen. Sherman's army, entered on the memorable Atlanta campaign. It participated in the engagements at Dallas, Pine Knob, Kenesaw mountain and Marietta, and in all these actions its loss was fourteen killed and about thirty wounded. It was again in action at Peach Tree creek, where it lost ten killed and twenty-two wounded; and in the last battle between Sherman and Hood it lost six killed and several wounded.

The regiment was in Gen. Sherman's army on its "march to the sea," which was reached on the 21st of December. It then turned northward, and was mustered out near Alexandria, Va., July 16, 1865.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Company K of this regiment was recruited in Pittsburgh. On the 11th of January, 1863, it was consolidated with other companies and became Company B.

The regiment was organized September 14, 1861, and moved to Washington on the 22d of the same month.

On the 10th of March it broke camp and went forward, and on the 4th of

May it encountered the enemy at Williamsburg, Va. It was again in action on the 27th and 28th on Garnett's hill and at Golding's farm. It moved to Harrison's Landing, where it suffered much from sickness.

In August it went to the scene of Gen. Pope's retreat, but did not arrive in season to participate in the fighting there. Early in September it started on the Maryland campaign. It was in action at Crampton's gap on the 14th, and was present, though not engaged, at the battle of Antietam on the 17th. It was again under fire, though not engaged, at Fredericksburg December 13th. It also went on the "mud march." It was again in action near Fredericksburg about the 1st of May, 1863. It was under fire, but not actively engaged, at Gettysburg, and participated in the pursuit of Gen. Lee. At Rappahannock Station the brigade of which the Forty-ninth was a part captured four guns and caissons, a pontoon, eight battle-flags, two thousand stand of arms and sixteen hundred prisoners.

A portion of the regiment re-enlisted, received a veteran furlough, and returned with ranks recruited. It entered on the Wilderness campaign in May, 1864, and was in action on the 4th and 5th. It was again engaged on the 9th, with a loss of sixty-four killed. On the 12th it was again engaged at Spottsylvania Court House, with heavy loss. It was again in action at Cold Harbor, and participated in operations before Petersburg.

It was with Gen. Sheridan in his Shenandoah valley campaign, and had an honorable part in the battle of Winchester. It returned to the trenches in front of Petersburg, and went into winter quarters at Fort Wadsworth.

It entered on its last campaign April 1, 1865. Its last fight was at Little Sailor's creek, where a large force of the enemy was captured. It was mustered out on the 15th of July, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Companies C and E of this regiment were recruited partly in Allegheny county. On the 14th of December, 1861, they moved from Camp Curtin to Washington, and encamped during the winter. In February, 1862, they joined the Army of the Potomac, and in March went to Fortress Monroe. In April they went to Yorktown, where during a month they labored and slept in the mud, and engaged in one sharp skirmish. Early in May they went to Williamsburg, arriving too late for the battle there, but on the 31st of that month they were hotly engaged at Fair Oaks, losing seven killed and forty-nine wounded. On the 30th of June they were in action near Charles City cross-roads, and lost seven killed and fifty-six wounded. The next day they were in action at Malvern Hill.

In August they joined the army of Gen. Pope in Northern Virginia, and participated in the actions of second Bull run and Chantilly. They were next in action at Fredericksburg, where they lost twenty-one killed, seventy-six wounded and seventy-eight missing.



Albert M. Harper

In the latter part of April, 1863, they left their winter quarters, and on the 3d of May were engaged at Chancellorsville. After a month's rest they started on the Gettysburg campaign, and took part in that battle and the pursuit of Gen. Lee. They were engaged at Auburn creek October 13th, at Kelley's Ford November 7th and at Locust Grove November 12th.

They went into winter quarters at Culpeper, and in January, 1864, two-thirds of their number re-enlisted, and received a veteran furlough. They returned with recruited ranks, and in May resumed active operations. They were severely engaged on the 4th of May, losing twenty-two killed and one hundred and twenty-eight wounded. They were again in action on the 12th, but with less of a loss. From that time on through the summer and autumn of 1864 they were in active service, marching, fighting, establishing new lines and erecting fortifications.

In January, 1865, they were consolidated with the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania. In the spring they entered on the final campaign of the war, in which they took an active part up to the time of the surrender of Lee's army. They were mustered out at Alexandria on the 22d of June.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT, THIRD CAVALRY.

This regiment, Company G of which was from Allegheny county, assembled at Washington in August, 1861. It passed the balance of the summer in drilling, and wintered at Camp Marcy, three miles from Chain bridge.

On the 10th of March, 1862, it started with the army of Gen. McClellan, and was actively engaged in scouting, picketing, skirmishing and fighting through the peninsular campaign.

The Third was actively employed in the Maryland campaign, discharging the usual duties of cavalry, protecting the flanks of columns and repelling attacks from hostile cavalry. The winter of 1862–63 was passed in scouting and picketing in the vicinity of Warrenton and the Rappahannock river. It made a brilliant dash across the river at Kelley's Ford on the 16th of March, 1863, and scattered the forces of Fitz Lee and Stuart. In April it went on a cavalry raid through Southern Virginia, in which much rebel property was destroyed.

The Third bore a prominent part in the maneuvering and skirmishing during the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, and at the battle of Gettysburg it was engaged in a fierce hand-to-hand fight with the cavalry of the enemy. It aided in harassing the army of Gen. Lee on its retreat from Pennsylvania, and during the rest of the summer and autumn it was kept constantly on the move, sometimes scouting, sometimes disputing the passage of fords, sometimes fighting guerrillas, and several times it was engaged in severe battles.

In December it went into winter quarters near Warrenton, Va., but its service during the winter of 1863–64 was more severe than its campaign of the preceding summer. The re-enlistment of veteran volunteers took place during

the winter, and so great had been the suffering of the men in their arduous duties, with poor supplies, that only seventy-five were willing to re-enlist.

In May, 1864, the regiment entered on the Wilderness campaign, in all of which it was on active duty. In July the original term of service expired, and the two portions of the regiment separated, one part going to Philadelphia, where it arrived on the 20th of August, and was soon mustered out. The veteran battalion remained, and was in active service during the rest of the summer and autumn.

In May, 1865, it went to Richmond, and was there engaged in provost duty till it gradually drifted out of the service.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This was recruited in the summer of 1861, at Pittsburgh, and six of the companies were raised mostly in Allegheny county. Before its ranks were full it went to Washington, and for a time was engaged in building a fort south of the Potomac. Late in March, 1862, it proceeded by transports to Fortress Monroe. It marched to Yorktown, and thence, through mud and rain, to Williamsburg, arriving too late for the battle at that place. It marched up the peninsula, making two reconnoissances on the way, and arrived at Seven Pines, where it went into action on the 31st of May. In this severe engagement the casualties of the regiment amounted to eleven officers and two hundred and sixty-nine men killed, wounded or missing. It was in action at Turkey Bend, and the next day it was in the sanguinary battle of Malvern Hill, where its loss was two officers and thirty-two men. July 2d it went to Harrison's Landing, and thence, August 16th, via Williamsburg to Yorktown, whence it soon moved by transports to Alexandria. It went on the Maryland campaign, did picket duty along the Potomac, and reached the Antietam battle-field on the evening of the 17th—after the battle. It went thence to Williamsport, to Downsville, and to the vicinity of Warrenton, where it remained till the opening of the Fredericksburg campaign. It was engaged in that battle, but did not lose heavily.

Early in May, 1863, it went with other troops to Marye's Heights, which were carried by storm, and soon afterward it was in action at Salem Heights. On the 13th of June it marched for Pennsylvania, and arrived on the field of Gettysburg in the midst of the battle. Its loss there was not severe.

After the pursuit of Lee was abandoned the regiment, as a part of a corps of observation, made various marches. On the 7th of November it participated in a brilliant action at Rappahannock Station, and soon afterward it went into winter quarters at Brandy Station.

During the winter of 1863–64 its numbers were considerably strengthened, and on May 4th of the latter year it entered on the Wilderness campaign. It was engaged on the 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th and 17th. In these actions, and the skirmishing which followed during several days, the loss of the regi-

ment aggregated about thirty officers and four hundred enlisted men. On the 13th of June it marched to the neighborhood of Petersburg, where during four weeks it was engaged in the operations of the siege.

On the 9th of July the regiment started for Washington, where it arrived and marched through the city on the 11th, and on the 12th it was engaged in a sanguinary battle at Fort Stevens, losing thirty-three men killed and wounded. It pursued the enemy some distance and returned, and during a month it marched and countermarched through Maryland and the Shenandoah valley. On the 21st of August it was in action near Charlestown, Va., losing six killed and sixteen wounded.

On the 3d of September the men whose term of service had expired proceeded to Philadelphia and were mustered out. The veterans and recruits were consolidated in five companies, known as the battalion of the Sixty-first regiment. On the 19th of September it went, under Sheridan, toward Winchester, and was in the battle of Opequan, where it lost twenty-two killed and wounded. Following the enemy, it fought again at Fisher's Hill on the 22d. On the 19th of October it was in the battle of Cedar creek, which commenced with "Sheridan twenty miles away." Its loss here was sixteen killed and wounded.

After this battle it received some accessions to its ranks, and early in December took its place in front of Petersburg, where it remained to the end of the siege.

In March, 1865, two companies were added to the command, and on the 25th of that month it was in action, losing eighteen. Its last fight was at Sailor's creek, three days prior to the surrender at Appomattox. It afterward marched to Danville, returned to Richmond, then to Washington, where it participated in the "great review." It was mustered out of the service on the 28th of June, and on its return to Pittsburgh was entertained at a grand banquet.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This was first the Thirty-third Independent regiment, but afterward the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. Six of the companies—A, B, F, G, K and L—were raised in Allegheny county. In August, 1861, the regiment, with full ranks, went to Washington, and encamped in the suburbs of the city. After several moves and much fatigue duty it established its winter quarters at Minor's hill. Here a rigid system of discipline and drill was established and continued through the winter. On the 10th of March, 1862, it moved to Manassas, then to Alexandria, whence it went on transports to Fortress Monroe, and thence, on the 3d of April, to Yorktown, where it was first under fire. On the 8th of May it moved up the York river, and on the 27th was in action at Hanover Court House. A month was spent in picket duty and constructing bridges and roads. On the 26th of June it was under fire at Beaver Dam creek, but was not actively engaged. At Gaines' mill it was hotly engaged, and its

colonel, S. W. Black, was killed. On the 31st it was in the battle of Malvern Hill, suffering severely. Its entire loss in the engagements on the peninsula was two hundred and ninety-eight killed, wounded and missing.

In the middle of August the Sixty-second left the peninsula, marched to Newport News, embarked on transports for Acquia creek, and entered on the second Bull run campaign. It was slightly engaged at Gainesville on the 27th. The Maryland campaign followed, and the regiment was in the battle of Antietam. It was next in action in December, at Fredericksburg, but its loss there was not heavy. It participated in the "mud" campaign, and was at the battle of Chancellorsville, but was not largely engaged. It participated in the Gettysburg campaign, and lost heavily in the battle at that place. It took part in the "campaign of maneuvers" in the autumn of 1863, and went into winter quarters at Licking run.

With ranks recruited the regiment, on the 1st of May, 1864, entered on the Wilderness campaign. It was first engaged on the 5th, and during the rest of the month was more or less heavily engaged. At the battle of Bethesda church its losses were very heavy.

On the 16th of June it arrived in front of Petersburg, and on the 18th had a sharp fight near the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad. It was again engaged on the 21st at Jerusalem plank-road with small loss. It then did picket and fatigue duty till July 3d, when the term of service of the original companies expired. In one month of this campaign it lost one officer and twenty-eight men killed, eleven officers and two hundred and twenty-seven men wounded, and one officer and thirty men missing, It started for Pittsburgh on the 4th of July, and was mustered out of service on its arrival.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Companies A, B, D, E, H, I and K of this regiment were recruited mostly in Allegheny county. Alexander Hays, a graduate of West Point and a veteran of the Mexican war, was the colonel. The regiment went in detachments to Washington during the summer of 1861, and early in October it crossed the Potomac and went into camp on the road between Alexandria and Mount Vernon, where it remained during the entire winter engaged in picket duty and drill. A very thorough system of instruction was adopted and enforced, and to this the subsequent excellence and good reputation of the regiment were largely due.

At the siege of Yorktown the regiment was posted some two miles from the town, in an unhealthful location, and many died from disease. It reached Williamsburg May 5th, too late to be engaged. At Fair Oaks it was severely engaged and lost heavily. At Charles City cross-roads it was again in action, and fought gallantly. At Malvern Hill the Sixty-third was engaged, but its part was not so prominent. It went into camp at Harrison's Landing and remained till ordered to the support of Pope, on the Rappahannock. At the

second battle of Bull run it was fiercely engaged, lost very heavily, and covered itself with glory. On the 1st of September it was at the battle of Chantilly, after which it went into the defenses of Washington and remained till after the battle of Antietam. On the 13th of December the regiment was in action at Fredericksburg, and exhibited its usual gallantry. On the 3d of May, 1863, it went into action at Chancellorsville, and in that fight lost, in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and twenty.

On the 11th of June, 1863, the Sixty-third started on the Gettysburg campaign, and arrived on the battle-ground July 1st. Its loss in this battle was slight, considering its exposed position. The regiment joined in the pursuit of the retreating foe, and remained at Culpeper till the opening of the fall campaign, in which it participated. It fought at Auburn Mills, at Kelley's Ford, and in two skirmishes at Locust Grove. Winter quarters were established at Brandy Station, and during the winter of 1863–64 the regiment was engaged in guard and picket duty, and it went with its division on one reconnoissance.

On the 3d of May, 1864, it moved toward the Wilderness, and on the 5th and 6th was heavily engaged, losing in the two days one hundred and eighty-six killed and wounded. On the 7th it again fought sharply, but with smaller loss. The regiment was also engaged at North Anna and at Polecat river, and after marching and intrenching for some days it arrived about the middle of June at the front before Petersburg. Here it was engaged in the operations of the siege, and was several times in action, losing heavily in prisoners on one of these occasions.

The original term of enlistment having expired, the veterans and recruits were transferred to other commands, and on the 9th of September the regiment, consisting of three officers and sixty-four men, was mustered out of the service.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, FOURTH CAVALRY.

The Fourth Cavalry was raised under the direction of David Campbell, of Pittsburgh, who became its colonel, and it had three companies from Allegheny county. It went to Washington in September, 1861. The following winter was spent in drill, and rigid discipline was enforced.

In May, 1862, the regiment joined McDowell's command on the Rappahannock and at once entered on its routine of picket and scouting duty. It was divided into squadrons, which were sent to different parts of the theater of hostilities as exigencies arose which rendered their presence desirable. In the peninsular campaign the Fourth did effective service, which for want of space can not be recounted here. By reason of the celerity of its movements the cavalry arm of the service supplied a seriously felt want, and as the war progressed mounted troops became more and more popular.

After the fighting in the peninsula was over the regiment went to Yorktown, and thence to Washington, but arrived too late to participate in operations at second Bull run.

The Fourth was with the army in the Maryland campaign, and participated in the battle of Antietam, where Col. Childs, of Pittsburgh, was killed. In the autumn of 1862 the regiment was not on important duty, except brilliant dashes and scouts, and it went into winter quarters at Potomac creek station.

In the winter of 1862–63 the operations of cavalry came to be of more importance than previously, and a cavalry corps was established. In the Chancellorsville campaign the Fourth, with the other cavalry force, rendered valuable service in scouting, guarding fords, etc.

In the Gettysburg campaign the regiment was constantly active, and had a severe fight near Aldie. It arrived on the field of Gettysburg on the 2d of July, and was in action on the 3d. It then joined in the pursuit of Gen. Lee's army. In October a large number of the regiment were made prisoners and sent to southern prisons, where many died.

In the Wilderness campaign, in the early summer of 1864, and in the subsequent cavalry operations, the Fourth bore its full share; but space will not permit a detailed account of its movements. History has recorded the important part achieved by the cavalry arm of the service in these operations.

After the surrender the regiment was on duty at Lynchburg, Va., where its colonel was the provost-marshal. It was mustered out at that place on the 1st of July, and returned to Pittsburgh, where it was disbanded.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, FIFTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was first known as the Cameron Dragoons. It was recruited in Philadelphia, except Companies L and M, which were from Pittsburgh. It went to Washington in August, 1861, and entered on active duty a month later. It scouted along the enemy's line for a time, then went into camp at Alexandria, where it remained till May, 1862. It then moved with the army of Gen. McClellan, and during the peninsular campaign it was engaged in scouting in the rear of the army, with headquarters at Williamsburg. It remained here, engaged in the usual duties of cavalry troops, till September, 1863. Several engagements occurred in this time. On the 7th of February, 1863, Companies L and M went on a scout, and encountered a largely superior force of the enemy. They boldly attacked and, though at one time nearly surrounded, broke through and escaped with a loss of thirty-five killed, wounded and prisoners.

In September the regiment went into North Carolina, and was there engaged in scouting. A detachment which included companies L and M went to Currituck Court House and succeeded in ridding the district of some troublesome bands of the enemy that had been engaged in irregular warfare.

In October the regiment went into winter quarters at Great Bridge, and there a part re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough. In November ten companies went to Portsmouth, and subsequently the entire regiment proceeded to Yorktown, from which point an unsuccessful raid was made toward

Richmond. Early in May, 1864, the Fifth was engaged in a successful raid on the Petersburg & Weldon railroad, and on the 12th of the same month in another, which was also successful, on the Richmond & Danville and the South Side railroads. The regiment joined the forces of Gen. Butler at City Point, and in the month of June several important and quite successful raids were made.

"From the middle of July till the close of September the regiment was kept constantly in motion, frequently meeting and skirmishing with the enemy, and doing severe picket duty." Early in October it took part in several severe actions near Richmond, in which its losses were considerable. In the latter part of that month, and again on the 10th of December, it was sharply engaged at the Charles City road, losing seven killed and fourteen wounded. It remained in that vicinity doing picket duty till the 25th of March, 1865, when it entered on its last campaign, in which it was constantly active till the time of the surrender of Lee's army. Little of importance occurred with the regiment after that, and it was finally mustered out on the 7th of August.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

One company in this regiment was recruited from Allegheny county. A majority of the men in this company were mustered into the service after the surrender of Lee's army, and the regiment was mustered out on the 14th of July, 1865. Of course they saw no bloody service.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This was recruited in the summer of 1861. Two companies and a part of another were raised in Allegheny county, and included many German citizens. Late in September it went to Washington, where it spent the winter in fatigue duty and drill.

In the spring of 1862 it was ordered to West Virginia, where it arrived after a very severe march. After a short time spent in picket and fatigue duty it marched to Strasburg and joined in the pursuit of Stonewall Jackson up the Shenandoah valley. At Cross Keys a severe battle was fought, in which the regiment lost six killed and thirteen wounded. It then proceeded to Middletown, where it remained a month, then moved to Cedar Mountain, arriving too late for the battle at that place. With the army it fell back toward Manassas, but on the way it had a sharp fight at Freeman's ford. It reached Groveton on the 28th of August, and during two days was engaged in the second battle of Bull run, losing seventeen killed and wounded. It retired to the fortifications of Washington, and remained till after the battle of Antietam. It went forward to the battle-ground of Fredericksburg, but arrived too late to be engaged.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, in the spring of 1863, the Seventy-fourth was engaged, with a loss in killed, wounded and missing of sixty-one. On the

12th of June it left its camp at Stafford Court House for the Gettysburg campaign. In the battle of Gettysburg it lost in killed, wounded and missing one hundred and thirty-six. Two weeks later it went to Warrenton Junction, and early in August to Folly Island, South Carolina, and it was on duty in that vicinity till August, 1864, participating in the operations for the capture of Charleston. In that month it returned to Washington, where it did duty as heavy artillery. Late in September it went to West Virginia, where it was engaged in garrison, guard and picket duty till the end of its term of service. It was mustered out August 29, 1865.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

A part of Company K in this regiment was raised in Allegheny. In the winter of 1861–62 it was in South Carolina, where it remained, participating in operations there, till May, 1864. It was engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner, and in an attack on that work it lost eighty-seven killed and wounded, of which number fifty-three were killed.

It went to Virginia and participated in the movements there till December, 1864, when it formed a part of the force sent against Fort Fisher. After the capture of that stronghold it was in North Carolina, engaged in guard and provost duty till July 18, 1865, when it was mustered out.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Three companies in this regiment were raised, wholly or in part, in Allegheny county. It was organized in October, 1861, and on the 18th of that month it went to Louisville, Ky., whence it proceeded by leisurely marches to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived March 2d, 1862. It went forward, and was first engaged at Pittsburgh Landing, with a loss of three killed and seven wounded. On the 28th of May it had reached the works at Corinth, and skirmished with the enemy. After the evacuation of that place by the enemy it moved again into Tennessee, and reached Nashville early in September. Thence it went on an expedition to Louisville, but returned and remained till the opening of the winter campaign. It went on several reconnoissances, and in one of these, near La Vergne, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy.

On the 26th of December it went with the army toward Murfreesboro, and in the battle at Stone river it won from Gen. Rosecrans the praise of being the "banner regiment." After the battle it did guard, scout and foraging duty till the middle of February, 1863. It then went into camp at Murfreesboro, and was employed in building fortifications till the commencement of the summer campaign. On the 24th of June it broke camp, and at Liberty gap it had a fierce engagement, losing nearly a third of its effective strength. After several marches in different directions the enemy was again encountered, on the 19th of September, at Chickamauga, and in that action all the field officers, seven line officers and seventy men of the regiment fell into the hands of



Thos. S. Clarke

the enemy. After this battle it went to Whiteside, where it remained till the end of 1863.

In January, 1864, a large proportion of the regiment re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough. They returned, and early in May entered on the Atlanta campaign. They were engaged at Rocky Face ridge, at Resaca, Kingston, New Hope church, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Chattahoochie river and Peach Tree creek.

The regiment was constantly employed during the investment of Atlanta. On the 25th of August it destroyed a portion of the Montgomery railroad, and on the 1st of September it aided in a like work on the Macon road. It was engaged at Jonesboro, and on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of September at Lovejoy.

After the fall of Atlanta the Seventy-seventh moved with its corps toward Nashville. On the 30th of September it was engaged with the enemy at Franklin, and the next day retired to Nashville. On the 15th of December Gen. Hood was attacked and driven from before that place. The regiment had a prominent part in that action, and pursued the retreating foe as far as Huntsville, Ala.

The Seventy-seventh was reinforced and reorganized in the spring of 1865, and in the summer it was sent to Texas, where it arrived on the 27th of July. On the 5th of December it received orders to return home, and on the 16th of January, 1866, it arrived at Philadelphia, where it was mustered out of the service.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Companies F, H and I of the Seventy-eighth were recruited in Pittsburgh, and assigned, with other companies, to the regiment in March, 1865. The new regiment, as thus organized, remained on duty at Marshall, Tenn., and participated with the Army of the Cumberland, under Thomas, in that brilliant campaign which swept the rebel army from Tennessee. It was finally mustered out of the service on the 11th of September, 1865.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT, SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Of the twelve companies in this regiment one was recruited in Allegheny county. On the 19th of December, 1861, it left the state for Louisville, Ky. After a month in camp of instruction at Jeffersonville, it marched leisurely to Nashville, Tenn. The three battalions were here separated, and sent in different directions to scout through the country. The enemy was met, and engagements of greater or less severity were had near Pulaski, at Lebanon, Sweeden's Cove, McMinnville, Reedysville, and on the 13th of July, 1862, at Murfreesboro. The battalions were then employed in protecting the flanks of the army from the prowling bands of hostile cavalry. On the 21st of August a severe battle was had with the combined forces of the rebels Morgan and Forrest, in which the Seventh lost forty killed and three hundred wounded and prisoners.

In September one battalion participated in the battle of Perryville. In November the battalions were united, and late in December went, with other forces, to Murfreesboro, where a severe battle was fought on the 31st. A month later the regiment went with its brigade to Rover, where it broke up a rebel outpost and scouted for two weeks within the rebel lines. Again at Rover and at Unionville the Seventh was sharply engaged. It was engaged with Morgan at Snow Hill on the 3d of April, 1863; fought Duke's brigade on the 20th, assisted in the capture of McMinnville May 6th, was engaged at Murfreesboro May 14th, and fought Morgan at Alexandria on the 3d of June.

Late in June the regiment was heavily engaged in the battle of Shelbyville, where an important victory was achieved. On the 3d of July it fought at Elk river, on the 17th of August at Sparta, and early in September went on the Chickamauga campaign, in which, and in the operations immediately following, it did important service.

Early in 1864 a large part of the regiment re-enlisted and was given a veteran furlough. It returned with ranks recruited, and on the 3d of April entered on the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Rome May 15th, at Dallas and Villa Rica road May 27th, at Big Shanty June 9th, at McAfee Cross Roads June 11th, at Monday creek June 20th, at Kenesaw Mountain June 27th, Augusta & Atlanta railroad July 18th, at Flat Rock July 28th, at Fairburn and Jonesboro August 19th, at Lovejoy's Station August 20th, at Rome October 12th and at Leach's Cross Roads two weeks later.

It then went to Louisville, where it was remounted and equipped, and on the 22d of March, 1865, it set out with the command of Gen. Wilson on an expedition across the gulf states. It fought at Plantersville, Ala., on the 1st of April, and soon afterward at Selma, where it lost heavily. It was also engaged near Columbus on the 16th of April. On the 20th of August it arrived at Macon, Ga., where it was mustered out of service on the 13th of August.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Allegheny county was represented in this regiment by Company B. After its organization it remained nearly six months in the defenses of Washington. In March, 1862, it moved toward Manassas, with the army, and two weeks later it went by steamer to Fortress Monroe. It moved to the neighborhood of Lee's mills, on the Warwick river, where it remained nearly a month. Thence it went to Williamsburg, to the Chickahominy, to Seven Pines, and to Fair Oaks station. Here, on the 31st of May, an attack was made by the enemy, and the regiment was engaged, with the loss of eight killed and twenty-four wounded. On the 1st of July it was again in action at Malvern Hill. Late in August it embarked for Alexandria, and it was in the line at Chantilly, but was not actively engaged. It went on the Maryland campaign, crossed South Mountain the day after the battle, reached the Antietam battle-field on the evening of the 17th of September, and was under fire of the enemy's sharp-

shooters the next day. It was in action on the 13th of December at Fredericksburg, but its loss was not great. At the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, it was in action at Marye's Heights and at Salem Heights. It went on the Gettysburg campaign, and was engaged in the battle, but with only slight casualties. It joined in the pursuit of the retreating rebels, and had a skirmish at Funkstown on the 27th of July, with a loss of eight wounded. The winter quarters of the regiment were established at Brandy Station, and there about half the men re-enlisted and went home on a veteran furlough. During the winter it was sent to Johnson's island, in Lake Erie, to guard rebel prisoners, but returned in May, 1864, soon after the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. At the battle of Cold Harbor it was severely engaged, losing in killed, wounded and missing one hundred and seventy-three men, more than half its strength.

The regiment went to the front of Petersburg, whence, on the 9th of July, it was ordered to Washington to meet a raid through Maryland of the enemy under Gen. Early. For some time it was employed in marching, countermarching and skirmishing. In September the original term of service of the regiment expired, and it was ordered to Philadelphia, where, on the 16th of that month, it was mustered out of the service.

The veterans and recruits were consolidated with other troops under the designation of the Eighty-second. It participated in Gen. Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah valley, and returned to the front of Petersburg. It was in the campaign of the spring of 1865, was engaged in the battle of Sailor's creek on the 6th of April, and on the 9th was at the front when Lee surrendered. It was mustered out of service on the 13th of July.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was raised at Erie, and entered the service in September, 1861. Allegheny county was not represented in it till March, 1865, when two companies were assigned to it.

The final campaign opened on the 29th of that month, and the engagements at Jones' Farm, White Oak road, Gravelly run, Five Forks, Sutherland station, Jetersville and the pursuit to Appomattox Court House followed in quick succession, and in all these the regiment had part and sustained well the reputation which the veterans had acquired. It was mustered out at Washington on the 28th of June, 1865.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Companies F and G were recruited in Allegheny county in February and March, 1865, and were assigned to the regiment in the latter month, after the veterans and recruits had been consolidated and reorganized. It participated in the campaign of 1865, and on the 2d of April had part in a charge on the works before Petersburg, losing thirty-three killed and wounded. On the 6th

it was engaged at Sailor's creek, where it had one man wounded. It was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., on the 29th of June.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

Companies A, E, G and I of this regiment were raised, wholly or in part, in Allegheny county. On the 27th of February, 1862, the regiment went to Washington. A month later it went by transports to the peninsula, and on the 16th of April went to the front. After spending some time building corduroy roads at Yorktown, it went forward with the army, and was first engaged on the 5th of May, at Williamsburg, and was next engaged on the 31st of May, at Fair Oaks.

After the close of the peninsular campaign the regiment was engaged mostly in fatigue duty and reconnoissances till December, when it went to New Berne, N. C., and on the 14th engaged the enemy at the Neuse river. It was again engaged at Goldsboro on the 17th, and afterward went into winter quarters near New Berne.

During the year 1863 and the spring of 1864 the regiment was engaged in fatigue duty, and in scouring the country in various directions, without any severe engagements.

April 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1864, a severe battle was fought at Plymouth, in which this regiment lost five killed, twenty-four wounded and two missing, and the rest were made prisoners. They were marched to Tarboro, and thence taken by rail to Andersonville, Ga., where the enlisted men were kept till the latter part of the summer. A part were sent to Millen and a few to Savannah. They were exchanged at Wilmington in the spring of 1865. Nearly one-half died before the time of release. The officers were sent, successively, to Savannah, Charleston and Charlotte. Many escaped, some were recaptured, and those retained were exchanged in March, 1865.

Those who were absent on leave or sick at the time of the battle were formed into a detachment, and received some recruits. They were mustered out on the 25th of June, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

Col. Thomas A. Rowley, who commanded the Thirteenth, commenced recruiting a three-years regiment at Pittsburgh as soon as the Thirteenth was mustered out, which was on the 6th of August, 1861. So rapidly were the ranks filled that five companies departed for Washington on the 21st of the same month. Seven other companies soon followed, all recruited in Allegheny county except Company H, which was partly raised in Butler. The field officers were Thomas A. Rowley, colonel; Joseph M. Kinkead, lieutenant-colonel, and John Poland, major. The regiment was drilled at Washington till March 26, 1862, when it embarked for the peninsula. During the siege at Yorktown it was at Warwick Court House. On the 5th of May it was engaged

in the battle of Williamsburg, losing three killed and thirty-eight wounded. It went forward, and on the 30th of May was engaged at Fair Oaks, losing thirteen killed and forty-eight, among whom was Col. Rowley, wounded. It was for a time at Seven Pines, doing guard and picket duty, and next met the enemy at Malvern Hill, where it lost ten killed and thirty-seven wounded. Among the killed was Maj. Poland.

On its return from the peninsula the regiment met the forces retreating from the second Bull run field, and aided in checking the pursuing enemy. At Chantilly it acted as support to the batteries, and was not actively engaged. At the battle of Antietam it was held in reserve. It was also in reserve at the battle of Fredericksburg, but was under artillery fire.

On the 27th of April, 1863, the regiment left its winter quarters for the Chancellorsville campaign. Col. Rowley had been made a brigadier-general, Lieut.-Col. Kinkead had become colonel, Maj. John W. Patterson had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Adjt. Joseph Browne to major. On the 3d of May it was furiously engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, and behaved with great gallantry. Its loss was twelve killed, fifty-five wounded and one hundred missing. Col. Kinkead soon afterward resigned. Lieut.-Col. Patterson was appointed colonel, Capt. William McIlwaine lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Thomas McLaughlin major in place of Maj. Browne, who resigned.

Early in June the regiment left its camp near Falmouth, and moved to meet the enemy, who was making his way northward. It reached the battle-field of Gettysburg, and was engaged in the action, but without severe loss. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy, took part in the action at Rappahannock Station, and finally went into winter quarters near Brandy Station. Here nearly all the regiment re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough.

On the 4th of May, 1864, it left its camp, and on the 5th became engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. In the fighting of this day it lost sixteen killed and one hundred and twelve wounded. Col. Patterson was among the killed. On the 6th it was again engaged, but with smaller loss. At Spottsylvania fighting was renewed, and continued for nearly a week. At Cold Harbor the regiment was severely engaged on the 3d and 5th of June, losing thirty-nine wounded, among them Lieut.-Col. McIlwaine, mortally.

On the 15th of June it crossed the James and entered on the siege of Petersburg. On the 9th of July it was ordered to Washington to aid in repelling the invasion through Maryland. It joined in the pursuit of the retreating foe, and during two months was almost constantly on the march. On the 19th of September it crossed the Opequan with Gen. Sheridan, and was engaged in the battle of Winchester, in which it lost five killed and twenty-three wounded. Again, at Fisher's Hill, the loss of the regiment was thirty-one wounded and three missing. On the 19th of October, at Cedar creek, on the occasion of Sheridan's famous ride, it lost seven killed and fifty-eight wounded.

In December the regiment returned to the intrenchments before Petersburg. On the 25th of March, 1865, it was engaged in a fruitless advance on the enemy's works. On the 2d of April it joined in the last race with the enemy. A sharp fight occurred at Sailor's creek on the 6th, and on the 9th Lee surrendered at Appomattox. After a move toward Danville the regiment returned to the vicinity of Washington, where, on the 28th of June, it was mustered out of service.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT.

Company C and parts of companies F, I and K in this regiment were from Allegheny county. In the latter part of February, 1862, it went to Washington, and soon afterward to the peninsula. It participated in the siege of Yorktown, and was engaged in the battle of Williamsburg. On the 31st of May it was in the battle of Fair Oaks, losing eighty-four killed and wounded. During a month after this battle it worked on fortifications at White Oak swamp, suffering greatly from sickness.

After the close of the peninsular campaign the regiment went to Suffolk, and thence, early in December, to New Berne, N. C. Thence it went on an expedition to Kingston, where it was in action and achieved a brilliant success. It returned to New Berne, and during the spring made frequent expeditions into the surrounding country. In April it removed to Plymouth. On the 20th of that month a severe battle was fought at that place, and the regiment was captured. The men were sent to Andersonville, where one hundred and thirty-two died. The officers were taken to Macon, Ga., and those of the highest grade were taken thence to Charleston, where they were placed under the fire of the union guns that were bombarding the city.

At the time of the capture one company was at Roanoke island, and some men were absent in hospitals and on furlough, and these continued as the One Hundred and Third regiment. They were mustered out at New Berne on the 25th of June, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

Company D of this regiment was recruited partly in Allegheny county. It went to Washington in October, 1861, drilled during the winter of 1861–62, and on the 17th of March went by transport to Fortress Monroe. It was at the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg. At Fair Oaks, on the 31st of May, it fought desperately, losing forty-one killed, one hundred and fifty wounded and seventeen missing. In the battle at Charles City cross roads, on the 30th of June, it was sharply engaged, losing, in killed and wounded, fifty-six. At Malvern Hill it was under artillery fire, but not closely engaged.

After the close of the peninsular campaign the regiment was sent to guard the railroad between Manassas and Warrenton Junction, where two companies were captured and paroled. At the second battle of Bull run it lost thirteen killed and forty-one wounded. After the close of Pope's campaign it was

ordered into the defenses of Washington, and remained till after the battle of Antietam. It went with the army to Falmouth, and on the 13th and 14th of December it was under a severe artillery fire at Fredericksburg, losing thirteen wounded, two mortally.

From the 3d to the 5th of May, 1863, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, and its losses aggregated seventy-seven out of a force of three hundred and forty-seven. On the 11th of June it moved northward, and reached the field of Gettysburg on the 1st of July. In that battle it lost an aggregate of one hundred and sixty-eight, more than half its entire strength. During the remainder of the summer it was moving in different directions, and was in action at Auburn, Kelley's Ford and Locust Grove. It went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, and here nearly the entire strength of the regiment re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough.

From the opening of the campaign in the spring of 1864 till the 23d of May the regiment was constantly on the move, and was almost every day engaged. About the middle of June it crossed the James and went on duty in front of Petersburg. From that time till winter it was actively engaged in operations in that vicinity, and was frequently in more or less severe battles. In December it went into winter quarters, and was engaged in drill and fatigue duty.

Late in March, 1865, it resumed active operations, and continued till the surrender on the 9th of April. Its last fight was at Sailor's creek on the 6th. It participated in the grand review at the capital, and on the 11th of July it was mustered out of service. "At the final muster-out not a single officer, and but a handful of the men who originally marched with the regiment, remained."

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment had one company from Allegheny county. Its organization was completed in August, 1862. In September it was sent to guard the line of the Potomac, and to scout in Loudoun and Jefferson counties. In February, 1863, it went to Winchester, and was employed in severe guard and scout duty. The country was infested with bands of rebel cavalry, and the Thirteenth was engaged in picket, scout, patrol and escort duties, and in reconnoissances and many skirmishes. On the 12th of June the Thirteenth went on a reconnoissance up the Shenandoah valley, on the Strasburg road. A heavy force of hostile cavalry was found and attacked near Middletown. The regiment was actively engaged during the two following days, and covered the retreat of the retiring column. It was not in the battle of Gettysburg, but scouted through the country, and on the 12th of October was engaged in a sharp cavalry fight near Sulphur Springs, losing many prisoners.

During the winter of 1863–64 the regiment was assigned to duty on the Orange & Alexandria railroad, and in January went on a reconnoissance, in which it suffered severely from the cold.

In the Wilderness campaign it participated in the severe fighting from the 3d to the 11th of May, and in the operations at Spottsylvania. In the latter part of May it went on Sheridan's cavalry raid toward Richmond, and was heavily engaged at Hawe's Shop on the 28th, losing ten killed and thirty-five wounded and missing. Soon afterward another raid was made toward Lynchburg.

In the latter part of June it went with Sheridan on an expedition to the James. In this campaign much severe fighting was done, and a detachment with a herd of cattle was captured. On the 29th of September the regiment fought at Wyatt's farm, on the 22d of October at Boydton plank-road; and on the 8th and 9th of December at Hatcher's run.

Early in February, 1865, it went on an expedition to Gravelly run, Dinwiddie Court House and Dabney's Mills, at which last place a severe fight took place. About the middle of the same month it went to Wilmington, N. C., and marched thence to open communication with Gen. Sherman, who was met on the 13th of March at Fayetteville.

After the surrender of Johnston the regiment was engaged for a time in clearing the country of irregular bands that were plundering the inhabitants. In July it returned to Philadelphia, and on the 27th of that month was discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

A call was made by the president on the 1st of July, 1862, for volunteers to serve nine months, and the One Hundred and Twenty-first was raised under this call. The regiment was full in less than a month from the time recruiting commenced. The field officers were: Rev. John B. Clark, colonel; Frederick Gast, lieutenant-colonel, and Hugh Danver, major. Two of the companies were recruited in Tarentum, the others in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

It proceeded at once to Washington, and on the 29th of August it was placed on picket between Washington and the Bull run battle-ground. On the 14th of September it started on the march through Maryland, arriving at Frederick on the 16th, and at the Antietam battle-ground on the 18th, too late for the battle. It crossed the Potomac and marched to Warrenton, then to a point on Potomac creek four miles from Fredericksburg. On the 13th of December it was engaged in the battle at that place, with a loss of twenty-one killed and one hundred and thirty-one wounded. It returned to its old camp, and in January, 1863, moved to a camp nearer Falmouth. On the 28th of May it marched toward Chancellorsville. It did good service at the battle there, though it was not actively engaged. Its casualties were seven wounded by the explosion of a shell and five taken prisoners. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on the 13th of May, 1863, and returned in a body to Pittsburgh, where it was disbanded.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Companies E, F, G and H of this, which was a nine-months regiment, were



Joseph R Brundt

recruited in Allegheny county. Its organization was effected on the 20th of August, 1862, by the choice of Thomas M. Bayne, colonel; Isaac Wright, lieutenant-colonel, and Charles Ryan, of Tioga county, major. It went to Washington on the 29th of August, and for a time was posted in detachments along the defenses of the city. On the 29th of September it went to Frederick, Md., and two weeks later to Sharpsburg. It was afterward encamped at Warrenton, Brooks' Station, White Oak Church, and finally near Falmouth. It was engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg, losing in killed, wounded and missing one hundred and forty.

It returned to its camp near Falmouth, and remained engaged in the usual routine of camp and picket duty till the 28th of April, 1863, when it moved toward the Chancellorsville field. On the 30th it was under the fire of rebel artillery, and several of the men were killed and wounded. Although it participated in the subsequent operations of the battle, it was not actually engaged. On the 5th it returned to its camp. At the conclusion of its term of service it returned to Harrisburg, where, on the 29th of May, 1863, it was mustered out.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, which had Companies D, G, I and K from Allegheny county, was organized on the 1st of September, 1862, and immediately went to the front. It reached Washington on the 3d, and was sent directly to the Bull run battle-field, where, during three days, it was employed in burying the dead of that battle. It then followed the army, which it overtook on the 17th at the Antietam battle-field, but it was not engaged. In the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, it was not engaged, but was under a heavy artillery fire, and had thirteen wounded. In the battle of Chancellorsville it was desperately engaged, losing in killed, wounded and missing one hundred and twenty-three. When the battle of Gettysburg opened it was thirty miles away, but it hastened forward, and was engaged, though with but small loss. It participated in the campaign which followed, and had part in the affair at Rappahannock Station. After much marching it went into winter quarters at Harper's Ferry. In March, 1864, it went to Brandy Station, and in May, with recruited ranks, it entered on the Wilderness campaign. In the fighting there it lost, in killed and wounded, one hundred and thirty-six, including nearly every commissioned officer. It bore its part in the operations about Spottsylvania Court House, being almost constantly under fire. It was lightly engaged at North Anna, but at Cold Harbor it had a bloody fight. It went to the front of Petersburg on the 15th of June, and was engaged in operations there till the 9th of July, when it went to Washington to aid in repelling the invasion through Maryland. It bore an honorable part in this campaign, attesting its bravery by severe losses on every field.

On the 1st of December it returned to the front of Petersburg, where it remained in comparative quiet during the winter. It was engaged in an assault

on the enemy's works in March, 1865, and in the successful assault on Petersburg on the 2d of April. It was in the final race, and after the surrender was sent to North Carolina to the support of Gen. Sherman. After the surrender of Johnston it returned by way of Richmond to Washington, where, on the 21st of June, 1865, it was mustered out of service.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Of the ten companies composing this regiment eight were from Allegheny county. On the 4th of September, 1862, it went to Washington, and was at once placed in the defenses of that city. Soon afterward it went forward to the field of Antietam, where it arrived too late to have part in the battle. It first met the enemy at Fredericksburg, where it displayed great bravery, and a bayonet charge made by it with other troops was repelled with terrible slaughter.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, early in May, 1863, the regiment supported batteries, and was not heavily engaged. The enemy was next met at Gettysburg, where the regiment was heavily engaged on the 2d of July. In the campaign that followed the pursuit of Lee the regiment was engaged at Rappahannock Station, Mine Run and other minor skirmishes, displaying its wonted gallantry. During the winter of 1863–64 it was on guard duty along the Orange & Alexandria railroad.

On the 5th and 6th of May, 1864, it was engaged at the Wilderness, and in the operations near Spottsylvania it sustained its well-merited good reputation, and suffered severe losses. It fought again at North Anna and in the bloody battles of Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor.

On the 15th of June it crossed the James, and on the 16th was engaged in an assault on the enemy. On the 18th it participated in a charge which rescued a portion of the Suffolk & Petersburg railroad from the enemy. On the 18th of August it joined in a descent on the Weldon railroad. On the 18th of September it had a sharp fight at Peebles' farm, and it was warmly engaged in the battle of Hatcher's run. It also did excellent service at the battle of Dabney's Mills.

On the 29th of March, 1865, the regiment started on its last campaign. At Quaker road it routed the enemy and captured some prisoners. In the course of its march it fought, and fought well, at Gravelly run, Five Forks and Sailor's creek. At Appomattox Court House it was about to attack the main line when a white flag was displayed and the intelligence of the surrender was received. It returned to Washington, and on the 2d of June was mustered out of service.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This was a "hundred-days" regiment, raised under a call of Gov. Curtin, in July, 1864, to meet an emergency which had arisen. It was organized July 19th, by the choice of John B. Clark, colonel; James W. Ballentine,

lieutenant-colonel, and Horatio K. Tyler, major. Soon after its organization it went to Baltimore, where it was drilled during two weeks. On the 10th of August one company was sent to Wilmington, Del., and the others were stationed as guards along the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, with headquarters at Havre de Grace. Soon afterward four companies were withdrawn from the railroad and placed at Wilmington, under Col. Clark, commandant of that district. This distribution of the regiment was not changed until the close of its term of service. It was mustered out at Pittsburgh on the 9th of November.

TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT, FIFTH ARTILLERY.

A large portion of the men in this regiment were recruited in Allegheny county. Its organization was completed on the 10th of September, 1864, and soon afterward it went to Washington. It was posted along the line of the Manassas Gap railroad for the protection of construction trains on that road. In December the cavalry and artillery of Mosby appeared on the line of the road, and skirmishing, with some severe fighting, followed. Mosby retired to the mountains, and afterward a detachment of the regiment, with a squadron of cavalry, moved by night into the mountains and captured his artillery and some prisoners.

After the battle of Cedar creek the regiment returned to the forts north of Washington. A few days later it returned to Virginia, and was posted in battalions at different points, where it was engaged during the winter of 1864–65 in building stockades and blockhouses and drilling. "Expeditions were also sent out, in the spring of 1865, to the Bull run battle-ground, where burying parties were employed in burying the dead of the second Bull run battle, whose bodies had lain uncared for since the date of the battle. Nearly two thousand were buried, and monuments erected over their graves." The regiment was mustered out at Pittsburgh on the 30th of June, 1865.

INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

Battery C, Thompson's.—This was recruited at Pittsburgh for three years, and was organized November 6, 1861. It was engaged at the sanguinary battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August; at Robinson's river, on the 12th; at Rappahannock bridge, on the 21st and 22d; at Thoroughfare Gap; at Bull run (second), August 30th; at Chantilly, September 1st; at South Mountain, September 14th; at Antietam, September 17th; at Fredericksburg, December 13th; at Chancellorsville, early in May, 1863; at Gettysburg, July 2d and 3d; at Mitchell's ford, October 15th; at Mine Run, November 27th, and at Morton's ford, February 6, 1864. Hampton's battery (F) was consolidated with it in May, 1863.

The organization was renewed in the spring of 1864, and during the

remainder of its term of service it was retained in the defenses of Washington. It was mustered out at Pittsburgh June 30, 1865.

Battery E, Knap's.—This battery was recruited in 1861, at Pittsburgh. It was first attached to the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. It was in Washington till the 24th of November. It passed the winter of 1861–62 near Harper's Ferry, occasionally taking part in a skirmish. It was in the campaign through the Shenandoah valley in 1862, and lost its guns, which were afterward recovered. It was heavily engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and in skirmishes during Pope's retreat. It fought at Antietam, at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg.

In the autumn of 1863 it went to the Army of the Cumberland. It fought at Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. In January, 1864, a majority of the men re-enlisted and had a veteran forlough. They returned with ranks recruited, and participated in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, constantly at the post of duty, and frequently called to fierce fighting. It accompanied Gen. Sherman's army on its march to the sea, meeting with only inconsiderable losses. It marched northward through the Carolinas, halting at Raleigh, then proceeded to Washington. Early in June, 1865, it went to Pittsburgh, where, on the 14th, it was mustered out.

Battery F, Hampton's.—This, which was recruited at Pittsburgh, was organized in October, 1861, and soon joined the forces on the Upper Potomac. It was in action at Dam No. 5 on the 18th of December, and at Hancock, Md., on the 4th, 5th and 6th of January, 1862. It was engaged at Cross Keys on the 20th of April, at Middletown on the 24th, and at Winchester on the 25th. It also fought at Freeman's ford on the 22d of August, at White Sulphur Springs on the 23d and 24th, at Waterloo on the 25th, at Bull run on the 29th and 30th, at Chantilly on the 1st of September, at Falls Church on the 2d, at South Mountain on the 14th, and at Antietam on the 16th and 17th. It was in the affairs at Charlestown November 9th, and at Winchester December 2d. It passed the winter of 1862–63 between Fairfax and Acquia creek.

On the 1st, 2d and 3d of May it fought bravely at Chancellorsville, and Capt. Hampton was killed. It was then consolidated with Battery C, Capt. Thompson. Its subsequent actions were at Gettysburg, Blackburn's ford, Mine Run and White Hall Church.

In February, 1864, it was engaged at Morton's ford. In May it went to Washington, and was placed in the defenses of that city. In July it went to Harper's Ferry and encamped on Maryland Heights, where it subsequently went into winter quarters. Here the original members, except veterans, were mustered out. About the middle of April, 1865, the veterans and recruits returned to duty in the defenses of Washington, and on the 26th of June they also were mustered out.

Battery G, Young's.—This battery was organized on the 21st of August, 1862, and was principally recruited in Allegheny county. Soon after its

organization it was ordered to Fort Delaware, where it remained during its entire term of service. It was mustered out on the 18th of June, 1865.

The men composing this battery were mostly young and of more than ordinary education and ability, and many were detailed or sent away on special duty, and many became officers in other organizations.

Battery H.—This, which was recruited in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, was organized on the 30th day of September, 1862. It was at once sent to Hagerstown, Md., where it arrived soon after the battle of Antietam. In December it was ordered to Camp Barry, in the District of Columbia, where it remained through the winter. It then went to Alexandria, and during nearly two years was engaged in provost duty and in operating against the forces of Stuart and Mosby. It returned to Camp Barry in January, 1865, and early in June it went to Pittsburgh, where it was mustered out on the 18th of that month.

CHAPTER XIII.

POLITICS.

EARLY ELECTIONS—GALLATIN AND BRACKENRIDGE—PARTY POLITICS—VOLUNTEER CANDIDATES—THE JONES AND POSTLETHWAITE CONTEST—THE SLAVERY QUESTION—THE ANTI-MASONIC PARTY—ELECTION RETURNS.

AS Allegheny county was formed out of Westmoreland in 1788, it is natural to conclude that the prevailing tone in the politics of the new county would be democratic. The *Gazette*, the only paper published here for some years, was mildly federal in tone, and the only elective offices to be filled were those of representatives in the state legislature and in congress and those of sheriff, commissioner and coroner. There were no conventions to nominate candidates for office in those days. The candidates for sheriff and coroner were all volunteers, and the most popular man won the office. Each voter voted for two of the candidates, and the governor appointed one of the two highest. The choice, presumably, fell upon the man best known to the voters. The same rule applied to the choice of legislators, except that the voter could not vote for both his first and second choice. The aspirants for legislative honors announced themselves, and depended, mainly, for election upon the knowledge the people had of them. As the voters were not numerous then, they were very apt to know all the men likely to offer themselves as candidates. For the first seven congresses this county was in the same district with Washington. For the IVth, Vth, VIth and VIIth congresses, strange as it may seem, the choice for each congress fell upon Albert Gallatin, a resident of Fayette county, and an active democrat. The fact that he did not live in the district

does not seem to have been taken into consideration. Judge Brackenridge, a resident of Allegheny, offered himself as a candidate in 1794, against Gallatin, but was beaten; Gallatin, being the abler man of the two, had made a greater impression, by his sympathy with the whisky insurrectionists in their opposition to the whisky excise tax, and the voters chose him, although living outside of the district, because they had more confidence in his ability to serve them.

But the line seems to have been less tightly drawn on members of the legislature. One of the Nevilles was chosen to the legislature from this county in the year before the whisky insurrection, and he was as noted a federalist as Gallatin was a democrat. The consideration in the choice of a legislator was purely personal. The voters chose the man they knew best, without regard to politics. But in the congressional fight the line was strictly drawn between Hamilton's financial policy and Gallatin's. The former was in favor of a whisky excise tax, and the latter opposed to it. Brackenridge, too, was opposed to it, but not with the steady determination of Gallatin. Hence the whisky distillers of Washington and Allegheny naturally "froze" to Gallatin, and nearly every farmer in both counties was a distiller on a small scale.

The first election return for this county, that we can find, is for 1790, and is as follows. On the paper before us the returns are not given by districts; only the totals are given. The county, be it remembered, at this time comprised all the territory west and north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, besides what is now contained in Allegheny county. There were polls at Beaver, Butler, Franklin, Mercer, Meadville, Erie and Freeport, yet, covering all this territory, there were but 701 votes cast in all. After the "Indian country," as it was then called, was thrown open to settlement, settlers crowded in rapidly; but it is apparent that they were not yet numerous in 1790, or took but little interest in the election. Both causes operated to make the vote small:

Return of the annual election for the county of Allegany,* in the state of Pennsylvania, held the second Tuesday of October, 1790: Assembly—John Neville, 701; sheriff—James Morrison, 701; William Wilson, 462; coroner—David Watson, 682; William Elliott, 588; commissioner—George Wallace, 467; George McCully, 193.

The next return we have is for 1798, when there was an exciting contest for sheriff, more exciting, probably, after the election than before it. The papers filed in the secretary's office at Harrisburg give the vote only for the two highest candidates for sheriff, Jones and Postlethwaite; but the protest of Postlethwaite's friends says that Jones polled only one-fourth of the total poll, from which it is inferable that a host of volunteer candidates divided about 1,800 votes among themselves, no one of them approaching the total of either Jones or Postlethwaite. As each voter voted for two candidates, the total poll would

*The name of the county is spelled thus in the return, and in a few other official papers, but the common orthography was "Allegheny." Those who spelled by sound wrote "Allegany;" those who spelled after the educated fashion wrote "Allegheny." The nearest to the correct form would be "Alleghany."

be about 3,600 votes. From the rapid settlement of the "Indian country" there was a great clashing as to land titles, and a legal conflict between the great land companies and the squatters or settlers. As the sheriff chose the jurors, and the jurors tried the land cases, the land question would unavoidably run into the election for sheriff. Jones appears to have had the settlers on his side, and Postlethwaite to have been backed by the land companies. Ephraim Jones appears to have been the man from whom O'Hara bought the site for the first glasshouse, just below the present southern terminus of the Point bridge. He was the father of Thomas Jones, Sr., who ran the ferry to Liberty street so long, and this Thomas Jones, Sr., was the father of Ephraim Jones, who also ran (and was beaten) for sheriff in 1855, and of Thomas Jones, Jr., the pilot, who was the first one to start the shipment of coal by river to the lower ports. Postlethwaite, it is inferred by letters filed in his favor with the governor, was a Carlisle man, and probably returned there, as we never hear of him afterward. When the return judges of this election met to foot up the returns it was found that three districts made return of the votes in figures, and not in words. By throwing these out, Postlethwaite would be elected; by counting them, Jones would be elected. The judges would not decide, but made a special return, as follows:

We, the judges of the general annual election held for the county of Allegheny, within the several districts thereof, on the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1798, having met at the courthouse of the said county agreeably to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided, and having added together the number of votes which appear to have been given to the different persons in the said respective districts, do certify that Ephraim Jones and Joseph R. Postlethwaite are duly elected to represent the freemen of the said county of Allegheny as sheriffs, the said Ephraim Jones having six hundred and eighty-four votes returned to us in writing and two hundred and thirty-three in figures only, and the said Joseph R. Postlethwaite having eight hundred and eight votes returned to us in writing and sixty-four in figures only. In testimony whereof we have set our hands and seals, at Pittsburgh, this 13th day of October, 1798.

John Cunningham, John Henry, Robert Vance, James McDermott, John Joice, No. 1, Pittsburgh district; Moses Devore, No. 2, Elizabeth district; Thomas McKee, No. 3, Plum and Versailles district; Samuel Willson, No. 4, Moon district; John McLure, No. 5, Mifflin and St. Clair district; Ephraim Herriott, No. 6, Fayette district; John Power, No. 7, Mead's (Crawford county) district; Anth. Satterman, No. 8, Erie district; Henry Keener, No. 9, Franklin district; J. Coulter, No. 10, Beaver district; James Clark, No. 11, Freeport district.

Postlethwaite's friends, with that facility for using merely technical faults in election returns as a reason for their rejection and exclusion which has always been resorted to in such cases, contended that these returns in figures were illegal, as the election law required returns to be in *words*, and that they should therefore be excluded from the count; while Jones' friends held that the error was merely technical, and did not vitiate the return. They filed the following, from the return judge of Moon district, to show that, in using figures, the election-officers followed the form prevalent for many years:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.

Personally appeared before me, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Allegheny and state of Pennsylvania, Samuel Willson, one of the judges for the Third district, Moon township (the other judge, John Tod, not coming forward), at an election held at that place on the 9th day of October, 1798, and being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that he had known it to be the custom of several districts heretofore to send the returns in figures. The said Samuel Willson had been a judge for several years, and that it was entirely owing to their ignorance that the return was not made in writing. And further, that if there should be any dispute with respect to the legality of the votes, they have deposited their boxes with a justice of the peace, to be had recourse to when required. And further deponent says not.

SAMUEL WILLSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th October, 1798.

GEORGE NOTTINGHAM.

The return judges, it will be seen, refused to decide the question, and made a *special* return of the facts to the governor, with whom, under any circumstances, the final decision lay. This transferred the fight to Harrisburg. Thomas Collins, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Population Company, wrote to the company that Jones was "of depraved mind and manners, grossly ignorant, insolent, prejudiced, mean, intemperate, and, I believe, dishonest, and altogether unfit for the office of sheriff," and he urges upon the company that Jones was hostile to it, and would side with squatters against the company. In support of this last allegation the following affidavit was submitted:

Personally came before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Allegheny, James Fulton, who, being sworn agreeable to law, deposeth and saith that on the first day of August last, he being at the house of William Brown, for the purpose of choosing officers of the battalion, a certain Ephraim Jones mentioned to him that he was a candidate for the sheriff's office, and hoped the said Fulton would give him his interest for, as there was a candidate in town, and if they would succeed they would choose juries to suit the land-jobbers, and if he, the said Jones, should succeed he would choose juries from the country, or west side of the Allegheny river, to suit the actual settlers, as he, the said Jones, was no friend to the land-jobbers. And further this deponent saith not.

JAMES FULTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1798.

SAMUEL A. RIPPEY.

The friends of Postlethwaite also filed the following with the governor:

To His Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, Esquire, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of Allegheny county, respectfully showeth:

That Joseph R. Postlethwaite and Ephraim Jones are on the return for sheriff for Allegheny county for the ensuing three years; that the former is the highest by a majority of about one hundred and twenty votes, agreeably to the returns of all the districts of this county except three, which were in figures only, and not in writing as the act of assembly directs, but which, if admitted as legal returns, will give a balance in favor of Ephraim Jones of about forty votes; and that the judges deputed from the different districts, not having agreed on accepting or rejecting such returns, have made a special return, stating the facts, to be submitted to your excellency for your determination.

It being of the utmost consequence to your memorialists, in common with their fellow-citizens of Allegheny county, that the office of sheriff be filled by one in whose upright



Your old friend
Josiah Quincy

principles, fair character, firmness of mind and respect for order and legal authority just confidence may be placed, with a knowledge of your constitutional power they (your memorialists) respectfully submit a few facts and observations on this important subject.

Joseph R. Postlethwaite is of unblemished reputation, and possesses a knowledge of business which renders him highly deserving of the appointment; and we are convinced he will discharge the duties of the office with ability and integrity and to the general satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. From our knowledge of Ephraim Jones, we are unable to vouch for even his honesty, and believe him vindictive, oppressive, quarrelsome and a contemner of the constituted authorities, as appears by the records of the courts of this county. And further, exclusive of the objections to his appointment arising from his principles, general conduct and character, we represent to your excellency that he has not but about one-fourth part of the votes received, and that a very great proportion of those were obtained (particularly in the districts of Meadville and Beaver) by promises on his part to settlers on land claiming adversely to warrants under the act of assembly of 3d April, 1792, to summon juries opposed to office-titles and previously determined in favor of the claims of the settlers.

Anxious for the preservation of the trial by jury in its genuine purity, and dreading consequences (too evident to need comment) from the appointment to the office of sheriff of a man shackled with previous engagements to act wrongly in office, in aid of popular prejudice already of alarming predominancy, and threatening in this county, as in Wyoming, systematic opposition to legal principles and adjudications, we confidently trust and pray your excellency will commission Joseph R. Postlethwaite.

George Wallace, John McDowell, Jno. Gibson, Ebenezer Denny, James Brison, Nathaniel Bedford, James G. Heron, John Wilkins, John Woods, George Stevenson, Steel Semple, Thomas Collins, H. Morrison, John Irwin.

October 15, 1798.

This was followed by the following, from the friends of Jones:

His Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

We, the undersigned, being well acquainted with the character of Ephraim Jones, resident of this county for many years, who by industry hath acquired a valuable property, and who hath lately canvassed for the sheriff's office in the county of Allegheny and state of Pennsylvania, and obtained a majority of forty-five votes in said county, do recommend him to your notice as a proper person to be commissioned and appointed to the office of sheriff, deeming him well qualified to discharge the duties appertaining to that office in this county. We are induced to make this representation, as we understood an exception is about to be taken against his being commissioned, because two or three of the districts have been returned in figures (as hath hitherto been usual in those districts), and because we think that the ignorance or negligence of the judge of a particular district ought not to operate against the reception of the suffrages of the people.

A. Kirkpatrick, A. Richardson, John Nevill, Abner Barker, Isaac Craig, Jesse Barker, Samuel S. Mahon, John Johnston, A. Tannehill, John Hannah, Presley Nevill. Samuel Ewalt, Samuel Creigh.

And this was supplemented by the following letter from Brackenridge:

PITTSBURGH, October 16, 1798.

SIR—The election in this county has gone in favor of the republican or democratic interest at all points and in almost all particulars.

In the county of Allegheny a dispute arose among the judges, from one or two of the district returns being in figures, and not in letters at length as the law directs. This did not affect the election of any officers but that of the sheriff. Being consulted, I advised a *special* return, or a statement of the fact, according to the truth of it.

At the request of the party who bears this I further give my opinion, that the law in this case is directory, the object being to secure from alteration, but the return in figures does not vitiate. As in the case of the law for the abolition of slavery, where it is made a requisite that in recording the age, township, occupation of the owner, etc., be specified, yet the omission is held not to be fatal, the object being to establish the identity, and when that is rendered certain, by any requisite, the existence of the whole is not essential.

In this case the commissioning either on the return is within the direction of the governor; he will doubtless pay the same respect to figures as he would to letters, where there is no suspicion of alteration.

The bearer, in whose favor I give my opinion, was with me in the late election; I am therefore the more disposed to wish him success in obtaining his commission. You will oblige me in rendering him any service with the governor that may be judged expedient. If it is any object with you to have an interest in this county at the ensuing election for governor, it is of moment that he be commissioned.

You will appreciate the value of this hint, and take measures accordingly.

You may have heard the rumor of the opposition to John Woods as a candidate for congress. The part taken by me has involved me in a quarrel with Judge Addison and others; but after a severe battle they have been all routed, horse, foot and dragoons. John Woods could not have gone to the [state] senate without my acquiescence, and I was struck with his audacity and that of his connection in attempting anything else, until the period for which he was elected had expired.

If the chief justice [Thomas McKean] is offered for governor at the next election you may be assured I shall take an avowed and decided part in his favor, and one decided man that can write and speak both is worth a thousand.

But this is running into what does not immediately relate to my object, and so I have done. I am, sir, with respect,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

To Alexander J. Dallas, H. H. Brackenridge.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Philadelphia.

And the governor ended it all by this significant addendum:

Let a commission issue in favor of Mr. Jones as sheriff of Allegheny county, he being the highest in vote upon the return. Thomas Mifflin.
29th October, 1798.

The facts in the case are given at some length, to show that there were "tempests in a teapot," politically, then as well as now, and that the same political methods prevailed in those days as in these. The letter of Brackenridge is as adroit a use of political "influence" as the latter days can furnish. It undoubtedly settled Mr. Postlethwaite's "hash."

The returns of the election for 1799 show that for representative at Harrisburg James Sample had 1,837 votes and Dunning McNair 1,582, and that for governor James Ross, of Pittsburgh, had 2,106 and Thomas McKean 976. Brackenridge's offer of his great power in politics to McKean, in his letter to Dallas, shows that while the spirit was willing the flesh was weak. As showing the *personnel* of the election boards and the location of the election districts, we append the signatures to the returns of 1799:

William Earl, First district, Pittsburgh; Richard McClure, Second district, Elizabeth; Thomas McKee, Third district, Plum and Versailles; John Taylor,

Fourth district, Moon; John Kinkead, Fifth district, Mifflin and St. Clair; George Dickson, Sixth district, Fayette; Edward Work, Seventh district, Mead (Crawford county); Robert McNair, Eighth district, Erie; James McClaran, Ninth district, Franklin (Venango); David Watson, Tenth district, Beaver; James Clark, Eleventh district, Freeport (Armstrong); David Kerr, Twelfth district, Middlesex (Mercer); Timothy Tuttle, Thirteenth district, Greenfield (Mercer); Jabez Colt, Fourteenth district, Conneaut (Erie county); William Hays, Fifteenth district, Springfield (Erie county); Jacob Connack, Sixteenth district, Waterford (Erie county); Samuel McCray, Seventeenth district, Oil Creek (Warren); James Elder, Eighteenth district, Slippery Rock (Butler); T. McMillan, Nineteenth district, North Beaver.

In 1800 the "Indian country" was formed into separate counties, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Armstrong, Venango, Warren, Crawford and Erie being all formed in that year. The return above given was therefore the last in which Allegheny included all these other counties. In 1804 the vote of Allegheny for electors was 526, but there was no opposition. In 1805 there appeared to have been a lively skirmish.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1805.

	Thomas McKean.	Simon Snyder.
Pittsburgh	210	125
Plum	22	65
McKeesport	83	22
Elizabethtown	132	39
Mifflin	85	98
Fayette	106	93
Moon	63	65
Ohio	14	50
Robinson	35	54
Pine	46	92
Deer	55	17
Pitt	144	77
St. Clair	130	114
	1,125	911

RETURN OF THE ELECTION OF SHERIFF IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, WILLIAM WOODS, APPOINTED AND COMMISSIONED OCTOBER 27, 1807.

A return of the general election held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, from the several districts within the county of Allegheny, for sheriff of said county, made into the office of the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of said county, by the judges of the several districts.

DISTRICTS.	Wm. Woods.	Jas. Patterson.
Pittsburgh	250	134
Plum (John Little's)	18	46
Elizabethtown	64	63
Reedsburg (Mifflin)	43	131
Noblesburg (Noblestown, Fayette township)	52	31
Robinson (William Marks')	23	31
Ohio (John Moore's)	15	36
Moon (John Byers')	44	35
Pine (Baltzer Good's)	53	90
Deer (Thomas McConnell's)	22	7
Pitt (Thomas Wilson's)	130	62
St. Clair (Thomas McCully's)	48	83
[No return from McKeesport.]	762	749

Certified by Presley Neville, Clerk.

A return of the number of votes given for coroner at a general election held in and for the county of Allegheny on the second Tuesday in October, 1809: James Kerwin, 1,093; Joseph Curry, 1,274.

A general return of the votes given for a member of Congress in and for the congressional district composed of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Warren and Erie counties on Tuesday, the 9th of October, A. D. 1810.

COUNTIES.	Adamson Tannehill.	Abner Lacock.	Samuel Smith.
Allegheny	1,390	349	99
Beaver	246	735	3
Butler	193	347	...
Mercer	31	755	11
Venango and Warren	19	297	77
Crawford	484	192	...
Erie	92	222	136
	2,455	2,897	326

Vote for sheriff in Allegheny county, 1810: William Westhoff, 1,095; William Steel, 695; Thomas Jones, 290.

CORONER'S ELECTION, 1805.

	Wm. Porter.	Z. A. Tannehill.	Jas. Kerwin.	Jos. Curry.
Pittsburgh	281	275	125	120
Plum	32	32	60	60
McKeesport	68	59	32	20
Elizabethtown	92	92	57	58
Reedsburg (Mifflin)	41	42	82	85
Noblesburg (Fayette)	60	58	82	82
Moon	48	47	65	64
Ohio	11	10	35	35
Deer	31	31	41	41
Robinson	35	36	41	42
Pitt	167	145	65	64
St. Clair	58	57	91	138
Pine	77	76	84	82
	1,001	960	860	891

VOTE FOR SENATOR, 1805.

	Jas. Martin.	Sam'l Ewalt.	Thos. Morton.
Allegheny	1,000	996	40
Beaver	487	509	....
Butler	425	214	....
	1,912	1,719	40

RETURN OF ELECTION FOR REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COUNTIES OF ALLEGHENY, BEAVER AND BUTLER IN 1805.

COUNTIES.	Jacob Macklin.	Abner Lacock.	Frank McClure.	James Carothers.	John McBride.	Jacob Ferree.	George Robinson.
Allegheny	956	966	961	1,055	1,030	799	344
Beaver	472	466	475	520	507	200	328
Butler	422	396	389	215	218	70	164
	1,850	1,828	1,825	1,790	1,755	1,069	836

These returns show little, if any, tinge of party color. They all indicate a sparse population. Any one of the old four wards of Allegheny City could now poll more votes than the whole county did in the early part of the century. In 1836 the vote for Harrison for president was 3,622, and for Van Buren, 3,074; and in 1838 this vote had increased to 6,000 for Ritner to 4,500 for Potter. In 1832, for the first time, party lines began to appear. Wirt, the anti-masonic candidate for president, had a small majority in that year, and from that time to the present party lines have been pretty strictly drawn. Occasionally the democrats have carried the county, but as a general rule the county has been against the democracy since 1832, at first by a small and fluctuating majority, but gradually increasing until at present it is overwhelming. As far as it is possible to judge from tradition, the city and county both were democratic until about 1832. The whisky insurrection, which grew out of an economical question that appealed strongly to the selfish interests, showed nearly the entire people of the county to be upon the democratic side, because democrats like Gallatin, Findley and Brackenridge showed sympathy for them, while federalists like the Nevilles were on the side of the government in enforcing the excise law. Men like James Ross and Walter Forward could be elected to any office they were willing to stand for; but that was because they enjoyed the public confidence, and not because of their politics. James Ross, for instance, was president of the select council of the city from 1816 to 1832, although the select council was largely democratic during all that period. Politics, in fact, until the times of Jackson and the anti-masonic excitement, did not enter, to any appreciable extent, into the selection of men for public places. They were chosen for their personal rather than their political qualities; and it is safe to say that from the time of the expiration of the presidential term of the elder Adams, when the federal party came practically to an end, down to the advent of the junior Adams in 1824, and the contest with Jackson that followed, there

was really no such thing as politics, in city or county, in the selection of public officers. Voters took sides for and against a man according to their personal preferences. There was no political oratory to influence the public mind, nor a political convention to range men by their political convictions. It was the "era of good feeling," and remarkable for the absence of all political animosity. The general trend of political feeling was, of course, democratic, as would have been shown had any political question called out an expression of public opinion; but no such question arose until Jackson's election in 1828, and the war upon the United States bank which followed. The anti-masonic question may be regarded as an exception; but it came almost simultaneously with the Jackson and bank questions, and the two, in this section, were so blended together as to make it impossible to separate them.

The opposition to Jackson and to his financial policy had no general organization. It started out, in localities, as the national republican party, and finally crystallized in the whig party; but in this section the anti-masonic organization had the start of both, and being, in itself, strongly anti-Jackson, all the thorough anti-Jackson feeling naturally gravitated to it as offering the best method of fighting Jacksonism, without regard to its specialty—opposition to secret societies. There was no anti-masonic candidate for president in 1828. The fight that year was a personal one between Jackson and Adams, and this city and county were on the side of Jackson in that struggle. But in 1832 the anti-masons presented William Wirt, of Baltimore, at one time previously attorney-general of the United States, as their candidate, and the anti-Jackson men, pure and simple, having no other candidate, gave their votes to Wirt as the best exponent of their opposition to Jackson. The same thing happened in 1836, when men of all shades of the opposition—whigs as well as anti-masons—voted for Gen. W. H. Harrison. In 1832 both city and county gave a small majority for Wirt.

The anti-masonic excitement was the first to break into the solidity of the democratic ranks. It presented an issue that took a deep hold upon the feelings of a large portion of the people, particularly in the country districts. Quite a number of those who ranged themselves upon the anti-masonic side must have been democrats. James C. Gilleland, who started the *Mercury*, a democratic paper, was afterward the publisher of the *Times*, the anti-masonic organ; and A. W. Foster, Jr., who succeeded him, was also of democratic antecedents. Many others could be mentioned, but it is not necessary. After it had run a course of a few years the United States bank question arose, and this, to a great many, was a more absorbing question than Masonry; but the anti-masons being against Jackson on the bank issue, the question for the anti-Jackson men, outside of the anti-masonic ranks, was whether to organize into a third party or vote with the anti-masons, and so make their votes count the most against Jackson. Charles Shaler, who, up to that time, had been a strong anti-Jackson man, expressed his view and that of many others in

the declaration that "the curse of Jacksonism was great, but the curse of anti-masonry was greater;" and he and those who thought with him became democrats from that period onward; but there were others, and by no means a few, who simply reversed Shaler's proposition, and said "the curse of anti-masonry is great, but the curse of Jacksonism is greater," and thenceforward threw in their lot with the anti-masons, as the only way of testifying their disapproval of Jackson and his policy. Hence the opposition vote of Pittsburgh and Allegheny never gave a fair test of the purely anti-masonic feeling; it was all thoroughly anti-Jackson, but only partly anti-masonic.

In 1835 the democrats of this state split into two factions, one running George Wolf for governor and the other Henry A. Muhlenberg. The anti-masonic candidate was Joseph Ritner. He had been a candidate on the same ticket in 1829 and in 1832. His vote in 1829 was small; in 1832 it was much larger, but in 1835 the chance of success was so promising that all shades of the opposition united on him, tacitly, and he was elected by a large majority, slipping in easily between Wolf and Muhlenberg. With him was elected a legislature that was anti-masonic in both branches; and this success contributed greatly to the final extinguishment of anti-masonry. For now it had everything in its own power. Whatever it was possible to do, politically, to put down Masonry, it was in its power to do. And what *could* it do? The one sole thing it could find to do was to pass an act prohibiting the administration of extra-judicial oaths. After going over the whole ground, this was found to be the extent of their power. And this they did. The act was passed and approved by the governor, and, for all that I know to the contrary, is on the statute-books yet, perfectly harmless and inefficient. No secret society ever was closed by it, and the opposition to such societies having no other legal way to vent its hostility to them, the victory was a barren one. From that day forward the secret societies began to renew their strength, and by 1842 all traces of the anti-masonic party had passed out of sight. While it lasted it had, morally, a strong persecuting force, but legally it could give no expression to its power. It contributed, in this section, in conjunction with the anti-Jackson sentiment, to break down the democratic majority, and beyond that it was a mere political episode, of which this generation has but a limited knowledge.

I have dwelt upon this episode because of my personal knowledge of it. It had passed its climax and was decidedly on the wane when I entered the political field in 1839. An anti-Jackson man, I was tolerant of anti-masonry because it was anti-Jackson, and can write impartially of it, now, because all feeling concerning it has vanished away. Its chief value, in any political retrospect, arises from the fact that it first broke the solidity of the democratic phalanx, and because its advent marks the beginning of that hostility to the democratic organization which has since made both city and county so remarkable.

In 1838, in the contest for governor between Ritner and Porter, the county

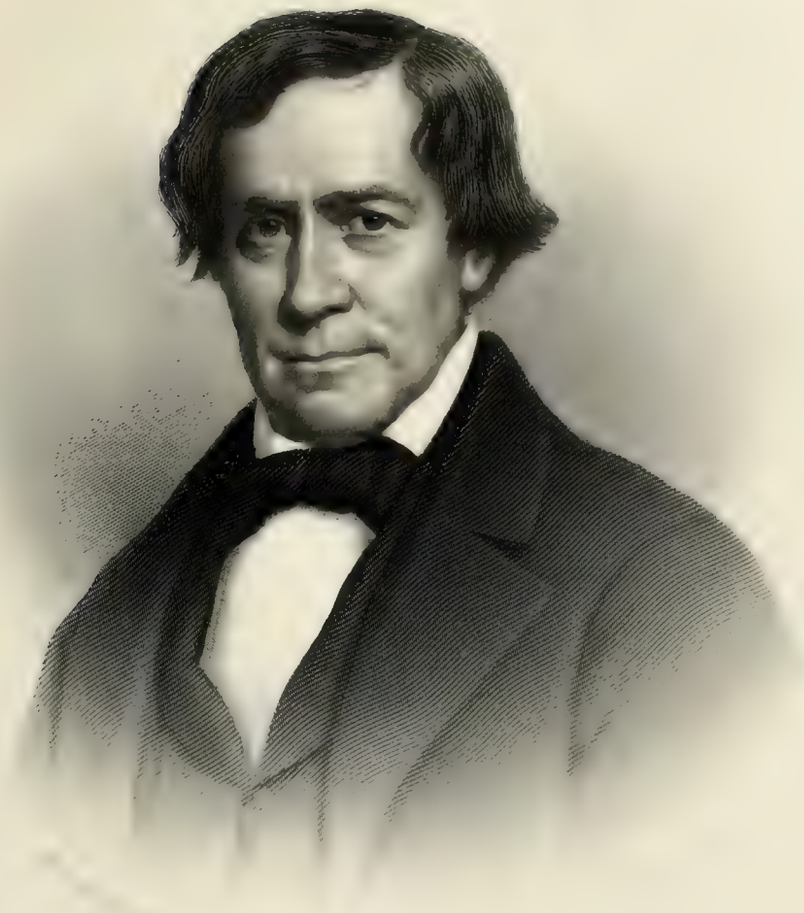
gave 1,530 majority for Ritner, a majority counted huge in those days. In 1840 this had grown to over 3,000 for Harrison. It gave large majorities for Clay in 1844 and for Taylor in 1848, and even in 1852 it gave Scott 2,800 majority. In 1856 it gave Fremont about 5,500 majority, and in 1860 it gave a round 10,000 to Lincoln. It gave over 13,000 to Garfield in 1880, over 18,600 to Blaine in 1884, and over 21,400 to Harrison in 1888. From 1838 to 1888 the transition from a small to an overwhelming majority has been noteworthy. Within that fifty years the democrats have carried the city occasionally and the county a few times; but these are the exceptions that prove the rule; both city and county have been anti-democratic as a rule.

The city elected its mayor first in 1836, and the mayor was elected annually thereafter until 1858, when the term became biennial. At the first election for mayor, and in 1837 and 1838, Jonas R. McClintock, democrat, was elected mayor; but he was a young man, and very popular with the young men of all parties, so that his election proves his own popularity rather than that the city was democratic. In 1839 William Little, a whig, but running as a volunteer, was chosen. In 1840 (the election being in January) William W. Irwin, whig and anti-mason, was elected, and in October of that year he was elected to Congress. In 1841 James Thompson, whig, was chosen; in 1842, Alex. Hay, whig, who was re-elected in 1843 and 1844 as an independent. In 1845 the whigs elected William J. Howard, and in 1846 William Kerr, democrat, was chosen. In 1847 and 1848 Gabriel Adams, whig, was elected, and in 1849 John Herron, whig. In 1850, in an anti-Catholic furor. Joseph Barker, whig, but running as a volunteer, was successful. In 1851 and 1852 John B. Guthrie, democrat, was chosen, and from that time on until 1856 the whigs elected the mayor; in 1857 the republicans elected Henry A. Weaver, and re-elected him for two years in 1858. Since 1860 the democrats have elected James Blackmore, Robert Liddell and R. W. Lyon to the mayoralty, and all the other mayors within that time have been republican. With rare exceptions, the popular vote has been republican in the city. Occasional variations as to persons have occurred, but both here and in Allegheny City the preponderance has been almost regularly on the republican side.

Following is a list* of the representatives in Congress from the district including Allegheny county for one hundred years:

First Congress, Thomas Scott, from 1789–91; second, Israel Jacobs, 1791–93; third, Thomas Scott, 1793–95; fourth, Albert Gallatin, 1795–97; fifth, Albert Gallatin, 1797–99; sixth, Albert Gallatin, 1799–1801; seventh, William Hoge, 1801–03; eighth, William Hoge, 1803, resigned 1804; John Hoge, elected and took his seat November 27, 1804; ninth, John Hamilton, from 1805–07; tenth, William Hoge, 1807–09; eleventh, William Hoge, 1809–11; twelfth, Abner Lacock, 1811–13; thirteenth, Adamson Tannehill, 1813–15; fourteenth, Thomas Smith, 1815–17; fifteenth, Henry Baldwin, 1817–19;

* Furnished by William B. Negley, Esq.



Wm. McCulloch

sixteenth, Henry Baldwin, 1819–21; seventeenth, Henry Baldwin, 1821, resigned in 1822; Walter Forward, elected and took his seat December 2, 1822; eighteenth, Walter Forward, from 1823–25; nineteenth, James S. Stevenson, 1825–27; twentieth, James S. Stevenson, 1827–29; twenty-first, Harmar Denny, 1829–31; twenty-second, Harmar Denny, 1831–33; twenty-third, Harmar Denny, 1833–35; twenty-fourth, Harmar Denny, 1835–37; twenty-fifth, Richard Biddle, 1837–39; twenty-sixth, Richard Biddle, 1839, resigned in 1840; H. M. Brackenridge, elected and took his seat December 10, 1840; twenty-seventh, W. W. Irwin, from 1841–43; twenty-eighth, William Wilkins, 1843, resigned in 1844; Cornelius Darragh, elected and took his seat March 26, 1844; twenty-ninth, Cornelius Darragh, from 1845–47; thirtieth, Moses Hampton, 1847–49; thirty-first, Moses Hampton, 1849–51; thirty-second, Thomas M. Howe, 1851–53; thirty-third, twenty-second district, David Ritchie, twenty-third district, Thomas M. Howe, 1853–55; thirty-fourth, twenty-second district, David Ritchie, twenty-third district, Samuel A. Purviance, 1855–57; thirty-fifth, twenty-third district, Samuel A. Purviance, twenty-second district, David Ritchie, 1857–59; thirty-sixth, twenty-second district, James K. Moorhead, twenty-third district, Robert McKnight, 1859–61; thirty-seventh, twenty-third district, Robert McKnight, twenty-second district, James K. Moorhead, 1861–63; thirty-eighth, twenty-second district, James K. Moorhead, twenty-third district, Thomas Williams, 1863–65; thirty-ninth, twenty-second district, James K. Moorhead, twenty-third district, Thomas Williams, 1865–67; fortieth, twenty-third district, Thomas Williams, twenty-second district, James K. Moorhead, 1867–69; forty-first, twenty-second district, James S. Negley, twenty-third district, Darwin Phelps, 1869–71; forty-second, twenty-second district, James S. Negley, twenty-third district, Ebeneezer McJunkin, 1871–73; forty-third, twenty-second district, James S. Negley, 1873–75; twenty-third district, Ebeneezer McJunkin, 1873, resigned January 1, 1875; twenty-third district, John M. Thompson, elected and took his seat January 5, 1875; forty-fourth, twenty-second district, James H. Hopkins, twenty-third district, Alex. G. Cochran, 1875–77; forty-fifth, twenty second district, Russel Errett, twenty-third district, Thomas M. Bayne, 1877–79; forty-sixth, twenty-third district, Thomas M. Bayne, twenty-second district, Russel Errett, 1879–81; forty-seventh, twenty-second district, Russel Errett, twenty-third district, Thomas M. Bayne, 1881–83; forty-eighth, twenty-third district, James H. Hopkins, twenty-third district, Thomas M. Bayne, 1883–85; forty-ninth, twenty-second district, James S. Negley, twenty-third district, Thomas M. Bayne, 1885–87; fiftieth, twenty-second district, John Dalzell, twenty-third district, Thomas M. Bayne, 1887–89; fifty-first, twenty-second district, John Dalzell, twenty-third district, Thomas M. Bayne, 1889–91.

A political movement that resulted in the formation of the republican party of the United States originated in this city. The old whig party held its last national convention in 1852. It nominated Gen. Winfield Scott for

president, and made a gallant fight for him, but in vain. The effect of the anti-slavery agitation, which began in 1832, and as it progressed excited more and more the fears of the south, was already telling upon the whig party. It had elected Taylor to the presidency in 1848, but when its national convention met in 1852 it found itself forced to take grounds upon the slavery question. Its southern adherents wanted an outspoken stand taken against further agitation of the slavery question, while the more timid northerners were for a "straddle," that could be interpreted both ways. The result was the adoption of a platform that was pro-slavery enough to alarm the northern anti-slavery whigs, and not enough to satisfy the southern whigs. Neither faction being satisfied, the election of 1852 went practically by default. Scott carried two northern states and two southern states; all the rest went for Pierce, and elected him. This overwhelming defeat broke up the whig party. It never rallied again. By 1854 the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the attempt to introduce slavery into Kansas drove the anti-slavery whigs into various local combinations; in some places they were christened "anti-Nebraska," in others "free-soil," and in others by various names; but, meantime, the anti-extension-of-slavery feeling was steadily increasing, and in 1855 all thoughtful men were convinced that the only way to prevent the spread of slavery into the new territories was by forming a new national organization. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, being in Pittsburgh in 1855, consulted with David N. White, then editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and they determined upon calling a national convention to form a party to resist the further extension of slavery. Mr. White opened a correspondence with the active anti-Nebraska men of the country, and the result was the issuance of a call for a national convention, to be held in Pittsburgh, February 22, 1856, to form a basis of union for all the various fragments of political organizations opposed to slavery extension. The call was signed by representative men from eight states, and the convention met here at the time appointed. It was not a delegate convention, but was a national mass-meeting, free to all who chose to come. Representatives were present from all the northern states and from several of the southern. John A. King, of New York, was temporary chairman, and Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, was the permanent president. It passed resolutions against the further extension of slavery, and called a national nominating convention to meet in June, at Philadelphia, to nominate candidates for president and vice-president. This nominating convention selected John C. Fremont as its candidate for president, and William L. Dayton for vice-president; and they would have been elected had Pennsylvania voted with the other northern states. But Pennsylvania voted for Buchanan, and saved his election. In 1860, however, this party elected Lincoln to the presidency, and all who followed down to 1880. Thus the little private consultation between White and Chase, in a room at the Monongahela House, eventuated in the formation of a national party, that succeeded in a few years in winning national power and holding it for twenty-four years.

The success of this political movement demonstrates how thoroughly the emotions control human action. The opposition to slavery was purely humanitarian in its origin. It appealed to all the better and higher feelings of human nature, and, when they were thoroughly worked up, they were irresistible in their might. While legal obstacles intervened, no attempt was made to disturb the institution of slavery in the several states; but as soon as the south appealed to the arbitrament of the sword to save slavery, all legal obstacles disappeared, and slavery went down before the withering breath of an excited and determined people. Never before was so great a revolution accomplished in so short a time. The movement was successful because it had the great heart of the nation behind it. This is written, not from any party point of view, but as a fact of history; and it is written here because the movement had its actual beginning in this city. It did not succeed because it began here, but because the elements were simply waiting to be combined into a form of movement adequate to its success.

CHAPTER XIV.

BENCH AND BAR.

EARLY COURTS—JUDICIAL OFFICERS—STOCKS AND PILLORY—WILLIAM PENN'S "PEACEMAKERS"—CIRCUIT AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—THE BENCH—THE BAR.

THE BENCH.

UNDER the constitutions of 1776 and 1790, as well as under that of 1838, which succeeded them, all judicial officers were appointed for life by the governor. So chary were the framers of the first two constitutions of Pennsylvania of trusting power in the hands of the people that *all* officers within the state had to be appointed by the governor. The offices of sheriff and coroner were seeming exceptions, but only in seeming. They were the sole elective county offices (except commissioners'), but all voters had to vote for two candidates for sheriff and two for coroner, and the governor appointed whichever one, of the two who received the most votes, that pleased him best. Ordinarily, the one highest in vote was appointed, but not always. Gov. McKean took the bit in his mouth on one occasion, at least, and appointed the lowest of the two candidates. The people, a hundred years ago, were not considered the depositories of all political power, as now, and they were trusted as little as possible. This was clearly apparent in the appointment of judges. A judgeship was not only a life office, but the judges were frequently chosen from outside the vicinage in which they were to serve. At one time it seemed that the country east of the Susquehanna was to furnish all the judges

for Allegheny county. Judge Grier came from Lycoming county, Judge Hepburn from Easton, and then Judge Patton from Centre. Even the district attorney for this county, who was a deputy of the attorney-general, was from Lycoming county for at least one governor's term, and my recollection is that the common practice was to quarter the governor's pets as district attorneys in counties to which they did not belong. It was not until 1851 that the power of choosing judges was conferred upon the people; and this, being a radical departure from the practice of sixty years, went even further, and limited the term to ten years for county judges and fifteen years for judges of the supreme court. The constitution of 1873 changed the term of the latter to twenty-one years.

The English system of jurisprudence prevailed in Pennsylvania during the proprietary government. It was slightly modified by the constitution of 1776, and radically changed by the constitution of 1790. To understand our early courts we must have some knowledge of the provincial system.

The act of May 22, 1722, which continued in force, with slight amendments and some interruptions, until after the Revolution, established and regulated the courts. Each county had a court of "general quarter sessions of the peace and gaol delivery," for criminal offenses, and a court of "common pleas," for the trial of civil causes, each court required to hold four terms in the year. The governor was authorized to appoint and commission "a competent number of justices of the peace" for each county; and they, or any three of them, could hold the court of quarter sessions. He was also authorized to appoint and commission "a competent number of persons" to hold the common pleas. At first the same persons were appointed and commissioned for both courts. But the act of September 9, 1759, prohibited the justices of the quarter sessions from holding commissions as judges of the common pleas. That act required "five persons of the best discretion, capacity, judgment and integrity" to be commissioned for the common pleas, any three of whom could hold the court. These justices and judges were appointed for life or during good behavior. The constitution of 1776 limited them to a term of seven years, but the constitution of 1790 restored the old rule of appointment for life or good behavior.

The orphans' court was established by act of March 29, 1713, to be held by the justices of the quarter sessions. But the act of 1759 changed this, and made the judges of the common pleas the judges of the orphans' court.

The act of 1722 established a supreme court of three judges, afterward increased to four, who reviewed, on writs of error, the proceedings in the county courts, and were also judges of the court of oyer and terminer, for the trial of all capital felonies, for which purpose they visited each county twice a year. The act of May 31, 1718, made the following offenses punishable with death: Treason, misprision of treason, murder, manslaughter, sodomy, rape, robbery, mayhem, arson, burglary, witchcraft, and concealing the birth of a bastard child.

All this region of the state was then in Cumberland county. Bedford county was erected by act of March 9, 1771, and all west of the mountains was included in it. The courts were then held at Bedford. The first court held there was April 16, 1771. The scattered settlers of the west were represented by George Wilson, William Crawford, Thomas Gist and Dorsey Pentecost, who were justices of the peace and judges of the court. The court divided the county into townships. Pitt township (including Pittsburgh) embraced the greater part of the present county of Allegheny and portions of Beaver, Washington and Westmoreland, and had fifty-two land-owners, twenty tenants and thirteen single freemen.

Westmoreland county was formed out of Bedford by act of February 26, 1773, and embraced all of the province west of the mountains. The act directed the courts to be held at the house of Robert Hanna, until a court-house should be built. Robert Hanna lived in a log house about three miles northeast of where Greensburg now stands.

Five trustees were named in the act to locate the county seat and erect the public buildings. Robert Hanna and Joseph Erwin were two of them; Hanna rented his house to Erwin to be kept as a tavern, and got the majority of the trustees to recommend his place—where a few other cabins were speedily erected, and the place named Hannastown—for the county seat. Gen. Arthur St. Clair and a minority of the trustees recommended Pittsburgh. This difference of opinion, and the unsettled condition of affairs during the Revolution, delayed the matter until 1787, when the county seat was fixed at Greensburg. In 1775 Hannastown had twenty-five or thirty cabins, having about as many houses and inhabitants as Pittsburgh. Now its site is scarcely known. The town was burned by the Indians in July, 1782, but the house of Hanna, being adjacent to the fort, escaped, and the courts continued to be held at his house until October, 1786; the first at Greensburg was in January, 1787.

During all the time the courts were held at Hannastown, Pittsburgh was in Westmoreland county. The first court was held April 6, 1773. William Crawford was the first presiding justice. He resided on the Youghiogheny, opposite where Connellsville now stands. He had been a justice of the peace while the territory was in Cumberland county, and afterward when it was in Bedford county. In 1775 he took sides with Virginia in the border contest, and was removed. He was the Col. Crawford who conducted the unfortunate expedition against the Indians on the Sandusky, and suffered such a cruel death at their hands. Col. William Crawford was a gentleman of the old school, intelligent, accomplished, brave, patriotic. He was the personal friend of Washington, and served with him under Gen. Braddock. His death cast a cloud of sorrow and gloom over all the settlements west of the mountains.

Under the provincial system the justices selected their own president. By act of January 28, 1777, the president and executive council (under the constitution of 1776) appointed and commissioned one as presiding justice.

Among the first thus regularly appointed and commissioned was John Moor. John Moor was born in Lancaster county in 1738. At the breaking out of the Revolution, in 1775, he lived on a farm of four hundred acres on Crabtree run, in Westmoreland county. In 1777 he was commissioned a justice of the peace of Westmoreland county, in 1779 a judge of the common pleas, and in 1785 president judge. Not being a lawyer, he could not hold that position after the adoption of the constitution of 1790.

At the first court held at Hannastown a jail was ordered to be erected. It was made of round, unhewn logs, one story high, and had but one small room, where men and women, whites, blacks and Indians were confined together. The jail was mainly to confine the prisoners until trial, for imprisonment was not generally a part of the sentence after conviction. Punishments were fines, whipping, standing in the pillory or stocks, cropping the ears and branding. The whipping-post, which stood in front of the jail, was a stout sapling placed firmly in the ground, with a crosspiece above the head, to which the hands of the culprit were tied, while the lashes were inflicted by the sheriff on his bare back. The pillory consisted of a low platform on which the culprit stood, with uprights supporting a frame with openings in it through which his head and hands projected. At common law every passer-by might cast one stone at the projecting head. The stocks were also a rude framework on which the culprit sat, his legs projecting through openings in front. When no regular stocks were at hand, the custom was to lift the corner of a rail fence and thrust the legs between the two lower rails.

At the October sessions of 1773 James Brigland was convicted on two indictments for larceny; on the first, sentenced to pay a fine of twenty shillings, and receive ten lashes at the whipping-post; and on the second, twenty lashes. Luke Picket, for larceny, twenty-one lashes, and Patrick J. Masterson, for the same offense, fifteen lashes. At the January sessions, 1774, William Howard, for a felony, was sentenced to receive thirty lashes on the bare back, well laid on, and afterward stand one hour in the pillory. This was the first sentence to the pillory. At every succeeding term of court numerous parties received punishments by whipping, standing in the pillory, branding, etc. At the April sessions, 1782, James Magill was sentenced to be whipped, stand in the pillory, have his right ear cropped, and be branded in the forehead. At the April sessions, 1783, John Smith, for a felony, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty pounds, receive thirty-nine lashes on his back, well laid on, stand in the pillory one hour, and have his ears cut off and nailed to the pillory. At the July sessions, 1788, Jane Adamson, a servant of Samuel Sample, had one year added to her indenture for having a bastard child. The first person convicted of murder, and hung, west of the mountains, was an Indian of the Delaware tribe, by the name of Mamachtaga. In 1785, in a drunken spree at Pittsburgh, he crossed the river to the Allegheny side, nearly opposite Killbuck island, and killed a white man by the name of Smith.

He was tried at Hannastown in the fall of that year, before Chief-Justice McKean. Hugh H. Brackenridge was his counsel. When brought into court, he refused, at first, to plead "not guilty;" for that, he said, would be a lie; he did kill Smith, but said he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he was doing. The chief justice, however, held that drunkenness was no excuse for murder.

As there was no courthouse at Hannastown, the courts were always held in the house of Robert Hanna. Parties, jurors, witnesses and lawyers were crowded together in a small room, nearly all standing. The judges occupied common hickory chairs raised on a clapboard bench at one side.

During the revolutionary war, while the courts met regularly, but little business was transacted, and the laws were not rigidly enforced. At the October sessions, 1781, only one constable attended, and he was from Pittsburgh. The first courts held in Pittsburgh were Virginia courts, administering the laws of Virginia. They were held under authority of Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia. The first court was held February 21, 1775.

As soon as the country west of the mountains began to be settled, a controversy sprang up between Pennsylvania and Virginia as to which owned the territory. The controversy between the two state jurisdictions continued in an irregular way for a year. The settlers generally sided with Virginia, for the price of lands under the Virginia laws was considerably less than under the Pennsylvania laws.

The governor of Virginia and his agent Connolly enforced their pretensions by holding regular courts in Pittsburgh. The first court was held February 21, 1775. The justices of the peace of Augusta county, who held this court, were George Croghan, John Campbell, John Connolly, Dorsey Pentecost, Thomas Smallman and John Gibson. John Gibson was an uncle of Chief-Justice Gibson. The court continued in session four days, and then adjourned to Staunton, Va. Courts were also held in May and September of that year. Connolly attended the court in May, but soon after that the revolutionary war broke out, when he and Lord Dunmore fled to the British camp, never to return.

The regular Virginia courts continued to be held at Pittsburgh, for West Augusta county, as it was then called, until November 30, 1776. The territory was then divided into three counties, called Ohio, Yohogania and Monongalia. Pittsburgh was in Yohogania county, which embraced the greater portions of the present counties of Allegheny and Washington. The courts of this county were held regularly until the 28th of August, 1780. They were sometimes held in Pittsburgh, sometimes in or near the present town of Washington, but the greater portion of time on the farm of Andrew Heath, on the Monongahela river, near the present line between Allegheny and Washington counties, where a log courthouse and jail were erected.

For five years, from 1775 to 1780, the jurisdiction of Virginia over Pitts-

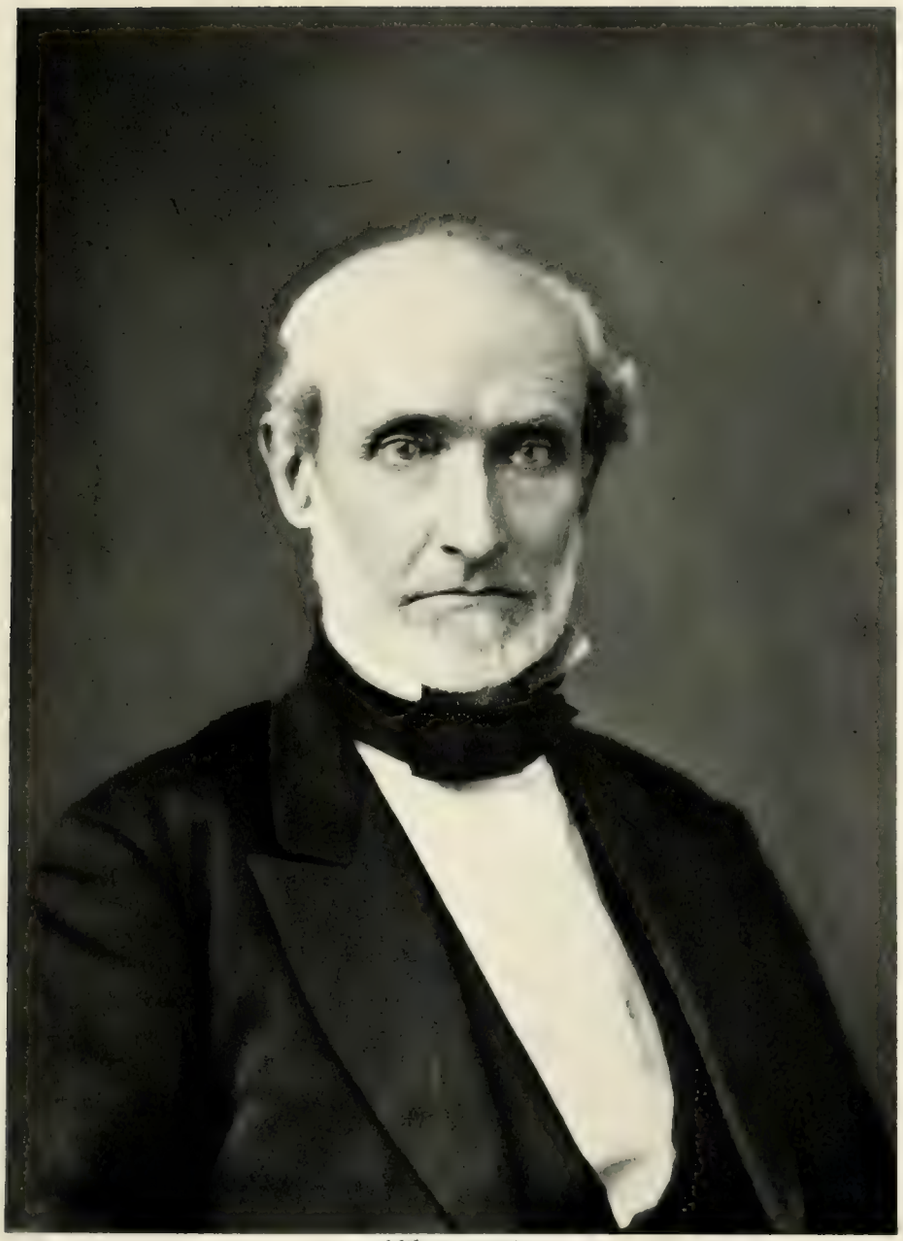
burgh and all the territory across the Monongahela and Ohio was supreme, and almost undisturbed. Taxes were levied and collected, and all county offices filled by Virginia authority. Courts for the trial of all civil causes, and criminal offenses, for laying out roads, granting chartered privileges, settling the estates of decedents, etc., were regularly held.

Negotiations had been going on for several years between the two states for settling the boundary question. Terms were finally agreed upon September 23, 1780. Commissioners were appointed to extend Mason and Dixon's line, which thus became the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and to fix the western corner, according to the terms agreed upon. The jurisdiction of Virginia was withdrawn, and that of Pennsylvania extended over the territory. Washington county was erected by act of March 28, 1781. It embraced all that part of the state lying west of the Monongahela and south of the Ohio. But Pittsburgh remained in Westmoreland county. Fayette county was formed February 17, 1784.

Allegheny county was established by act of September 24, 1788. It embraced portions of Westmoreland and Washington counties, and all the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny, from which were afterward formed the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango and Warren, and parts of Indiana and Clarion.

The county, although it has always had a bar of great eminence, has not furnished very much judicial material outside of its own list of judges. Hugh H. Brackenridge was appointed a justice of the supreme court in 1799, and served until the time of his death, June 25, 1816; John Kennedy was similarly appointed November 29, 1830, and served until 1851; Walter H. Lowrie was elected a justice of the same court in 1851, and was chief justice from 1857 to 1863; Henry W. Williams was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Strong, October 26, 1868, and was elected for fifteen years in November, 1869, but died in 1877; James P. Sterrett was appointed to fill his place, February 26, 1877, and elected for twenty-one years in November, 1878. Various other prominent lawyers have been pressed for places on this bench, but failed to get a nomination. The men here named, however, have all won substantial reputations on the supreme bench, and those who have passed away are still warmly remembered. Judge Brackenridge won a much higher position as judge than he ever could have won as a member of Congress, had he been successful in obtaining an election to that place. Gallatin, who defeated him for Congress, was better fitted for political life, and the judge for the judicial place that fell to him.

To the United States bench the county has contributed two eminent members, Henry Baldwin and Robert C. Grier. The latter was sent here as county judge from Lycoming county, but soon took up his permanent residence here, and won his judicial spurs by service upon the county bench, and is therefore fairly counted as coming from here. His judicial reputation was so widely



A. Warner, Photo.
Negative by Trask

R. Edwards

established that President Polk, in 1846, appointed him a justice of the United States supreme court. He died in Philadelphia in 1870. He succeeded Henry Baldwin, who was appointed in 1830, and died in 1846. The older members of the bar well remember both of them. Baldwin represented this district in Congress from 1817 to 1823, and as a member of the bar he always stood in the front rank. As a judge he was candid, impartial and just, and his opinions, as rendered, were always clear, concise and easily understood. Judge McCandless always pricked up his ears when a decision of Judge Baldwin was cited to him, and when he felt compelled to rule differently, protested that he still had a high veneration for Judge Baldwin.

William Penn's idea, when he founded his colony, was that lawyers and judges could well be dispensed with. His education as a Quaker naturally led him to this. He enjoined upon his county magistrates* to appoint, every three months, a court of three "peacemakers," by whom he thought all controversies could be settled satisfactorily. If all his colonists had been Quakers this result might have been so attained, but they were not. His Scotch-Irish settlers were not of the kind to submit a quarrel to "peacemakers." His whole system failed, insomuch that even Quakers eventually became lawyers and judges. The irony of fate was never so marked as in the case of Penn's own will, which the English chancery courts spent ten years in construing, and it took his heirs half a century to settle his southern boundary with the heirs of Lord Baltimore, to say nothing of the Dunmore war and the protracted controversy over the western border of his colony. His charter gave him five degrees west of the Delaware, and if the western border had been settled on this basis it would have been as serpentine as the course of the Delaware. Happily for us, it was finally settled upon a more sensible basis, and Penn's system of "peacemakers," quarterly appointed, died out before Allegheny county was formed.

The county was organized in September, 1788, and the first court was held on the 16th of December of that year. The courthouse was not built until some years afterward, and this first court was held in a room on the corner of Second and Market. The first execution in the county took place January 23, 1793, on Boyd's hill, not far from Fort Fayette. From this it is inferable that the county then had no jail and that the fort was used temporarily as a place of detention for criminals. James Ewalt was sheriff when Dunning was hung. Under the proprietary government, as well as under the first constitution of 1776, the county court was composed of the justices of the peace of the county, and in those times the court sat but two or three days at a time. The executive council of the state designated someone to preside at court, and the person so designated was rarely a lawyer. In this county, at this court held in 1788, the executive council commissioned George Wallace as president

* His county magistrates, according to the developments of Indian history, were not of a high order. They were of the earth, earthy.

judge, and he served as such until 1791, when the constitution of 1790 went into operation. He was not a lawyer, but a magistrate, appointed originally for Westmoreland county. He was a large landholder and an excellent business man, and gave general satisfaction. The fact that he was not a lawyer has led to confusion in the statements as to who was the first judge in this county, one set speaking of George Wallace as the first judge, and another of Judge Addison as the first. Strictly speaking, Judge Addison was the first judge "learned in the law," but Judge Wallace was as much a judge legally as Judge Addison, and is fairly entitled to be classed as the first to exercise judicial functions in the county. At the first session of Judge Wallace's court nine persons were admitted to practice law at the Allegheny county bar, five of them from Greensburg and Washington and the remaining four from Allegheny. Three of these four were Hugh H. Brackenridge, James Ross and John Woods, but the fourth was "born to blush unseen." James Ross appears, in 1794, as being a resident of Washington, Pa., and may possibly have kept up a residence in both. Of Brackenridge enough has already been said elsewhere in these pages. Ross was elected to the senate of the United States in 1794. Albert Gallatin had been elected to this place from March 4, 1791, but had been ruled out as ineligible, by the senate, in 1793, and Ross was chosen for the remainder of his term, and was re-elected in 1797, serving till 1803. He was chosen president *pro tem.* of the senate in 1797, and served until 1799. He returned to the practice of the law in Pittsburgh in 1803, and was the federal candidate for governor in 1799, against Thomas McKean, polling 32,641 votes against 38,036 for McKean. In 1802 he was again a candidate against McKean, but apparently without any concert of action among his political friends, and in 1808 he was a candidate against Simon Snyder, polling 39,575 votes to 69,975 for Snyder. He appears to have been a consistent but not very active federalist, and was at the head of the Pittsburgh bar until he retired in old age. He was born in 1761 and died in 1847. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of 1790, and always commanded the deepest respect of his fellow-citizens. Of John Woods all we can gather from the records is that he was an able lawyer, and was elected to Congress from this city in 1814, serving from 1815 to 1817.

Among the five admitted from the other counties were Alexander Addison and David Bradford. The first was appointed judge of the Fifth Judical district, when it was organized in 1791, and the other was the Bradford who thrust himself into prominence in the whisky insurrection, and was the first of the recusants to run off to Louisiana. He appears to have been a blatant demagog, with treasonable conceptions in his brain, and his escape was no loss to Western Pennsylvania. He is said, I can not state upon what authority, to have been the grandfather of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. He proposed, as a part of his scheme in the whisky insurrection, to erect a new state here, outside of the government of the United States, and may thus be regarded as the

first secessionist. Mrs. Davis, evidently, came legitimately by her secession sentiments.

In 1789 the dissatisfaction with the clumsy constitution of 1776 culminated in calling a convention to frame a new constitution. Alexander Addison was chosen a member from Washington county, and James Ross from this county. They were among the ablest members of the body which framed the constitution of 1790; and although it was tinctured with the then prevalent distrust of the people as a governing power, it was so well framed as to stand unchanged from 1790 to 1838, nearly half a century. This instrument provided for a thorough reconstruction of the courts, and the legislature, in 1791, acting under its provisions, organized the Fifth Judicial district, to be composed of all the counties in Western Pennsylvania. These were then Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny, but Allegheny then embraced all the territory west and north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie. Somerset was formed in 1795, Greene in 1796, Armstrong in 1800, Indiana in 1803, and Jefferson, McKean, Potter and Cambria counties in 1804, but these were all east of the Allegheny; west and north of that river and the Ohio, Butler, Beaver, Erie, Mercer, Warren and Venango were formed in 1800. The territory of all these counties was, however, embraced at the beginning in the Fifth Judicial district, and Alexander Addison was commissioned as president judge.

The first court, quarter sessions, was held December 16, 1788, by George Wallace, president, and Joseph Scott, John Wilkins and John Johnson, associates. A letter was read from Mr. Bradford, attorney-general, appointing Robert Galbraith, Esq., his deputy, who was sworn in; and on his motion the following persons were admitted as members of the bar, viz.: Hugh H. Brackenridge, John Woods, James Ross, George Thompson, Alexander Addison, Daniel Bradford, James Carson, David St. Clair and Michael Huffnagle, Esqs. The first term of the common pleas was held March 14, 1789. The appearance docket contained fifty-six cases. The brief minute says the court was held "before George Wallace and his associates," without naming them.

The constitution of September 2, 1790, and the act of assembly following it, April 13, 1791, made radical changes in the judicial system of the state. Justices of the peace were no longer judges of the courts. The state was divided into circuits or judicial districts composed of not less than three nor more than six counties. A president judge was appointed by the governor for each district, and associate judges, not less than three nor more than four, for each county. The associate judges could hold the quarter sessions and common pleas. All judges were commissioned for life or during good behavior. The constitution did not require any of the judges to be "learned in the law," but it was understood that the judges of the supreme court and the president judges of the districts were to be experienced lawyers. By act of February 24, 1806, the associate judges of each county were reduced to two.

The state was divided into five circuits or districts. The counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny composed the Fifth district. The new judicial system went into operation September 1, 1791.

Upon the reorganization of the courts under the constitution of 1790, Alexander Addison was appointed president judge of the Fifth district, his commission bearing date August 17, 1791. His associates for Allegheny county, commissioned the same day, were George Wallace, John Wilkins, Jr., John McDowell and John Gibson.

Alexander Addison was the first law judge of Allegheny county. He was born in Scotland in 1759, educated at Edinburgh, and licensed to preach by the presbytery of Aberlowe. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in early life, and on the 20th of December, 1785, applied to the presbytery of Redstone (Brownsville) to be admitted. He was not regularly received into the presbytery, but was authorized to preach within its bounds. He preached for a short time at Washington, but read law, and was admitted to the bar of that county in 1787. Judge Addison's bold stand in favor of the federal government during the whisky insurrection, and his equally bold stand against French emissaries and secret political societies, caused him many enemies. H. H. Brackenridge was bitter in his hostility. As soon as the new political party got into power, Judge Addison was a doomed man. John B. C. Lucas was appointed associate judge of Allegheny county July 17, 1800. He was a Frenchman, and intensely hostile to Judge Addison. As soon as he took his seat on the bench he commenced to annoy and provoke Judge Addison. Although a layman, he would frequently differ with the judge on points of law, and actually charged petit juries in opposition to the views of the president judge. He also insisted on reading a written harangue to a grand jury, in opposition to some views expressed by Judge Addison to a previous grand jury. Judge Addison and Judge McDowell, who constituted a majority of the court on that occasion, remonstrated against such conduct on the part of Lucas, and stopped him.

That gave a pretext for legal proceedings against Judge Addison. The first movement was an application to the supreme court to file an information, in the nature of an indictment, against him for a misdemeanor in office. The supreme court dismissed it, saying that the papers did not show an indictable offense (4 Dallas, R. 225). The next step was to have him impeached by the legislature. The house ordered the impeachment, and the senate tried and convicted him. The articles of impeachment contained nothing but the two charges: (1) That when Lucas charged the petit jury Judge Addison told them they should not regard what he said, because it had nothing to do with the case, and (2) preventing him from charging the grand jury, as above stated. The sentence was pronounced by the senate January 27, 1803, removing him as president judge from the Fifth district, and declaring him forever disqualified for holding a judicial office in the state.

Samuel Roberts succeeded Judge Addison; was commissioned April 30,

1803, and held the office until his death in 1820. Judge Roberts was born in Philadelphia September 8, 1763, was educated and studied law in that city, and was admitted to the bar in 1793.

John Tiernan was convicted of the murder of Patrick Campbell, December 7, 1817. He was tried January 12, 1818, before Judge Roberts, with Francis McClure, associate. Campbell was a contractor on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike. Tiernan was a laborer on the turnpike, living in a cabin on the hill this side of Turtle creek, and Campbell boarded with him. At night, when asleep in his bed, Tiernan killed him with an ax, robbed his body, and fled to Pittsburgh, where he was arrested, tried, convicted and hung.

William Wilkins succeeded Judge Roberts. He was born December 20, 1779. His father moved to Pittsburgh in 1786. He was educated at Dickinson College, and read law with Judge Watt, at Carlisle. He was admitted to the bar in Pittsburgh, 1801. He was appointed president judge of the Fifth district December 18, 1820; resigned May 25, 1824, when appointed judge of the district court of the United States for Western Pennsylvania. In 1828, when on the bench of the United States district court, he was elected a member of Congress, but before taking his seat resigned, giving as a reason that his pecuniary circumstances were such he could not give up the judgeship to accept a seat in Congress. But in 1831 he was elected to the senate of the United States for the full term of six years, and resigned the judgeship. In 1834 he was appointed minister to Russia, and remained one year at the court of St. Petersburg. In 1842 he was again elected to the house of representatives of Congress. After the explosion of the monster gun on the Princeton, February 28, 1844, which killed Mr. Upshur, secretary of state, and Mr. Gilmer, secretary of war, Mr. Wilkins was appointed by President Tyler secretary of war, which office he held until March, 1845. In 1855 he was elected to the state senate from this county for one term.

Charles Shaler succeeded William Wilkins as judge of the county courts. He was born in Connecticut in 1788, and educated at Yale. He was recorder of the mayor's court of Pittsburgh from 1818 to 1821. June 5, 1824, he was commissioned judge of common pleas; occupied the bench eleven years, resigning May 4, 1835. He was appointed associate judge of the district court of the county May 6, 1841, and held that office three years, resigning May 20, 1844.

Trevanion Barlow Dallas succeeded Judge Shaler. He was commissioned May 15, 1835. He was born in Philadelphia, February 23, 1801, and educated at Princeton. He commenced reading law with his brother, George M., but came to Pittsburgh about 1820, and finished his studies with his brother-in-law, William Wilkins. He was admitted to the bar in 1822. Previous to his appointment as judge he had been deputy attorney-general for the county. He remained on the common pleas bench from 1835 to June 24, 1839, when he resigned to accept the position of associate judge with Judge

Grier, in the district court of the county, which position he held until his death, April 7, 1841.

Benjamin Patton succeeded Judge Dallas. He was commissioned July 1, 1839, and resigned in January, 1850. He was born in Bellefonte, Pa., July 21, 1810. His ancestors were among the first settlers on the Juniata and in Huntingdon county. His maternal grandfather was a lieutenant under Washington at Braddock's defeat, and a grand-uncle, Benjamin Patton, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1829, and commenced the study of law with Andrew Carothers, at Carlisle. He was, when appointed, a young and inexperienced man, and made some blunders, but was always fair and honest. He had a crippled leg, and his physical appearance did not betoken long life; yet he still survives, hale and hearty, and was present at the centennial commemoration of the formation of Allegheny county, held in September, 1888. He is now a resident of one of the western states. He tried the celebrated "conspiracy" case against the canal transportation companies, in which he was blamed for undue severity toward the transporters; but that was so long ago that nearly everyone has forgotten it. He sent the publishers of the *Aurora*, William Flinn and Hiram Kaine, to jail, for libel on Judge Grier, and was blamed for that, too; but the origin of the suit was so funny that, had it been known, they would not have been sent to jail. The *Aurora* was a small penny sheet, and resembled the *Sun* so much that, at a distance, it was easy to mistake one for the other. Judge Grier, it happened, was being shaved at a barber-shop on the corner of Wood and Third, and Flinn was going through the same operation at the same time, but was done first, and while putting on his coat glanced at the judge, who held a paper in his hand which Flinn took to be the *Aurora*, from its appearance. The judge really had the *Sun* in his hand, and his attention was arrested by a letter from Mr. Recorder Van Amringe, declining a congressional nomination from the abolitionists because he was a democrat. To this the editor of the *Sun* had appended some remarks which excited the judge's ire. "Why," said he, "the editor of this paper must be a *fool!*" Flinn, still under the delusion that it was the *Aurora* he held in his hand, considered this personal, clapped on his hat hurriedly, and rushed to the *Aurora* office to pour his grief into Kaine's ear. The result was the appearance in the *Aurora*, next morning, of the article libeling Judge Grier, and the subsequent trial and committal to jail. Had the real facts been known, even Judge Patton would have been compelled to laugh the case out of court.

In sentencing convicted persons the judge occasionally left a wide chasm between his premises and conclusions. Smith would be before him, say, convicted a second time of assault and battery. The judge would say to him: "Smith, this is the second time you have been before this court on this charge, and the court is disposed to make an example of you. This thing of wife-beating must be stopped. We let you off easily the first time, but you are not

longer entitled to leniency. The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of $5 and the costs and stand committed until this sentence be complied with." Then would follow another victim, convicted for the first time of the same offense. To him the judge would say: "Jones, you are here for the first time, and we are disposed to be lenient with you, but do not let us catch you here again. The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of $50 and the costs, and be imprisoned in the county jail for six months." *Query*—Did the judge get these sentences transposed in his mind? That would be the easiest explanation. But, aside from all this, the judge was a careful, painstaking, fair and just man, and rose, eventually, to the level of his position.

William B. McClure succeeded Judge Patton. He was appointed and commissioned by the governor January 31, 1850. That year a constitutional amendment was adopted, making the judiciary elective. The first election under it was in October of 1851. Judge McClure was elected and commissioned November 6, 1851, for ten years from December 1, 1851, the first judge elected in this county. He was re-elected in 1861, and commissioned for another period of ten years, but died December 27, 1861, and was succeeded by J. P. Sterrett. Judge McClure was born in April, 1807, at Willow Grove, near Carlisle, Pa. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1827. He read law in Pittsburgh with John Kennedy, afterward a justice of the supreme court, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. From 1850 to 1859 Judge McClure was the only law judge in the common pleas, orphans' court, quarter sessions and oyer and terminer of the county. The amount of business was enormous for one man. He had scarcely a day's rest or vacation. He was a most laborious judge, frequently sitting on the bench from eight to ten hours a day. No man ever presided in a court more thoroughly in earnest or conscientious in the performance of his duties. The close confinement in the impure air of the criminal courtroom, and the excessive labors of his office, gradually exhausted the vital energies of a naturally vigorous constitution, and carried him to the grave when only fifty-four years of age. During the twelve years Judge McClure sat on the bench he tried more criminal cases and more homicides than any other judge in the state. His fame as a criminal jurist became almost national. Spotlessly pure in his own character, intensely anxious for the public welfare, and profoundly impressed with the responsibilities of his office, he bent all his energies to the suppression of crime and the just punishment of criminals. He was justly a terror to evil-doers.

The great increase of business in the criminal court of the county led to the act of May 26, 1859, adding an assistant law judge to the court. It also enlarged the jurisdiction of the common pleas to all cases where the sum in controversy did not exceed three hundred dollars. This was followed by the act of April 11, 1862, adding a second associate law judge, abolishing the office of associate lay judge, and extending the jurisdiction, making it concurrent with the district court, without reference to the amount in controversy.

The act wiped out of existence, so far as Allegheny county is concerned, an institution that had existed in England for many centuries, and was brought over by our ancestors at the settlement of this country.

The earlier lay judges were among the most prominent men of the county, and their long experience on the bench added greatly to their usefulness. George Wallace was on the bench from 1788 to 1814, John McDowell from 1791 to 1812, Francis McClure from 1812 to 1838, James Riddle from 1818 to 1838. These were all men of mark and distinction. So also were Samuel Jones, Richard Butler, John Wilkins, John Gibson, George Thompson and Hugh Davis. Among the later judges should be mentioned Thomas L. McMillan, Gabriel Adams and John E. Parke.

John Wesley Maynard was the first assistant law judge of the common pleas; appointed by the governor April 16, 1859, and commissioned until the first Monday of December following. He was admitted to the bar in Tioga county, Pa., in 1831, and practiced his profession in that and the adjoining counties until 1840, when he moved to Williamsport, in Lycoming county, where he has resided ever since, except six years at Easton. Although only nine months on the bench in Allegheny county, he made many friends, and won the respect and confidence of all, both as a man and a judge.

David Ritchie was the first associate law judge appointed under the act of April 11, 1862. He was appointed by Gov. Curtin, May 22, 1862, and commissioned until the first Monday of December following, when he was succeeded by E. H. Stowe, elected for ten years. Judge Ritchie was born in Washington county, Pa, August 19, 1812; graduated at Jefferson college in 1829; came to Pittsburgh about 1833; read law with Walter Forward, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, and twice re-elected, serving in the XXXIIId, XXXIVth and XXXVth Congresses, during President Pierce's administration and half of President Buchanan's. He died January 24, 1867, unmarried.

The district court of the county was established by act of April 8, 1833, with one judge, having the same jurisdiction as the common pleas, except limited to cases where the sum in controversy exceeded one hundred dollars. It was limited to a period of seven years. But by act of June 12, 1839, it was continued until abolished by law, and an associate judge was added. By this act the jurisdiction of the common pleas was limited to cases where the sum in controversy did not exceed one hundred dollars.

Robert Cooper Grier was the first judge of the district court. He was appointed by the governor, and commissioned May 2, 1833. He resigned August 8, 1846, when appointed by President Polk an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Judge Grier was born in Cumberland county, Pa., March 5, 1794. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1812, taught one year in the college, then was principal of his father's academy for three or four years, was admitted to



Thos M Howe

the bar in 1817, and commenced practice in Bloomsburg, but soon moved to Danville, where he was residing when appointed judge. He came to Allegheny City in 1833, where he resided till 1848, and then moved to Philadelphia. He resigned as judge of the supreme court January 31, 1870, and died September 25th of the same year.

Hopewell Hepburn succeeded Charles Shaler as associate judge, and R. C. Grier as president judge, of the district court. He was born in Northumberland county, Pa., October 28, 1799. He practiced law at Easton until appointed associate judge of the district court September 17, 1844. When Judge Grier was advanced to the supreme court of the United States, he was commissioned as president judge, August 13, 1846. He held that position until November 3, 1851, when he resigned.

After Judge Hepburn retired from the bench, he practiced law at Pittsburgh for a few years, then withdrew from the practice, accepting the presidency of the Allegheny bank, which he held for three years, but, his health failing, he removed to Philadelphia, and died there February 14, 1863.

Walter Forward succeeded Judge Hepburn, and was the first president judge of the district court elected by the people. He was commissioned November 7, 1851, and held the office till his death; he died on November 24, 1852. Judge Forward was on the bench only one year. Like Lord Eldon, he was sometimes called the "doubter," because he was slow in deciding an important question. Weak men jump to a conclusion, for their vision can not reach beyond the case in hand. A great man looks beyond, to see how the principle will apply to other cases. He is careful that a hasty decision shall not establish a precedent to work injustice in the future. The last case Judge Forward tried was an important will case, which took several days. He walked in from his country home to the courthouse on Monday, November 24, 1852. It was a cold, damp day. The courtroom was very uncomfortable, and he had a chill just before charging the jury. The jury retired in the afternoon, and he went to his lodgings. Before the jury had agreed upon their verdict Walter Forward was dead. Perhaps no man ever died in the county more sincerely lamented, or more beloved and esteemed by the people. He was admired for his great intellectual abilities and loved for his great moral excellence. And Walter Forward loved the people; not as a demagog or office-seeker, but as a man and a patriot. His highest ambition was to be *a useful man.*

Peter C. Shannon succeeded Judge Forward. He was appointed by Gov. Bigler, November 27, 1852, until the first Monday of December, 1853. After retiring from the bench he practiced law in Pittsburgh until 1869, when he was appointed judge of the United States court in Dakota, and moved to that territory, where he has continued to reside.

Moses Hampton succeeded P. C. Shannon. He was elected in October, 1853; commissioned November 19, 1853, for ten years from the first Monday of December, 1853; was re-elected, for a second term of ten years, in October,

1863; served the full term, and died June 24, 1878. Judge Hampton was born in Beaver county, Pa., October 28, 1803. In 1812 his father moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, and commenced farming, living in a log cabin, and carrying on his trade of a blacksmith. In his boyhood the judge helped his father on the farm, and also in the blacksmith-shop. In his younger days Judge Hampton was an ardent whig, taking an active part in the election of Gov. Ritner in 1835, of President Harrison in 1840, and in the presidential campaigns of 1844 and 1848. As a campaign speaker he was immensely popular, having few equals in the state. As a judge he was distinguished for his propriety and dignity on the bench, for close attention to the business of the court, for eminent fairness to suitors and counsel, for a high sense of honor and justice, for quick and clear perceptions, calmness of judgment, an extensive knowledge of the law, and the clearness and logical force of his opinions.

Trevanion B. Dallas was appointed June 22, 1839; died 1841. Charles Shaler, May 6, 1841; resigned May 20, 1844. Hopewell Hepburn, September 17, 1844; appointed president judge in 1846.

Walter H. Lowrie was appointed associate judge August 20, 1846, and held the office until the fall of 1851, when he was elected one of the judges of the supreme court. The five judges elected at that time were required, by the law putting in operation the elective judiciary, to cast lots for their terms, to serve, respectively, three, six, nine, twelve and fifteen years. Judge Lowrie drew the twelve-year term, which expired in 1863. After retiring from the supreme bench he practiced law in Pittsburgh for a few years, and then moved to Philadelphia. While living there, in 1870, he was elected president judge of Crawford county, and moved to Meadville. He died suddenly of heart disease, November 14, 1876; was brought to Pittsburgh, and interred in Allegheny cemetery.

Henry W. Williams was elected assistant judge of the district court in October, 1851, and commissioned November 7, 1851, for ten years; re-elected in 1861, and resigned October 28, 1868, when elected to the supreme court. He died February 19, 1877.

The United States district court for the Western district of Pennsylvania was established by act of Congress of 20th of May, 1818, and Jonathan Hoge Walker was appointed judge by President Monroe. He held the first court at Pittsburgh, December 7, 1818.

Judge Walker was born in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Pa., in 1756. He was of English descent. His grandfather, William Walker, was a captain under the Duke of Marlborough in Queen Anne's wars. His mother was a daughter of John Hoge, of Hogestown, in Cumberland county. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1787, and read law with Stephen Duncan. While Judge Walker was on the bench of the United States district court, his second son read law, and commenced practice in Pittsburgh in 1821. After his father's death, in 1826, he moved to Natchez. This was Robert J.

Walker, who subsequently became a distinguished statesman and politician. Judge Walker was succeeded by William Wilkins, who held the office until 1831, when he resigned, being elected to the United States senate.

Thomas Irwin succeeded Judge Wilkins. He was appointed, in 1831, by President Jackson, and held the office until 1859, when he resigned and retired to private life. He was born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1784. His father, Col. Matthew Irwin, was a distinguished soldier of the revolutionary war, and one of the Philadelphia patriots of that trying period who brought relief to the famishing army at Valley Forge, subscribing himself $5,000 for that purpose. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Mifflin, whose ancestor came to Pennsylvania at an early period. Thomas Mifflin, the first elected governor of Pennsylvania, was a relative of Judge Irwin, after whom he was named. The Mifflins were known as the "Fighting Quakers," from the active part they took in the revolutionary war.

Wilson McCandless succeeded Judge Irwin; appointed by President Buchanan February 8, 1859. He resigned, and retired to private life, July 24, 1876, and died at his residence in Pittsburgh June 30, 1882. Judge McCandless was born at Noblestown, in Allegheny county, July 10, 1810; was educated at the Western university, read law with George Selden, Esq., and was admitted to the bar June 19, 1831. He was in partnership in the practice of law, for some time, with W. W. Fetterman, and afterward, for many years, with his brother-in-law, William B. McClure.

Winthrop W. Ketcham succeeded Judge McCandless. He was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 29, 1820. In 1848 and 1849 he was a teacher in Girard college, Philadelphia. January 8, 1850, he was admitted to the bar in Wilkesbarre. In 1855 he was elected prothonotary of Luzerne county for three years. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1859 elected state senator for three years. In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln solicitor of the United States court of claims, and resigned in 1866. He was a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago in 1860, at Baltimore in 1864, and a presidential elector in 1868. He was elected to Congress in 1874, and in July, 1876, was appointed judge to succeed Judge McCandless. On Saturday, December 6, 1879, he held court in this city, in his usual good health, and returned to his room at the St. Charles hotel. At 5 P. M. he was stricken with apoplexy, and died at 11:50 P. M., his wife and only son at his bedside, with the physicians and friends who had been hastily summoned. He died universally lamented and respected. Judge Ketcham was succeeded by Marcus W. Acheson, the present incumbent.

The borough of Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city by act of 18th of March, 1816. The act created a mayor's court, composed of the mayor, a recorder and twelve aldermen. The recorder and aldermen were appointed by the governor during good behavior, and the mayor to be elected annually by the city councils from the aldermen. The mayor's court had jurisdiction

to try forgeries, perjuries, larcenies, assaults and batteries, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies, and generally all offenses committed in the city cognizable in a court of quarter sessions, besides all violations of city ordinances. The causes were regularly tried before a jury. The mayor presided in the court, but the recorder was the law judge or legal officer of the court. The mayor or recorder and any three of the aldermen could hold the court. The recorder was also vested with civil jurisdiction, the same as the aldermen. He was to receive a salary, to be paid by the city.

Charles Wilkins, son of Gen. John Wilkins, was the first recorder. He was admitted to the bar in 1807, appointed recorder in 1816, and died in 1818. Charles Shaler was recorder from 1818 to 1821. He was succeeded by Ephraim Pentland, who was prothonotary of the county from 1807 to 1821. Pentland came to Pittsburgh in 1801 or 1802; he had been a printer and editor; he was a short, heavy-set man, very fond of jokes, and a noted character. He died in 1839. He was succeeded by H. H. Van Amringe, who was admitted to the bar in 1837, and appointed recorder in 1839. He held the office only a few months, for the mayor's court was abolished by act of June 12, 1839. Van Amringe came here from Chester county. He was an excellent lawyer and courteous gentleman, but erratic in his religious notions.

LIST OF JUDGES.

Judges of the common pleas, quarter sessions and orphans' court prior to the constitution of 1790, appointed October 9, 1788: George Wallace, president; John Metzgar, Michael Hillman, Robert Ritchie, associates. These were the judges until August 17, 1791, when the courts were reorganized under the constitution of 1790.

The following were the justices of the peace, entitled to sit in the quarter sessions, but not in the common pleas or orphans' court: September 26, 1788, James Bryson; September 27, 1788, Samuel Jones; November 21, 1788, John Johnson, Abraham Kirkpatrick, Richard Butler, William Tilton; November 25, 1788, John Wilkins, father of John, Jr., and William; May 21, 1789, Henry Nesby.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

Laymen appointed during good behavior, until 1851, and then elected for a term of five years: August 17, 1791, George Wallace, resigned in 1798 and re-appointed; John Wilkins, Jr., resigned February 26, 1796; John McDowell, died in 1812; John Gibson, died in 1800; February 26, 1796, George Thompson, in place of John Wilkins, Jr.; July 17, 1800, John B. C. Lucas, in place of Gen. John Gibson; July 24, 1812, Francis McClure, resigned December 22, 1838; June 3, 1814, George Robinson, died in 1818; September 2, 1818, James Riddle, resigned December 25, 1838; December 27, 1838, William Hays, resigned April 11, 1840; December 31, 1838, Hugh Davis, resigned in

1840; March 20, 1840, William Porter, commission annulled by decision of supreme court, and re-appointed February 17, 1843; April 16, 1840, John M. Snowden, recommissioned March 31, 1841; April 9, 1845, John Anderson, declined; April 17, 1845, William G. Hawkins, declined; May 8, 1845, William Kerr, recommissioned March 14, 1846; February 28, 1848, Samuel Jones, resigned May 12, 1851; March 18, 1851, William Boggs, recommissioned November 10, 1851; June 10, 1851, Thomas L. McMillan, recommissioned November 10, 1851, died 1852; April 27, 1852, Patrick McKenna, until December 1, 1852; November 29, 1852, Gabriel Adams, commissioned for five years; November 12, 1856, John E. Parke, commissioned for five years; November 17, 1857, Gabriel Adams, commissioned for five years; November 13, 1861, John Brown, commissioned for five years. John Brown was the last layman commissioned as judge. The law was changed, requiring two associate law judges to be elected.

PRESIDENT JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS, ETC.

Appointed by the governor during good behavior, until after the constitutional amendment of 1850, then elected for a term of ten years: August 17, 1791, Alexander Addison, impeached and removed in 1803; April 30, 1803, Samuel Roberts, died December 13, 1820; December 18, 1820, William Wilkins, resigned May 25, 1824; June 5, 1824, Charles Shaler, resigned May 4, 1835; May 15, 1835, Trevanion B. Dallas, resigned June 24, 1839; July 1, 1839, Benjamin Patton, Jr., resigned in 1850; January 31, 1850, William B. McClure, elected in 1851, and commissioned for ten years, re-elected in 1861, and commissioned for ten years, died in 1861; January 4, 1862, James P. Sterrett, appointed in place of W. B. McClure, deceased; elected in 1862, and commissioned November 4, 1862, for ten years; re-elected in 1872, and commissioned November 10, 1872, for ten years; resigned in 1877, when appointed to the supreme court. E. H. Stowe then became president judge, and was re-elected in 1882 for ten years.

ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

April 16, 1859, John W. Maynard, until first Monday of December, 1859; November 8, 1859, Thomas Mellon, elected and commissioned for ten years; May 22, 1862, David Ritchie, commissioned until first Monday of December, 1862; November 4, 1862, Edwin H. Stowe, elected and commissioned for ten years; November 26, 1869, Frederick H. Collier, elected and commissioned for ten years; November 6, 1872, E. H. Stowe, re-elected and commissioned for ten years; March, 1877, Charles S. Fetterman, appointed until first Monday in December, 1877; November, 1877, John H. Bailey, elected and commissioned for ten years; November, 1879, Fred. H. Collier, re-elected and commissioned for ten years.

PRESIDENT JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

May 2, 1833, Robert C. Grier, resigned August 8, 1846; August 13, 1846, Hopewell Hepburn, recommissioned February 17, 1847, resigned November 3, 1851; November 3, 1851, Walter Forward, elected and commissioned for ten years, died in 1852; November 27, 1852, P. C. Shannon, appointed till first Monday in December, 1853; November 19, 1853, Moses Hampton, elected and commissioned for ten years; November 3, 1863, Moses Hampton, re-elected and commissioned for ten years; November, 1873, Thomas Ewing, elected and commissioned for ten years.

ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

June 22, 1839, Trevanion B. Dallas, died 1841; May 6, 1841, Charles Shaler, resigned May 20, 1844; September 17, 1844, Hopewell Hepburn, appointed president in 1846; August 20, 1846, Walter H. Lowrie, recommissioned April 17, 1847, elected to the supreme court in 1851; November 7, 1851, Henry W. Williams, re-elected in 1861, elected to supreme court in 1868, died 1877; November 10, 1868, John M. Kirkpatrick, appointed till first Monday of December, 1869, and elected and commissioned November 23, 1869, for ten years, re-elected in 1879, and commissioned for ten years; November, 1873, J. W. F. White, elected and commissioned for ten years.

By the constitution of 1873 the district court was abolished, and became common pleas No. 2. An orphans' court was also created by the new constitution of 1873, and Hon. W. E. Hawkins was elected judge, and re-elected at the end of his first term. Afterward a second judge for this court was authorized, and Hon. I. W. Over elected. This court has an abundance of business, and is well officered.

We have thus sketched the history of the bench of this county, covering a hundred years. The facts and dates have mainly been collected from Judge White's "History of the Judiciary of Allegheny County," in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, Volume 7, 1883. It is a bright history, full of splendid judicial examples. Judge Addison's reputation is brighter to-day than when he was on the bench; and the names of Brackenridge, Kennedy, Lowrie, Dallas, Wilkins, Shaler, Grier, Baldwin, Hepburn, Williams, Hampton, Forward, McCandless and McClure add luster to a judicial record that began brilliantly, and still continues without a blemish. No county in the state can present such an array of illustrious names; and whatever else Allegheny county may have just cause to be proud of, she can always boast of a towering pre-eminence in judicial talents.

THE BAR.

For many years in the early history of the bar, the Fifth Judicial district embracing all Western Pennsylvania, the members of the bar practiced in all the counties of the district. As soon as court rose in one county the lawyers

all mounted on horseback and accompanied the judge to the next county, and so on till the round was completed. This was called "riding the circuit," and was borrowed from the English practice. Arrived at the point of their destination, the lawyers gathered mainly in one tavern, and made a lively time of it while court lasted. They were all full of fun, frolic and anecdote, and many a funny story has come down to the present day from these quarterly gatherings of the lawyers.

At the present day lawyers are specialists. One is a good criminal lawyer, another is a patent lawyer, a third is an adviser or office lawyer, a fourth is mainly an advocate, and a fifth has his specialty in land cases, and so on; but in the olden times every lawyer was an "all-rounder." In the fundamental and early literature of the law, and in the arts and subtleties and master learning of the profession, as it came to them from Europe, they were masters —thoroughly informed and always ready equipped. As pleaders they were grand; but pleading meant more to and before a jury then than now. They have left a record for eloquence and effectiveness which few of the present day can equal. Times have materially changed since those rude days; and any one of the leaders of the bar of 1788 would be lost and bewildered at the bar of 1888. Nearly a thousand attorneys have, in this century that has passed, been admitted to the bar, and about five hundred are in practice now, or are on the rolls. The terms of admission have gradually grown stricter, and the examinations are now an ordeal that none but the well instructed can pass.

The machinery of justice, when the county was first organized, was of a rude and simple kind. Before September, 1788, litigants would have to travel either to Greensburg on the one hand, or Washington on the other, if they had to undergo a trial in court; and the courts then were composed mainly of justices of the peace. In some parts of the state, during the Revolution of 1776, the local committees of safety assumed judicial power, and tried cases of replevin, horse-stealing, and some crimes for which the ordinary courts were too slow. A case was tried by the committee of safety in Northumberland county, in 1777, upon complaint made by a certain Allis Read that he, the said Read, had a horse strayed or stolen from him which was found in the custody of a certain John Drake, when said Read replevied the horse, and got him and kept him in his possession for about six months, and then the widow of said Drake came and took him forcibly out of said Read's stable. Whereupon the committee proceeded to act summarily upon this complaint. The courts, too, when people had access to them, were slow—very slow. Almost all the actions were ejectments upon disputed original entries. The number of witnesses was great, the means of travel scanty, and the districts large, so that much allowance had to be made for failure of attendance. The causes were, therefore, frequently continued, so that they usually stood upon the trial list several years before they could be acted on. This, added to the dilatory habits always prevalent in frontier settlements, produced a leisurely, time-

wasting habit of doing business. It is said of the estate of John Lukens, formerly surveyor-general of this state, that, although he died in 1799, it was in 1877 still before an auditor for distribution. There are no instances in point of a similar state of affairs in Allegheny county, but it is presumable that the same causes produced the same effects. There was none of the present hurry in legal matters then prevailing.

The bar of Pittsburgh, like everything else in the history of the city, grew from very small beginnings. At the first court held here a number of attorneys, from this and adjoining counties, took the oath, and four of these are set down as being from the city; but a close scrutiny reveals but three that can be recognized. These are John Woods, H. H. Brackenridge and Alexander Addison. These three would seem for a few years to have had a monopoly of what legal business there was. Woods was rather a scrivener than a lawyer, and was depended on mainly for the drawing of legal documents. Brackenridge was, in fact, the chief lawyer here. He was a well-educated Scotchman, with a fondness for literature and books, and was also a ready writer for the press. His books on "Modern Chivalry" show his literary inclination, and his description of Pittsburgh in the first number of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* evinces his skill as a newspaper writer. But, with all this literary inclination, he was a good, faithful and industrious lawyer, and must have enjoyed the cream of the legal business. But, besides the law, Brackenridge had still other pursuits. He was a politican, and exercised, within a small compass, all the arts of the active politicians of to-day. He knew what political "influence" was, and how to use it; and his course in the whisky insurrection lays him open, in a slight way, to the imputation of demagogism. He was never openly *for* the insurrection, and never decidedly *against* it until its weakness was demonstrated. His fate as a candidate for Congress in 1794, when, in spite of his great personal popularity, he was beaten out of sight by Gallatin, indicates a strong suspicion of the thoroughness of Brackenridge's attitude. Gallatin sympathized with those who resisted Hamilton's or the federal method of internal-revenue taxation, but was outspoken in his opposition to all efforts at forcible resistance. Brackenridge's sympathies and convictions ran in the same direction, but he was not so outspoken as Gallatin; and the people then, as now, rallied to the support of the most outspoken man. Brackenridge, however, never lost the respect of his fellow-citizens. They appreciated his talents, and were glad to follow his lead in ordinary politics. He continued, until 1799, to be at the head of the bar, and was universally esteemed and respected. In that year he was appointed a justice of the supreme court, a place he had fully earned by his splendid legal career, and remained upon the bench until 1816, when he died. His opinions as a judge are still frequently cited, and he maintained, on the bench as well as off of it, a high and deserved reputation as a jurist.

Of Alexander Addison as a lawyer it is unnecessary to say much. He



Robert Hunter Lyons
J. K. Morehead

shortly afterward became a judge, and when he ceased to be a judge he moved to Washington, Pa., so that his connection with the bar of this county was short. He was, we judge, a solid rather than a showy lawyer. His learning was profound and his knowledge of law precedents very extensive.

Following this small beginning of the Pittsburgh bar the names of James Ross, David Bradford, Steel Semple, Henry Purviance, Thomas Collins and John Kennedy are soon found as early additions. Of these, James Ross was the first in every respect. He was a very large man, over six feet high, broad and full in all his proportions, and with big feet, of which he was not ashamed. He came here shortly after the county was organized, and lingered until nearly half of the present century was passed. As a lawyer, he was not noted for his pleading abilities, but for the soundness of his judgment and his full acquaintance with the law. When he was a candidate for governor in 1808, as we learn from "Linn's History of Buffalo Valley," page 372, James Ross was declared to be a man of mercenary and avaricious disposition; accused of blasphemy and mockery of religion, and was said to be the candidate of the nabobs and lawyers; that while a member of the United States senate he advocated the wresting of New Orleans from the Spaniards by force, instead of acquiring it by treaty. The first charge had a bare color of truth in it; the second had nothing to sustain it, unless it may have been that, like many public men of that day, he was inclined to skepticism; and the third was true; but in advocating the acquisition of Louisiana he was but reflecting western sentiment, which was clamorous for the opening of the Mississippi to the ocean. With regard to his "mercenary and avaricious disposition," this much is true: he had money, and he preferred to lend it safely. He would never take or charge more than legal interest, 6 per cent, and he preferred lending to men in extremities, who could secure him for advances made for their relief. It is but natural that a man who was careful as to whom he lent money should acquire the reputation of being "mercenary and avaricious;" but the fact that he never took more than 6 per cent interest, in times when he could have had from 10 to 20 per cent, should relieve him from the charge of avariciousness. He owned and lived upon a square on Grant's hill, known then as the "Oregon" lot, extending from Fourth to Fifth on Grant and Ross streets. He sold the half of this, from Diamond alley to Fifth, in 1837 or 1838, to the county commissioners, for a courthouse and jail, and they paid him, as it is thought, $75,000 for it. The present courthouse occupies the whole of it. The other half of the lot he occupied himself until he died, the house standing upon the hill, considerably above the grade of Fourth avenue. Within the recollection of old citizens, an old orchard occupied at least a part of the remaining half of the lot. Besides this Mr. Ross acquired a considerable part of the O'Hara estate, on the Allegheny river, eight or nine miles up; but the money which paid for this land saved the O'Hara estate from destruction at a moment of great peril to O'Hara's financial credit. It is not worth while to try to con-

ceal the fact that Ross had an eye out, always, to the main chance; but he never oppressed anyone, and always maintained his integrity as a man and a lawyer. He was, as must be already apparent, prominent as a federal politician. Twice he was the federal candidate for governor, not by nomination, for state conventions did not then exist, but by general consent of that party; and he was twice elected to the United States senate, the first time for the unexpired term of Gallatin, who was elected in 1792, but ruled out on account of ineligibility, and was re-elected in 1799. Altogether he was a man of great intellect, and a sound lawyer, who left a good reputation behind him.

The most that can be said of David Bradford has already been said in the sketch of the whisky insurrection. He was an able but an insurrectionary spirit. Like the petrel, he delighted in storms. That he was a good lawyer goes without saying; and that he was glib and persuasive of tongue is shown by the influence he held over the men he led into insurrection. That he was a demagog, pure and simple, is evinced by his career, and that he was likewise a coward is shown by his speedy departure from the scene of action when the insurrection began to collapse. The end of the whisky war ended his legal career here.

Of Steel Semple the most that is known comes down by tradition. He was gone from his profession before any of the present generation had a chance to know him. But all the accounts that have been heard of him are good. He was such a lawyer, in his day, as Henry Baldwin and Walter Forward were after him. His specialty, as was the case then with all the bar, was land cases. With James Ross, he had pre-eminence in ejectment cases. It is enough to say of him, after the lapse of nearly a century, that his memory still "smells sweet."

Henry Purviance belonged properly to Washington county, but the Washington lawyers all practiced at the Pittsburgh bar. He was connected with John A. Purviance, at one time auditor-general, and Samuel A. Purviance, who represented the Allegheny and Butler district in Congress for several terms. Both of these gentlemen were from Butler county, originally, but toward the end of his life Samuel A. took up his abode in Pittsburgh. The old records make very kindly mention of Henry Purviance, and both he and Samuel A. built up for themselves splendid legal names.

Thomas Collins, also, was a legal giant in those early days. He was prominent in legal practice, and for a time there was a pleasant rivalry between him and H. H. Brackenridge. He was a more solid and less florid man than Brackenridge, and this solidity attracted favorably the more cautious part of the community. He was not prominent as a politician; at least but little is heard of him in connection with politics. Socially, he stood high. Collins township, now a part of the city, was named after him. He had two daughters, both noted for their intelligence and beauty. One of them married Wilson McCandless, and the other William B. McClure; and it is noteworthy that

these two lawyers both became judges—McCandless of the United States district court, and McClure of the county court of common pleas. As both McCandless and McClure were originally whigs, although McCandless afterward became a democrat, it is inferable that Collins, like most of the lawyers of his day, was a federalist. He was, however, a first-class lawyer, and his memory is still kept green.

John Kennedy is better known to this generation as a judge of the supreme court of the state, and there are but few traces of him as a lawyer. But he must have been a good, safe and sound lawyer or he would not have been chosen for this promotion. The appointing power was then in the hands of the governor, and the history of our state supreme court shows that that bench was always filled by men of great legal stature. Forty years ago John Kennedy was pleasantly borne in mind by a large circle of personal friends.

Just here it may be well to mention the name of Sidney Mountain, a member of the bar in its early day, concerning whom nothing remains but tradition. He was an eccentric man, of uncertain habits, but a brilliant orator and the pet of the populace. He was probably a better talker than lawyer, and his name has long since faded into the gloom of a deep obscurity. With country juries he was almost omnipotent, when he could be brought to his work.

Henry Baldwin was, in his day, the most prominent lawyer at the bar. He was very successful in his practice, and was elected to Congress in 1816, and served from 1817 to 1823. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1830, and served until 1846, when he died. There was a very strong feeling of attachment to him manifest in all who ever knew him, and this fact, alone, shows how very worthy and excellent a man he was. Mrs. Ann Royall, in her sketches of her travels in Pennsylvania, in 1828, speaks thus of him:

> Mr. Henry Baldwin is the darling of Pennsylvania and the pride of Pittsburgh. He is about thirty-five years of age, a thin, light figure, of good height, round, delicate face and sallow complexion; his eye is a keen, or rather sparkling, deep hazel, or what some would call black. His countenance would not indicate talents of the first rate, although he certainly does, very justly, rank among the first men of the state. But of all men he has the most pleasing countenance and the most fascinating manners. He appears to most advantage when pleading. It is impossible to portray the winning smile which plays upon his countenance, while his head is elevated and his figure erect and manly. His voice is harmonious and his actions pertinent and graceful. He is said to be an able statesman, and of unshaken integrity. Well may Pittsburgh be proud of him. His talents are devoted to it, and have been for some years, while his generosity and goodness of heart keep him in the background. On my way to Pittsburgh the people would say, "You will see our idol, Mr. Baldwin."

This, it may be said, is a woman's view, drawn from a female standpoint; and so it is. But it is nevertheless a very graphic sketch of the man. His face, lit up with a winning smile, won all hearts to him, and his power with a jury doubtless flowed from his manly bearing and his thrilling voice, as well as from his all-conquering smile. As a lawyer he occupied the front rank, and

this was evinced by his elevation to the bench of the United States supreme court. He was a partner, for a long time, in the Union rolling-mill, at Kensington, and was thus an enterprising citizen as well as a first-class lawyer.

Walter Forward appears to have attained as high a rank at the bar as Mr. Baldwin. Mrs. Royall speaks of him as "a Yankee;" but he came here from Somerset county. He was a man massive in body and in intellect, and impressed himself upon the jury rather by the strength of his arguments than by the beauty of his diction, differing from Baldwin in this respect. He was a thorough scholar and student, and bestowed great study and pains in getting up his cases. Like Baldwin, he seems to have captured Mrs. Royall. She says:

> Walter Forward is another Yankee, and second, if not equal, to Mr. Baldwin at the bar, and some do say he is superior. Mr. Forward is another man of towering talents, and a great pleader. He is a brother of Chauncey Forward, of Somerset, member of Congress, and is a stout, middle-aged man, of fine appearance. His face is round and rather sallow; his eyes are full, dark, keen and intelligent, his countenance open and pleasing, his manners manly, though mild and alluring, and, take him all in all, one of the most high-spirited and noble-looking men in Pittsburgh. This gentleman, as well as Mr. Baldwin, seems to have lived for the world and not for himself, both being men of the first talents, legal knowledge and extensive practice, but from their excess of good nature and generosity have been able to lay up but little for themselves.

Mr. Forward was a man who carried about with him an air of honest conviction, and he had the profound respect of both the bench and the bar, as well as the fullest confidence of his clients. He was a member of Congress from 1821 to 1825, and was appointed secretary of the treasury in 1841, after the death of Harrison, serving until 1843. In 1851 he was elected a judge of the district court of Allegheny county, being recalled home from Denmark, where he was serving as minister, but died after a year's service on the bench, in December, 1852. All the rest of his time he spent in practice at the bar of this county, and won a reputation for profundity, close research and unswerving honesty second to that of no other member of the bar. As long, at least, as the present generation lasts, there will remain a loving remembrance of the two greatest men of the Pittsburgh bar, Henry Baldwin and Walter Forward.

Another prominent member of the bar was Samuel Kingston, a native of Ireland, and very popular at the bar from his kindness and amiability of temper. He came to the bar early, and at once attained prominence in his peculiar line. He was of middling age and height, his face round, thin and fair, with a large gray eye. He was a perfect gentleman in his manners, and his countenance was peculiarly interesting. While a good lawyer and a safe counselor, he devoted himself mainly to conveyancing, which was not then a separate branch of the legal business. He had trained a daughter to his specialty. She wrote a beautiful hand, and up to the time of her father's death enjoyed a large share of the conveyancing business. Poor Kingston! He fell a victim to the fire of 1845. His office was on the corner of Fourth and Smithfield

streets, and it is supposed that when the fire came sweeping over from Fulton's, on the opposite side of Smithfield street, burying all the houses in the neighborhood in a dense cloud of smoke and flame, he went into his office to remove the valuable papers there, and was smothered before he could get out. At any rate, his bones were found there when the debris was cleared away, and, from whatever motive he entered the house, he never came out of it alive. He was the only person who lost his life in that destructive fire. It was so slow in making its progress that everyone else but him had time to get out of the way.

There were in the first quarter of this century two gentlemen, of Irish birth, named Burke, who afterward rose to considerable distinction at the bar. Robert Burke was the eldest, and was probably the most talented and learned of the two. But he died early, and Andrew became the best known of the two. They were both good lawyers and eloquent pleaders. Although Andrew lived on the Allegheny side of the river, the democrats nominated him, in 1858, to run against Gen. Moorhead for Congress, but the contest was hopeless. Mr. Burke was a fine-looking man, and every inch a gentleman.

Of William Wilkins, in a mere history, it is scarcely wise to speak in the loving terms a knowledge of him prompts. No one ever knew him fully who did not respect and admire him. He came here at the close of the last century, with Trevanion B. Dallas, his brother-in-law, and he soon became prominent. Of Dallas, and his elevation to the bench, we have spoken elsewhere. Wilkins was a courtly and polished lawyer and statesman, and he became, as he grew older, a citizen of commanding influence. In his addresses to the jury he did not play the orator, but confined himself to solid talk. A gentleman who heard him addressing a jury, in the grand-jury room of the old courthouse on Market street, describes him as standing close to the jury, delivering a well-studied sentence, and then walking away for a minute to the other end of the courtroom and back again, when he delivered another sentence, and then walked off again, repeating this till he came to an end. This is not the style of a pleader now. But the jury understood him, and so did the court. They were used to this style, and thought nothing of it. He served, at various times, in the state senate, in the senate and house of representatives at Washington, as minister to Russia, as secretary of war, and as judge of the United States district court. At some time in 1832 the democrats of Pennsylvania refused to accept Martin Van Buren as a candidate for vice-president, and the electoral vote of the state was cast in that year for William Wilkins.

This sketch of the bar is not chronological in its order, and, although out of place in point of time, this seems the proper connection in which to speak of Charles Shaler. He did not immigrate here until this century had opened, but his name is indissolubly connected with the history of the Pittsburgh bar. He came here early enough to identify himself with the interests of the city. He married a daughter of one of the earliest settlers, Maj. Kirkpatrick, and for a long time lived in the old Kirkpatrick house, on the banks of the Monon-

gahela, below Ferry street. His office was on Fourth, between Wood and Market, and he had as partners, for awhile, Edwin M. Stanton and T. C. Umbstaetter, both of whom came here from Ohio. He had a very extensive practice, was popular at the bar, and was an attractive and effective speaker, as well as a very trustworthy lawyer. He served for some years as judge on the bench of the district court, and the whole community had unlimited confidence in his acts as judge. He had what, in these days of fine handwriting, would be thought a blemish; he wrote a shocking bad hand. At one time it was said that there were but two men in Pittsburgh who could decipher his manuscript. One of these was the late Robert Morrow, and the other was an editor. How the lawyers got their paper-books printed, when appealing from his judicial decisions, is a mystery. Probably the printers guessed at what was written, as they often do with much better copy. Judge Shaler retired from his practice before he died, and moved to Centre county. One of his sons is still living in Pittsburgh, on a part of the old Kirkpatrick place on Mount Washington.

Of John McDonald, George Thompson and Robert Allison the writer of this article cannot speak with any certainty. McDonald was spoken of familiarly as "Jack" McDonald, which would indicate that he was a boon companion and good fellow. He is spoken of as a safe lawyer, a good counselor, and wise in his profession, and he was a distinguished citizen of the early time. John M. Austin practiced here awhile, but eventually removed to Uniontown. His son, William E., came here about 1850, and was a genial, gentlemanly lawyer, who attained to considerable eminence at the bar. Thomas M. T. McKennan also practiced here for a time, but the scene of his triumph was at the Washington county bar.

Among the men who immigrated here from Philadelphia to practice law was Richard Biddle, a relative of Nicholas Biddle of the United States bank. He was a man of genius, but sluggish in disposition, and remained a bachelor until near the close of his life. He was a finished orator, and always commanded the respect of his audience. His reputation as a lawyer was fully as great as his fame as an orator. Before a public meeting he was omnipotent; and it was this fact, probably, that led to his selection as a candidate for Congress, to which he was chosen in 1834, 1836 and 1838. But the lower house of Congress was never much of an arena for oratory. Biddle tired of serving there, and resigned in 1840, being succeeded for the short term by Henry M. Brackenridge. His power over an audience was shown in 1842, at a public meeting in the courthouse, called to denounce the Pittsburgh represent ative in Congress (William W. Irwin) for ratting to Tyler. The audience was in favor of Irwin, and would not allow any vote to be taken nor anyone to speak. The meeting turned into a mob, the officers went out of the house by the back window, and the clamor and racket were so terrific that fearful citizens dreaded a riot. In this emergency Biddle was brought in; some of the officers

resumed their seats, and as soon as Biddle's name was mentioned the audience quieted to perfect stillness. They heard him attentively, and allowed him to speak twice; but as soon as an attempt was made to read the resolutions the racket began again, and ended by the dispersal of the meeting. This audience would listen to Biddle as long as he wanted to speak, but it would not permit the adoption of resolutions to which it was opposed. Such instances of deep personal respect are very rare.

Neville B. Craig was one of the old-time members of the bar, and well qualified to shine at it; but he early turned his attention to the press, and distinguished himself as an editor. Leonard S. Johns was also a lawyer, but is known to the old generation only as an alderman or justice of the peace, to which offices he devoted his life. Two names of members of the bar, in the earlier part of the century, attract attention because they earned a national reputation in other fields. These are Robert J. Walker and Robert McClelland. Both of these gentlemen began their legal careers here, but Walker soon afterward moved to Mississippi, and McClelland to Michigan. Walker rose to be United States senator, and finally to be secretary of the treasury, and was the author of the tariff of 1846, with which Pennsylvania found so much fault. McClelland was elevated to the cabinet by President Pierce, and both he and Walker must have attained to great prominence in their new fields to be worthy of such promotion. Ross Wilkins also (a half-brother of William) began life as a lawyer here, went to Michigan, and was finally made judge of the United States district court in that state. Daniel Agnew is another who began his legal life here. He afterward migrated to Beaver; has served as judge of the state supreme court, and is still, at a hale old age, practicing his profession ably and faithfully.

Among other names of this period we find mention of "Hopkins." Was this the man who afterward studied divinity, became rector of Trinity Church, and was finally made bishop of Vermont? Not being positively sure of the facts, they are given interrogatively. If this was the man, his subsequent career proved that a good lawyer was not spoiled by making him a bishop. The name also occurs, in this list, of Duncan S. Walker, of whom nothing has been gleaned, and that of Joseph Buffington, who belongs properly to the Armstrong county bar. All the adjoining counties furnished young recruits for the bar by educating them here and taking them home as soon as they became promising.

The far-off counties also furnished their quota of new men to our bar. Benjamin Patton, Jr., came here from Union county, and served for awhile as United States district attorney. He was finally made president judge of the criminal court and court of common pleas, and served as such until the judges were made elective. He is still living, in Ohio, and was present at the county centennial, in 1888. Two other gentlemen also came in here from Northern Pennsylvania, Robert C. Grier and Hopewell Hepburn. Grier came here to

fill the place of judge of the district court of this county, which place he filled with great acceptability to all until he was made a judge of the United States supreme court, on the bench of which he remained until his death. Hepburn came, also, as an appointed judge of the district court, and served until 1851, when he was displaced by the judge elected by the people. He afterward opened an office and resumed the practice of the law, and was subsequently elected president of the Allegheny bank. He was a man of fine legal capac ities, but death soon cut his career short.

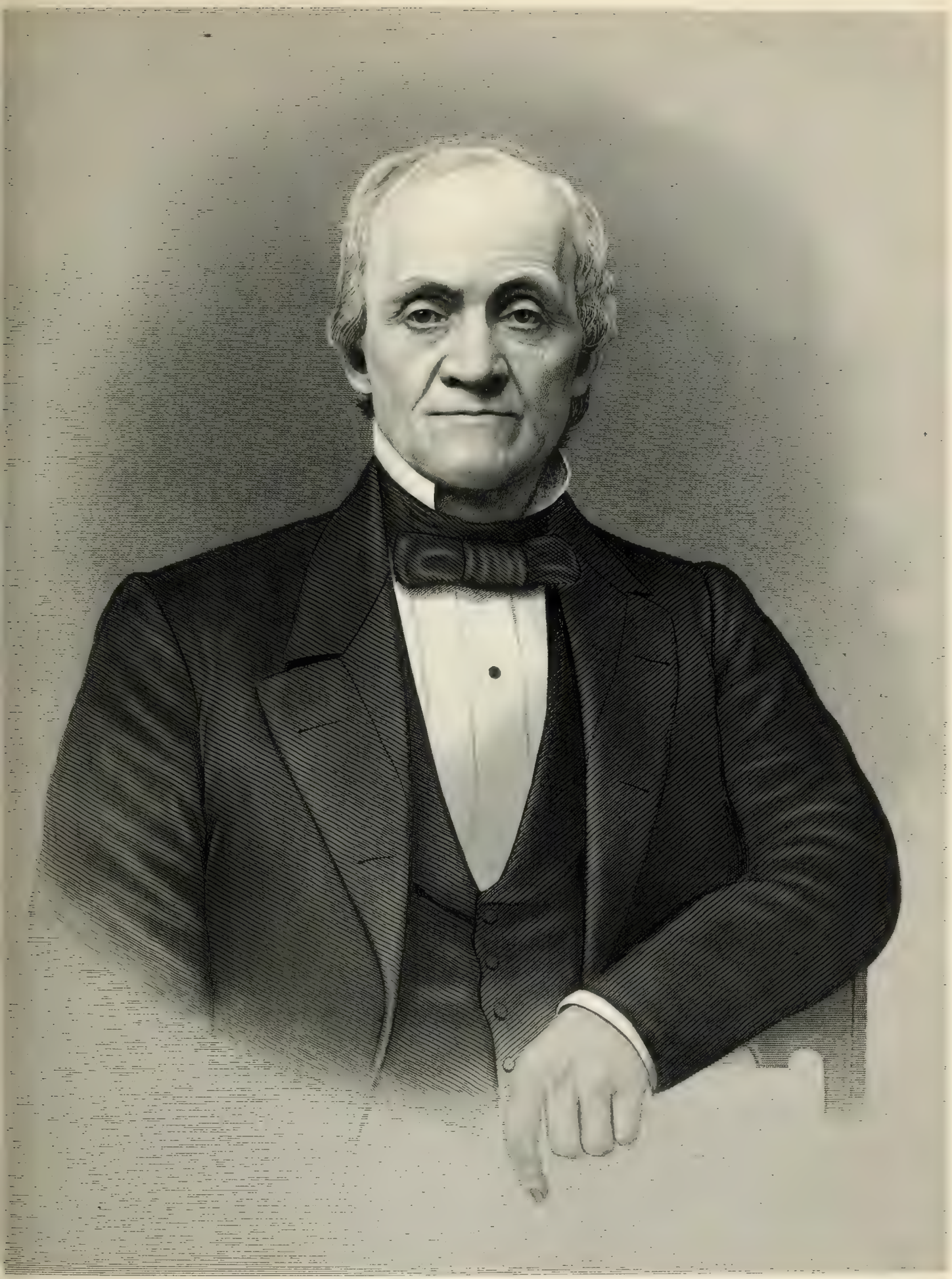
Henry C. Moorhead came here from Lycoming county, as prosecuting attorney for this county, somewhere between 1840 and 1850; but he was a man of very feeble health, and a cripple, and he did not live long. James Dunlap and A. J. Durboraw came about the same time from Franklin county. Dunlap was the author of several legal works, and was rated as a sound and trusty lawyer. Jasper E. Brady came in later, from the same county, but finally moved to Washington, D. C., being a clerk in the pay department for several years before his death. He represented the Franklin district in congress from 1847 to 1849.

Edwin M. Stanton must have moved here from Ohio about 1850. He was a partner of Charles Shaler, and remained in practice here until the war of 1861 broke out. He was never what could be called a popular man at the bar, but everyone recognized in him a giant intellectually. This recognition begot, naturally, in some minds, a wholesome fear of him.

Marshall Swartzwelder was a young man at the bar in 1840. In 1844 he was elected on the whig ticket, with Thomas J. Bigham, to the state legislature. He remained in this position for two or three years, but it had not the attractions for him it had for Bigham. He devoted himself to the practice of the law, and attained to a very high position as one of the best-read "black-letter" men of the bar. He was filled to the brim with a knowledge of the old legal authorities, and was a terror, in the criminal court, to all young practitioners. He became a great criminal lawyer, and when in his prime was on one side or the other of all large criminal cases. Bigham was more of a politician than a lawyer.

Of the other names that recur to the memory, of men who distinguished themselves at the bar from 1840 to 1870, mention may be made of John D. Mahon, William W. Irwin, Cornelius Darragh, Loomis, Metcalf, J. I. Kuhn, Robert Woods, A. B. Todd, Moses Hampton, Joseph Knox, Samuel W. Black, Thomas McConnell, Thomas Mellon, George P. Hamilton, T. J. Fox Alden, William M. Shinn, D. W. Bell, John Barton, David Reed and David Ritchie.

John D. Mahon was a brisk, bustling, active man, and was very generally retained in criminal cases. William W. Irwin was chosen mayor of Pittsburgh in January, 1840, and in October of the same year was elected to Congress. He served but one term, siding with Tyler in 1841, and thus losing the con-



fidence of his constituency. Tyler appointed him minister to Denmark in 1843, and he never resumed the practice of law afterward. He came of a good family, and had a good position at the bar. Cornelius Darragh belonged, also, to an old home family, and had a splendid practice. He was elected to Congress in 1844 and 1846, and was attorney-general of the state under Gov. Johnson from 1849 to 1852. Mr. Loomis came here from Ohio somewhere about 1850, and entered business with O. Metcalf, Esq. This firm had a splendid legal business, and few men ever stood higher at the Pittsburgh bar than Mr. Loomis. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the republican nomination to Congress in 1858, but his chief distinction lay in his deserved reputation as a great lawyer and pleader. J. I. Kuhn was also a great lawyer, but not of any prominence as a talker. He was a close and careful student of the law, and always a safe and trusty counselor. Robert Woods was a native, and the descendant of an old family. He had a magnificent practice, and his aid was always sought in difficult and doubtful cases. He cut his life short by overwork. A. B. Todd was another instance of a great lawyer concealed by his garb as a counselor. He had a circle of devoted legal adherents around him, and, although he made little public record, was the trusted counselor of the many who had faith in him.

Moses Hampton moved here from Somerset, and at once worked into a prominent position as a successful pleader. He was elected to Congress in 1848 and 1850, and was subsequently elected judge of the district court, where he served for twenty years, dying full of years and honor. The old law firm of Hampton & Millers, embracing, besides the judge, Jacob Miller and Alexander H., was a celebrated one in its day, all three of its members being keen, sharp and practical business-men.

Joseph Knox is hardly known to the present generation. He was a very genial, pleasant gentleman, with some peculiarities, but a well-read lawyer and a successful one. He died early. Thomas McConnell was a plain, undemonstrative man, but of solid acquirements, profound in his judgments and convictions, conscientious and just. As a lawyer he acquired a large practice through the indomitable honesty of his character.

Samuel W. Black was the son of Rev. John Black, a well-known Covenanter preacher, and was a brilliant and very popular lawyer. He went out as colonel of one of the Pennsylvania regiments in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself there in the siege of Puebla. When the war of 1861 broke out, he again went out at the head of a regiment, and was killed in the stormy battle-year of 1863. He was intensely patriotic. A whig in 1840, he became a democrat in 1844, and remained so until his death.

Of John P. Penney, Hamilton, Alden, Shinn, Bell, Barton, Reed and Ritchie, all now dead, it can be said of all, as of each of them, that they were ornaments of the bar, successful lawyers and good citizens, who are all still affectionately remembered as men who had made their marks in their time.

To go further in the enumeration of the members of the bar would be to trench upon the domain of the present, and discuss the characters of men still upon the stage of public life, which hardly comes within the province of history. The bar, since 1840, has grown rapidly in numbers, and the subject, when fairly and fully treated, becomes too voluminous for a volume of this character. This chapter is a long one, yet no one name has been dwelt upon at any great length, and much has had to be omitted that it would otherwise have been desirable to insert. It is enough to say that Allegheny county has always been distinguished by the ability of its bar. Men of great national character, like Ross, Forward, Wilkins, R. J. Walker, McCelland, Baldwin, Grier, Brackenridge and Addison, have grown to the stature of men, first, in its courts, and at no period of its history has it been devoid of distinguishing legal talent. It is said of an old Steubenville lawyer that he was once examining a candidate for admission to the bar, and asked him the stock question, "What is a court?" "A court," said the applicant, pompously, "is a place where justice is *judiciously* administered." "Not always," said the examining lawyer, shaking his head, "not *always*." The answer given in Blackstone is "a place where justice is *judicially* administered." The difference between *judicially* and *judiciously* is a marked one; and yet it can safely be said of the Allegheny county courts that, from the first, they have been places where justice is both judicially and judiciously administered; and for this reputation the courts are indebted, mainly, to the high character of the members of the bar, to the reputation of its members for integrity and legal ability, and to the ever-present consciousness of their responsibility as the officers of the courts.

CHAPTER XV.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN—REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN—REFORMED (GERMAN).

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE reformation in Europe culminated in the development of four great groups of Protestant churches, the Lutheran, the Reformed, the Episcopalian and the Independent churches. The Presbyterian churches of the world belong to the great family of Reformed churches. Their theology is variously denominated by theologians as Pauline, Augustinian or Calvinistic. Their polity emphasizes the headship of the Lord Jesus in the Church, the

parity of the ministry, and the principle of popular representation in the deliberative assemblies of the Church. They hold, with the best-instructed scholars of modern Christendom, that the terms *episkopos* and *presbyteros*, used in the New Testament as titles of the ministry, designated one and the same office, and repudiate diocesan episcopacy as unscriptural. The government of the individual congregation is administered by a "session," composed of the "bishop" or "pastor" of the church and a number of "ruling elders" chosen by the people to coöperate with him. The government of the congregations within certain territorial limits is committed to the "presbytery," or "classis," consisting of the bishops or presbyters, and one ruling elder from each of the churches. Appeals are carried from the session to the presbytery, which has the power of review and control over the sessions of all the churches under its jurisdiction. Jurisdiction over the presbyteries is maintained by the "synods," constituted of an equal number of pastors and elders representing a number of presbyteries. Appeals are taken from the presbytery to the synod. A final court of appeal is provided among the larger bodies of the Presbyterian order in their "general assemblies," which have the authority to review and control the proceedings of the lower courts upon proper presentation of cases. The general assemblies are delegated bodies, the members of which are chosen by the presbyteries.

The Reformed churches represented in Allegheny county are the following: "The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," commonly designated simply as "The Presbyterian Church;" "The United Presbyterian Church," "The Reformed Presbyterian Church," "The Cumberland Presbyterian Church," and "The Reformed Church in America," commonly known as "The German Reformed Church." There are also one or two independent church organizations claiming the name of Presbyterian.

In the following pages a brief epitome of the history of each of these denominations will be given, followed by a short historical account of its growth in Allegheny county, accompanied by a list of the congregations, arranged in the chronological order of their organization, together with the names and terms of service of their respective pastors, and the latest statistical tables of their membership and contributions to benevolence.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The various churches of Great Britain and the continent were transplanted to the soil of the New World as the tides of emigration began to flow toward the setting sun. In New England the Congregationalists, and afterward less prominently the Baptists, wielded influence and laid the foundation of the rising institutions of church and state. In New York and New Jersey the Reformed church of Holland held sway. The first colonization of Pennsylvania was undertaken by the Quakers. In Delaware Swedish Lutherans, and in Maryland Roman Catholics, were the first settlers. Episcopacy was established in Virginia by the English, and in the Carolinas the Huguenots, as the mem-

bers of the Reformed church of France were called, found an asylum from persecution. But everywhere along the coast, but more especially in the colonies lying to the south of New England, the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ireland gradually asserted themselves. From 1629 to 1640 a considerable Presbyterian immigration found its way from Great Britain and Ireland to New England. The names of many places, especially in Southern New Hampshire, attest the historic fact that the early colonists were of Scotch or Scotch-Irish origin. The first sermon preached in the English language upon Manhattan island was delivered in the Reformed Dutch Church in the fort, now the Battery, by Rev. Francis Doughty,* an English Presbyterian. This was in the year 1643. In 1644 Rev. Richard Denton, a Presbyterian minister from Yorkshire, who had removed with a part of his charge to Watertown, Mass., became the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hempstead, Long Island. In 1649 a colony of English Presbyterians settled at the mouth of the Severn river in Maryland. In 1656 Nathaniel and Daniel Denton, sons of Richard Denton, were instrumental in founding a Presbyterian church at Jamaica, Long Island, which remains to-day, and is the oldest in the great sisterhood of Presbyterian churches in the United States. In 1667 Rev. Abraham Pierson, who had thirty years before settled at Lynn, Mass., became the pastor of what is now the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J. But it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that the scattered and isolated churches felt the influence of that organizing power which is one of the chief characteristics of the Presbyterian polity. The leading spirit in the movement which looked toward the erection of a presbytery in the colonies was Francis Makemie, an Irish Presbyterian, who in 1684 had founded the church of Snow Hill, in Maryland. He was greatly aided by Rev. Jedidiah Andrews, a graduate of Harvard College, who in 1701 was ordained the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

The "General Presbytery," as it was called, was organized in the year 1705–6, and consisted of Ministers Francis Makemie, John Hampton, George McNish, Samuel Davis, John Wilson, Jedidiah Andrews and Nathanael Taylor. Of the churches represented in the presbytery at that time, those of Snow Hill, Md., New Castle, Del., Philadelphia, Pa., and Freehold, N. J., are still in existence, and flourish in a green old age. The first meeting of the presbytery was held at Freehold, N. J., in 1706, Francis Makemie presiding as moderator. The church now began rapidly to increase. New presbyteries were formed from time to time, and in 1717 the "General Synod," consisting of the presbyteries of Philadelphia, New Castle, Snow Hill and Long Island, met in Philadelphia, and Rev. Jedidiah Andrews was chosen as moderator. In 1729 the synod passed what is known as the "Adopting Act," accepting the confession and catechisms of the Westminster Assembly as church standards, and requiring the personal adoption of these standards by the ministers

*An ancestor of the writer.

of the church. In 1745 there occurred a division of the general synod into the synod of New York and the synod of Philadelphia. The principal point at issue concerned the qualifications of candidates for the ministry. The parties were known popularly as the "Old Side" and the "New Side." The Rev. Jedidiah Andrews was recognized as the leader of the former, and the Rev. William Tennent, of "log-college" fame, was the leader of the latter. In 1744 the "Old Side" party established an academy, and in 1746 the "New Side" founded Princeton College. In 1758 a reunion of the two parties took place, and the general synod was thereafter known as the synod of New York and Philadelphia. The year 1758 was not only eventful in the history of the Presbyterian Church, but also in that of Western Pennsylvania, the territory in which this church was destined to hold at a subsequent time a most conspicuous position of influence and usefulness. On Friday, the 24th of November, 1758, the French set fire to Fort Duquesne and abandoned it. This marked the first step toward that long series of disasters to the French arms which led to their final withdrawal from the New World, and the overthrow of the influence of the Latin races and of the supremacy of the Church of Rome in broad territories to which they had heretofore laid exclusive claim.

The years which followed were memorable both in church and in state. Events crowded rapidly upon each other, and the stream of immigration from Scotland and from the north of Ireland began to flow mightily into the central and southern colonies of the Atlantic seaboard. The movement to secure American independence began. We find the synod of New York and Philadelphia, on May 22, 1775, issuing a pastoral letter to all the churches exhorting united support of the colonial cause, and on May 31st of the same year a convention of Presbyterians at Mecklenburg, N. C., united in a formal declaration of American independence. A year afterward we find Rev. John Witherspoon, the president of Princeton College, who was the only clerical member of the Continental Congress, with impassioned eloquence moving for and urging the passage of the Declaration of Independence which had been prepared by Thomas Jefferson. Many of the members of the Continental Congress were Presbyterians, and ruling elders in the churches, among them Richard Stockton, of Princeton, N. J., and the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. It was in these years, when the infant nation was passing through the ordeal which attended its deliverance from the tyranny of an insensate king and court, that movements began to be made toward the planting of Christian institutions in the woodland wilderness of Western Pennsylvania. The pioneers in this development were the Presbyterians.

The rapid growth of the church led to the necessity for a division of the synod of New York and Philadelphia, which took place in the year 1788. Four synods were erected, to one of which,—the synod of Virginia,—the presbytery of Redstone, which had been erected in 1781, and which covered the region now embraced in Allegheny county, was given. At the same time the

present constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America was adopted, and a meeting of the general assembly was fixed for the third Thursday of May, 1789, in the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D., to preach the opening sermon and preside until a moderator should be chosen. At the first meeting of the general assembly, which took place on the 21st of May, 1789, Rev. John Rodgers, D. D., of the presbytery of New York, presided. The church at this time numbered 177 ministers, 431 churches and about 18,000 communicant members. In the year 1811 the Cumberland presbytery withdrew. The cause of the separation was, among other things, the action of the presbytery in previous years in ordaining to the ministry persons not properly qualified to exercise the office. This action was censured by the higher courts of the church. The final result was the dissolution of the Cumberland presbytery by the ecclesiastical authorities, but the advocates of the new measures refused to recognize the act of the synod, and effected an organization of their own, which was the germ of what is now known as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

In the year 1837 took place the great division between what were known as the "Old School" and the "New School" parties in the church. The causes of this division were largely found in a difference of sentiment as to the manner in which the church should conduct her benevolent operations. As early as 1801 a "plan of union" between the general assembly and the Congregational association of Connecticut had been adopted which permitted Congregational ministers to serve Presbyterian churches, and *vice versa*, and permitted congregations to be represented in the courts of the church either by Presbyterian elders or Congregational committees, as the case might be. This affiliation led to the espousal by many Presbyterian churches of the work of benevolence as carried on by voluntary associations originating among the Congregationalists, such as the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. A sentiment gradually gained ground among Presbyterians that it would be better to have the benevolent work of the church more strictly under ecclesiastical control, and this led finally to a disruption. The "New School" party adhered to the system of voluntary associations, and continued the alliance with the Congregational churches; the general assembly adopted the Western Missionary Society, which had been organized in Pittsburgh, and established the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. In 1838 two assemblies met in Philadelphia, known as the "Old School Assembly" and the "New School Assembly," and the division lasted until 1869, when, on November 12th, a reunion was consummated in the Third Church of Pittsburgh. On December 4, 1861, the "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America" met at Augusta, Ga. It embraced under its jurisdiction the churches in the seceding states up to that time identified with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Upon the failure of the slaveholders' rebellion in 1865 the title of this body was formally changed, and it has since been known as the "Presbyterian Church in the United States."

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is the largest of all the various Presbyterian churches in this country, and may lay claim, in some respects, to be a national church; for, while tracing its pedigree back to the Established Church of Scotland, it has drawn to itself elements out of all the churches and all the immigrations which have come to our shores, and has thus in the lapse of years acquired a development which is strictly its own, and peculiar in many respects to the land in which it is found, the institutions of which its clergy and laity have had a powerful influence in molding. It is a well-known historic fact that the views of some of the ablest among the framers of the constitution of the United States were shaped by a careful study of the polity of the Presbyterian Church, and many of the features of that remarkable document reflect the influence of that ecclesiastical system which is one of the sources of the strength of the reformed churches.

Statistics of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 1888: Synods, 28; presbyteries, 202; ministers, 5,789; licentiates, 314; candidates, 997; churches, 6,543; elders, 22,434; deacons, 7,210; communicants, 722,071; Sabbath-school membership, 793,-442; contributions to benevolence, $4,015,121; contributions to congregational expenses, $8,803,562; total contributions, $12,818,683.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

On Friday, the 24th of November, 1758, the French set fire to Fort Duquesne, and abandoned it. The same night the English and colonial troops under Gen. Forbes occupied the place, and gave to it the name of Fort Pitt. The Sunday following, the 26th of November, was observed, by order of the general, as "a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God," and a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Charles Beatty* chaplain of Col. Clapham's regiment of Pennsylvania troops, preached a thanksgiving sermon. This was the first Protestant sermon preached west of the Allegheny mountains.

In the year 1766 Rev. Messrs. Charles Beatty and George Duffield† were sent by the synod to explore the region and ascertain what could be done to supply the spiritual necessities of the infant settlements. They found a Presbyterian chaplain, by name of McLagan, at Fort Pitt, but elsewhere there were no efforts being made to preach the gospel. Shortly after the return of these two explorers, a Rev. Mr. Anderson was authorized to visit the region, and provision was made to recompense him for his labors, but of their results we know nothing. In 1769 the synod ordered the presbytery of Donegal to "provide the western frontier with ten Sabbaths of ministerial labor." How the injunction was obeyed it is impossible now to ascertain. The first of the clergy-

*The grandfather of the late Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D., of Steubenville, Ohio, the well-known educator, and munificent benefactor of Washington and Jefferson College and of the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny.

†Subsequently one of the chaplains of the Continental Congress, and the grandfather of the late George Duffield, D. D., of Detroit, the author of the well-known hymn, "Stand up, Stand up for Jesus," and the great-grandfather of the late Samuel W. Duffield, D. D., of Bloomfield, N. J., a distinguished literary critic and author.

men who visited the region for the purpose of ultimately making it his home was Rev. James Finley, who came across the mountains attended by a single companion in the year 1771. He did not, however, permanently settle in Western Pennsylvania until in 1783, about which time he became the pastor of the churches of Round Hill and Rehoboth, in Westmoreland county. In 1774 Rev. James Power visited the new settlements, and in 1776 returned, bringing his family with him, and entered upon his labors as a missionary, becoming some years later the pastor of the churches of Sewickley and Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland county. The next of the pioneer ministers to arrive upon the ground was Rev. John McMillan, who came to Washington county in 1776, but owing to the danger of Indian incursions did not remove his family thither until two years later.* In 1777 Rev. Thaddeus Dodd came to the west. He labored until his death, in 1793, as the pastor of the congregations of Upper and Lower Ten Mile creeks, in Washington county. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Smith, who became the pastor of the churches of Cross creek and Buffalo, in Washington county, in the spring of 1780, and remained there until his death in 1792.

John McMillan, James Power, Thaddeus Dodd and Joseph Smith were all graduates of Princeton College, and were thoroughly equipped intellectually as well as morally for the work to which they had been providentially called. With undoubted learning they combined a large degree of practical good sense and the most ardent piety, and became the recognized leaders of thought in the communities in which they had come to make their homes. All of them powerful preachers, they became the instruments in God's hand for preparing the way for that great revival of religion which swept, at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, from the woods of Southwestern Pennsylvania westward and southward, transforming many a locality which had been a moral and spiritual waste into a "garden of the Lord." They were not only great in the pulpit, but they distinguished themselves as the friends of education. They planted schoolhouses as well as churches in the wilderness, and to their labors are due, directly and indirectly, the establishment of many of those institutions which are to-day and long have been fountains of beneficent influence, not only for Western Pennsylvania, but for the whole land as well. To these four men, the fathers of the presbytery of Redstone, the first organization formed for purposes of ecclesiastical government west of the mountains, the people of the great valley of which Pittsburgh is the eastern gateway owe a debt of gratitude which can never be measured. Not only were they the founders of churches, and schools and colleges, but in the spirit of a true patriotism sought wisely to mitigate those animosities and sectional differences which at one time flamed up into the fires of open revolt against the government. In the troublous days of the

*The tree under which Dr. McMillan preached his first sermon west of the Monongahela is still pointed out, and stands about six miles southeast of Cannonsburg, Pa.



WILLIAM THAW.

"whisky rebellion" they did much to maintain the public peace, and when the people of Western Pennsylvania were roused into bitter opposition to the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain, negotiated by John Jay in 1794, upon the alleged ground that it sacrificed to England some of their undoubted rights, the friends of the measure felt it necessary to secure the approval of Dr. McMillan to the terms of the treaty in order to allay the irritation of the people. "Cardinal McMillan," as he was facetiously styled by one of the leading spirits of the frontier, found himself much courted by politicians at that time, and one of them exultingly wrote: "The obtaining of the patronage of Rev. John McMillan, whom I denominate the patriarch of the western church, was a grand acquisition. It secures our flanks perfectly."

The presbytery of Redstone was organized in the year 1781. It covered all the country west of the Alleghenies and north of Virginia and Kentucky, a territory imperial in its dimensions, but at that time populated by wandering savages save on the eastern border, where the rising settlements formed a narrow selvage of civilization. The first meeting of the presbytery was not held at Laurel Hill church, the appointed place of meeting, but at Pigeon creek, "because the circumstances of some of the members, by reason of the incursions of the savages, rendered it impracticable for them to attend at Laurel Hill;" and the next stated meeting, appointed for April, 1782, was not held at all for the same reason. The people who looked to this presbytery for guidance in their ecclesiastical affairs were mainly of Scotch and Scotch-Irish extraction. They were a sturdy, intelligent, liberty-loving race, almost wholly given over to agricultural pursuits. At the time of the first settlement the vast mineral wealth of the region was unknown, or but dimly suspected. Of commerce there was of necessity but little, and what there was was carried on in the most primitive manner by means of packhorses, which were led through the mountain defiles, conveying the barest necessities from the eastern seaboard, and taking back in return burdens of skins and furs, the product of the chase or of barter with the Indians. The first settlers made homes for themselves upon the fertile lands of what are now Fayette, Westmoreland and Washington counties. The little village, composed of log cabins and rude huts, which had sprung up about Fort Pitt, did not at first furnish great attraction to the better class of immigrants. A change, however, rapidly took place when, in 1784, by direction of the agent of the proprietaries, the town of Pittsburgh was surveyed and laid out in lots, and settlement was formally invited. It was then first that we find any indication of the fact that the inhabitants of the infant community were to any degree possessed with a desire for religious instruction. At a meeting of the presbytery of Redstone, held at Buffalo on the 13th of April, 1784, it is recorded that "supplications for supplies" were presented from Muddy creek, the South Fork of Ten Mile, a vacant congregation near Robinson's Run, and Pittsburgh, and on the following day the presbytery took action, and appointed Rev. Joseph Smith to "preach at Pitts-

burgh the fourth Sabbath of August." It must not, however, be understood that the fathers of that old presbytery had been unmindful before this of the spiritual destitution and wants of the people found within the limits of what is now Allegheny county. There is reason to believe that as early as 1777 Dr. John McMillan had labored among the settlers on the southern borders of the county. In 1778 the two churches of Lebanon and Bethel were organized. In 1781 they were united under the pastoral charge of Rev. John Clark, who labored as the stated supply of the two fields until 1783, when he was formally installed as the pastor of the little flocks, remaining in charge until April 15, 1789. He died in 1797, at the age of seventy-nine years. The churches of Bethel and Lebanon, both of them to this day vigorous and self-supporting, are the oldest churches of any denomination in Allegheny county.

During the fall of 1784 and the spring of 1785 there was occasional preaching at "Fort Pitt," provided by the presbytery of Redstone. In the fall of this year Rev. Samuel Barr, a licentiate of the presbytery of Londonderry, Ireland, arrived, and, though not at first formally recognized by the presbytery, began his work as pastor of the joint charges of the First Church of Pittsburgh and the church of Pitt township, now Beulah Church. On the 29th of September, 1787, the "Presbyterian Congregation of Pittsburgh" was incorporated by act of legislature. The Penn heirs a few days before had deeded to the congregation the lots upon which the present First Church edifice stands, for the "consideration of five shillings as well as the laudable inclination they have for encouraging and promoting morality, piety and religion in general, and more especially in the town of Pittsburgh." The congregation proceeded at once to erect a building of squared timbers, and here it continued to worship for some years, until the log church gave way to a more commodious structure built of brick, which at a later date was superseded by the present imposing edifice. The pastorate of Rev. Samuel Barr, who had become a member of the presbytery, closed in 1789, and he removed to Delaware, where he continued to labor in the ministry with acceptance. He died on May 31, 1818. The pulpit of the First Church of Pittsburgh, after the removal of Rev. Mr. Barr, was filled by various "supplies" until the year 1800. The sixteen years which passed from 1784 to 1800, during which the First Church of Pittsburgh was feebly maintaining its existence, were years in which the growth of the church in the regions contiguous to Pittsburgh was vigorous. In 1793 the population in the territory covered by the presbytery of Redstone had so increased, and churches had multiplied to such an extent that, on the 25th of September, 1793, the synod of Virginia, under which the presbytery of Redstone had been since 1788, resolved to create a new presbytery, to be known as the presbytery of Ohio. It embraced that part of the United States lying north of Virginia and Kentucky, and bounded on the east by the Monongahela river and a line running in a generally northward direction from its junction with the Allegheny to Presqu' Isle, or Erie. Under this arrangement Pitts-

burgh and what is now Allegheny were left in connection with the old presbytery of Redstone. The first meeting of the new presbytery took place on the 22d of October, 1793, at Buffalo. Dr. McMillan was chosen moderator, and Rev. John Brice* was chosen clerk. The organization known as the presbytery of Ohio continued to exist until the time of the reunion between the New and Old School divisions of the church, though the territory embraced under its jurisdiction was gradually diminished from time to time, by the erection of new presbyteries and the modification of boundaries, until at last its territory came to be practically coterminous with that covered by the presbytery of Pittsburgh. For three-quarters of a century the anomaly in nomenclature was presented of a presbytery in the state of Pennsylvania bearing the name of Ohio. The successive steps by which the territory of the presbytery of Ohio came to be reduced and its name changed may be briefly stated as follows:

1801. On October 2d the presbytery of Erie was created out of the presbytery of Ohio by the synod of Virginia. The presbytery of Erie covered that part of Western Pennsylvania lying north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny.

1802. In May the synod of Pittsburgh was formed by the general assembly out of the presbyteries of Redstone, Ohio and Erie.

1808. On October 7th the presbytery of Lancaster (Ohio) was formed from the presbytery of Ohio.

1819. On October 8th the presbytery of Steubenville and the presbytery of Washington, the latter covering the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania and the upper part of what is now West Virginia, including Wheeling, were formed from the presbytery of Ohio.

1822. October 4th so much of the bounds of the presbytery of Redstone as were situated north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, together with the ministers John Andrews, Francis Herron, Joseph Stockton, Robert Patterson and Elisha P. Swift, with their several charges, were attached by the synod of Pittsburgh to the presbytery of Ohio. Prior to this time the territory included in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny had continued to be under the jurisdiction of the presbytery of Redstone, as we have seen.

1837–38. The Third and the Fifth Presbyterian churches of Pittsburgh seceded, and with several other churches in the bounds of contiguous presbyteries organized the presbytery of Pittsburgh (New School). This presbytery, with other New School presbyteries, formed the synod of Pennsylvania (New School).

1853—October. The synod of Pittsburgh erected the presbytery of Allegheny City out of that part of the presbytery of Ohio which lay north of the Ohio and the Allegheny. This presbytery remained under the synod of Pittsburgh for several years, when a synod of Allegheny was created, which was sup-

*The grand-uncle of Hon. Calvin S. Brice, whose father, Rev. William Kirkpatrick Brice, was an honored minister of the Presbyterian church.

planted by the synod of Erie at a later date. Just after the reunion in 1870 the general assembly slightly altered the bounds of this presbytery, incorporated with it certain churches which had come over from the Reformed presbytery of Pittsburgh, and changed the name to that of "Presbytery of Allegheny."

1870. At the time of the reunion of the New and Old School branches of the church the name "Synod of Western Pennsylvania" of the New School party was given up and the name "Synod of Pittsburgh" of the Old School branch retained, while the name "Presbytery of Ohio" (Old School) was dropped and that of the New School party, "Presbytery of Pittsburgh," adopted.

Four presbyteries at the present time occupy in part the territory included in the bounds of Allegheny county, viz.: The presbytery of Redstone, the presbytery of Pittsburgh, the presbytery of Allegheny and the presbytery of Blairsville, erected in 1830 from the presbytery of Redstone. There are at the present time within the limits of Allegheny county eighty-two Presbyterian churches and six missions, distributed as follows:

	Churches.	Missions.
Presbytery of Pittsburgh	45	6
Presbytery of Allegheny	31	0
Presbytery of Blairsville	5	0
Presbytery of Redstone	1	0
Totals	82	6

The year 1800 may be regarded as having marked the turning-point in the affairs of the churches in the city of Pittsburgh. At this time occurred that wonderful religious awakening known as "The Revival of 1800," the influence of which was felt all through the west and the southwest. At this time Rev. Robert Steele found his way to Pittsburgh, and began his ministrations in the pulpit of the First Church. He had fled from Ireland because of persecution, and, owing to delay in obtaining necessary documents from that country, was not received by the presbytery nor installed until 1802. About this time a number of persons withdrew from the First Church, and took steps looking toward organization of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. This year was also memorable because of the organization of the synod of Pittsburgh, which held its first meeting in the First church of Pittsburgh. It was also memorable because of the origination in the First Church of "The Western Missionary Society," which later became "The Board of Home Missions" of the Presbyterian Church, the work of which has assumed national importance. For a period of nearly twenty-five years the history of the growth of the churches in Allegheny county is almost synonymous with the history of the First and Second Presbyterian churches of Pittsburgh. Churches were multiplying all over the western country, but as the population was still sparse they were widely separated from each other. In 1800 the churches of Bethel,

Lebanon, Mingo, Montours, Plum creek and Pitt township (Beulah) were the only Presbyterian churches organized in the county besides the First Church of Pittsburgh. In 1803 Hiland Church is reported as being one of those "unable to support a minister." In 1807 the congregation of Plains is reported as "able to support a minister," and in 1808 Sewickley is mentioned as unable to do so. In 1814 the churches of Bethany, Alleghenytown (First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny) and Pine creek appear to have originated. In 1823 Duff's (now Fairmount) had a stated supply. In 1828 the East Liberty Presbyterian Church and the church of Cross Roads were formed. In 1833 the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh was organized. From this time forward the increase of population was rapid, and the multiplication of churches has gone on without intermission.

The work of the Presbyterian churches in Allegheny county has not, however, been confined to the task of building up the denomination within the immediate borders of the county. The Presbyterianism of Western Pennsylvania, characterized by a zealous regard for the principles of the church, has always consistently emphasized the duty of caring for the ignorant and destitute in our own country and in other lands. And right here in the city of Pittsburgh the two great Boards of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States may be said to have had their birth, and here is located at the present day the Board of Missions to the Freedmen, which is charged with the duty of seeking to educate and evangelize the colored people of the south. The old First Church of Pittsburgh enjoys in this connection a peculiarly honorable position. Here in 1802 the "Western Missionary Society," the forerunner of the Board of Home Missions, was formed, and here in 1831 "The Western Foreign Missionary Society," the parent of the Board of Foreign Missions of the church at large, was organized, Hon. Walter B. Lowrie resigning his position as clerk of the United States senate in order to become its first secretary and treasurer. For many years this historical old church has been the rallying-point and place of meeting in the interest of all causes, denominational and undenominational, which have had in view the promotion of the moral and spiritual interests of the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and of Western Pennsylvania in general.

The work of the church has not been confined simply to movements of a strictly religious character. True to the intellectual tendencies of that system of doctrines which is one of the chief glories of the Reformed churches, the fathers of Presbyterianism in Western Pennsylvania planted the schoolhouse beside the church. They founded Washington and Jefferson colleges, and in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh the Western University of Pennsylvania was born. Here, too, the Western Theological Seminary, which holds a foremost place among the theological schools of the land, was formally organized, and its first classes recited under the roof of the First church. In the First church of Pittsburgh the Allegheny County Bible Society was organized

in 1818, and Hon. Harmar Denny, one of the elders of the First church, was its first president; encouraged and aided in his work by his pastor, that great and godly man, Dr. Francis Herron, who for forty years was the leader among the clergy of the Iron City in all those things which make for righteousness, having associated with him such noble spirits as Elisha P. Swift D. D., the pastor of the First Church in Allegheny, and David H. Riddle, D. D., pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, who, in spite of the withdrawal of that church into the "New School" body, did not fail to labor in the spirit of fraternity and with the utmost zeal and courage on behalf of all things calculated to promote the welfare of the Christian community. The zeal displayed by the founders of the church in this region has not been lost by their descendants, and in comparatively recent years the establishment of the Pennsylvania Female College and of the Shadyside Academy are evidence of the sincere interest which is felt in the higher education of the youth of these cities.

Within the brief compass of a sketch like the present it is impossible to give an adequate idea of all that the church has accomplished in the manifold departments of activity which have been opened before her. To a very great degree the intelligence, wealth and social prestige of the population of these great communities have been represented within the pale of the Presbyterian Church. The leading spirits in the organization of the First Church in Pittsburgh represented the best elements in the rising community. Many of the founders of this church had been officers in the revolutionary army, among them Gen. James O'Hara, Maj. Isaac Craig, Maj. Ebenezer Denny, Col. Stephen Bayard and Col. John Gibson. The first elder in the church, Capt. John Wilkins, was a man of great moral force. His son, Hon. William Wilkins, rose to distinction in the service of his country, being at different times a judge, United States senator, minister to Russia and secretary of war. The first president judge of the courts of Allegheny county was Hon. Alexander Addison, who in early life was a licentiate of the presbytery, but who forsook the pulpit for the bar, and became one of its brightest ornaments. During his long and honorable life he was one of the most devoted among the members of that old church, in the pulpit of which he had occasionally preached in his youth. Judges Johnston, Wallace and Snowden were among the early members of this church. In fact, an examination of the records of the churches reveals that a very large proportion of those who have been eminent at the bar of this county have been actively identified with the work of the Presbyterian churches as elders or as trustees.

In consequence of this close affiliation of the church with the people, through their recognized leaders, a happy influence has been exerted, and the result is seen in the tempering by the principles of Christian charity of all the great public activities of the community to a remarkable degree. The hospitals and asylums, the schools and colleges, the Christian associations, the various movements begotten during the war of the rebellion for the relief of the wounded and

sick soldiery, and for their spiritual instruction, the movements on behalf of temperance, the execution of the laws as against the lawless—all these have felt the vivifying and refining touch of that ecclesiastical life which, born of the Holy Spirit under the preaching of McMillan, Patterson, Powers and Dod, has been perpetuated under God through the ministrations of such men as Herron, the Swifts, Riddle, Howard, Jacobus, Beatty, Wilson and McIlvaine, aided by men in the ranks of the laity whom God endowed with grace, wisdom and wealth to a commanding degree.

Following is a list of the Presbyterian churches in Allegheny county, chronologically arranged in the order of their organization, together with the names of their successive pastors. This list gives the name of the church, preceded by the date of organization and followed by the name of the presbytery to which it belongs. The former name of the church, if it had one, is enclosed in brackets. S. S. stands for stated supply.

1778. *Lebanon;* Pittsburgh.—John Clark, 1781–89; William Woods, 1796–1820; Thomas D. Baird, 1827–35; Samuel Henderson, 1836–40; William G. Johnston, 1841–45; John McConoughy, 1846–48; O. H. Miller, 1848–58; A. O. Rockwell, 1858–69; S. S. Shriver, 1870–76; R. H. Fulton, 1877–80; G. N. Johnston, 1884–.

1778. *Bethel;* Pittsburgh.—John Clark, 1781–96; William Woods, 1797–1831; George Marshall, D. D., 1833–72; C. W. Wycoff, 1873–.

1784. *Beulah* ["Bullock Pens," "Pitt Township"]; Blairsville.—Samuel Barr, 1786–88; supplies, 1788–1804; James Graham, 1804–45; J. M. Hastings, 1846–65; Thomas M. Brown, 1866–69; James A. Marshall, 1869–73; James Hunter, 1874–77; William S. Miller, 1877–88; W. W. Ralston, D. D., 1888–.

1784. *First Church of Pittsburgh;* Pittsburgh.—Samuel Barr, 1785–89; Robert Steele, 1802–10; Francis Herron, D. D., 1811–50; William M. Paxton, D. D., 1851–65; S. F. Scovel, D. D., 1866–83; George T. Purves, D. D., 1886–.

1788. *Montours;* Pittsburgh.—Joseph Patterson, 1789;–99; John McLean, 1800–08, Michael Law, 1811–21; Robert Laird, 1826–28; John K. Cunningham, 1830–40; Thomas Gordon, 1842–45; Thomas Stevenson, 1846–54; Isaac N. McKinney, 1854–57; Levi Risher, 1857–59; H. C. Foulke, 1864–67; J. J. Beacom, 1868–77; H. T. McClelland, 1878–81; R. J. Phipps, 1886–.

1791. *Plum Creek* ["Ebenezer," "Puckety," or "Ebenezer on Puckety"]; Blairsville.—Francis Laird, 1800–31; Samuel Montgomery, 1832–34; Samuel McClung, 1837–59; G. M. Spargrove, 1861–65; J. D. Moorhead, 1865–72; J. M. Hamilton, 1873–86; T. B. Anderson, 1887–.

1796. *Bull Creek;* Allegheny.—Various S. S., 1796–1802; William A. Boyd, 1802–33; Samuel Caldwell, 1834; John Johnston, S. S., 1838; Thomas W. Kerr, 1840–47; John M. Smith, 1848–56; G. W. Taylor, 1856–62; G. W. Jackson, 1863; J. F. Boyd, 1862–66; Thomas Johnston, 1871–86.

1801. *McKeesport;* Redstone.—Boyd Mercer, S. S., 1803–23, Alex. McCandless, 1825–38; William Eaton, 1841–44; Samuel Hill, S. S., 1844–45; Prosper H. Jacob, 1847–51; Nathaniel West, Sr., D. D., 1854–56; R. F. Wilson, 1856–67; G. M. Hair, 1869–72; J. W. Wightman, 1872–77; Samuel McBride, 1877–79; George N. Johnston, 1880–84; J. J. McCarrell, 1884–.

1802–05. *Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh;* Pittsburgh.—Nathanial R. Snowden, May, 1805–December, 1805; John Boggs, October, 1807–December, 1807; Thomas Hunt, 1809–18; Elisha P. Swift, D. D., 1819–33; Joseph W. Blythe, 1834–36; Robert Dunlap, 1837–47; William D. Howard, D. D., 1849–76; W. S. Stites, 1877–79; William McKibbin, 1880–88.

1803. *Hilands;* Allegheny.—Robert Patterson, S. S., 1803–32; Joseph Reed, 1836–39; J. Watson Johnson, 1841–49; James R. Smith, 1850–54; J. Arthur, S. S., 1855–56; M. L. Wortman, S. S., 1856–57; William B. McKee, S. S.; 1857–58; M. L. Wortman, 1858–69; James McIntire, 1869–70; John M. Smith, 1871–74; W. W. Morton, 1875–80; M. L. Wortman, 1880–86; J. J. Graham, 1886–.

1805–10. *Pine Creek Second Church;* Allegheny [originally and until 1870 a Reformed Presbyterian Church].—Matthew Williams, 1809–28; Thomas C. Guthrie, D. D., 1828–56; Thomas Johnston, 1856–85.

1807. *Plains;* Allegheny.—Reid Bracken, 1808–19; John Moore, 1823–31; Leland R. McAboy, D. D., 1837–57; John W. Potter, 1863–66; Samuel R. Kerr, 1868; Levi Risher, 1870–76; R. J. Creswell, 1876–79; G. M. Potter, S. S., 1882.

1814. *Bethany;* Pittsburgh.—Alexander Cook, 1815–20; William Jeffery, D. D., 1821–55; Cyrus G. Braddock, 1855–74; John F. Hill, 1876–84; V. G. Sheeley, 1886–.

1814. *First Church of Allegheny;* Allegheny.—There was preaching in Allegheny-town from 1814 onward, but the formal organization of the First Church did not take place till 1830. Joseph Stockton and others, S. S., 1814–31; Job F. Halsey, 1831–35; Elisha P. Swift, D. D., 1835–64; Elliot E. Swift, D. D., 1861–87; David S. Kennedy, 1888–.

1815. *Pine Creek;* Allegheny.—Joseph Stockton, 1815–33; Samuel Caldwell, 1833–34; James Campbell, 1834–38; Timothy Alden, 1838–40; J. W. Johnston, 1841–48; various S. S., 1848–56; John F. McLaren, D. D., 1856–62; G. M. Potter, 1863–79; S. S., 1880–.

1817. *Sharon* [Flaugherty's]; Pittsburgh.—Andrew McDonald, 1817–; Robert Rutherford, 1827–28; S. C. Jennings, D. D., 1829–79; S. R. Gordon, 1880–83; J. M. Mercer, 1884–.

1822. *Fairmount* [Duff's Mills Church]; Allegheny.—John Andrews, S. S., 1824–31; John Moore, S. S., 1833–36; Daniel E. Nevin, 1843–46; Robert McPherson, 1847–50; G. W. Shaiffer, 1852–55; Henry R. Wilson, D. D., 1855–59; Aaron Williams, D. D., 1860; Edward Swift, licentiate, 1862; Aaron Williams, D. D., S. S., 1863; John Potter, 1864–65; Samuel P. Kerr, 1868–69; Levi Risher, 1870–76; B. O. Junkin, 1878–83; Robert McPherson, 1885–.

1828. *East Liberty;* Pittsburgh.—William B. McIlvaine, 1830–70; John Gillespie, D. D., 1865–82; B. L. Agnew, D. D., 1882–84; J. P. E. Kumler, D. D., 1884–.

1828. *Cross Roads;* Allegheny.—John Moore, 1828–34; Leland R. McAboy, D. D., 1837–71; James D. Shanks, 1872–74; John W. Little, 1875–82; R. B. Potter, 1882–87.

April 20, 1830. *Mount Pisgah* [Chess' Tent]; Pittsburgh.—Mount Pisgah, under the pastorate of R. McPherson, was united with Mansfield, and its name changed to Mansfield in October, 1855. In 1870 the church now known by the former name of Mount Pisgah was formed by a separation of the congregations under the name of Mansfield. S. C. Jennings, D. D. 1830–48; John B. Graham, 1848–50; Robert McPherson, 1850–68; Ezra R. Heany, 1869–72; G. W. Bean, 1874–77; P. S. Jennings, 1877–.

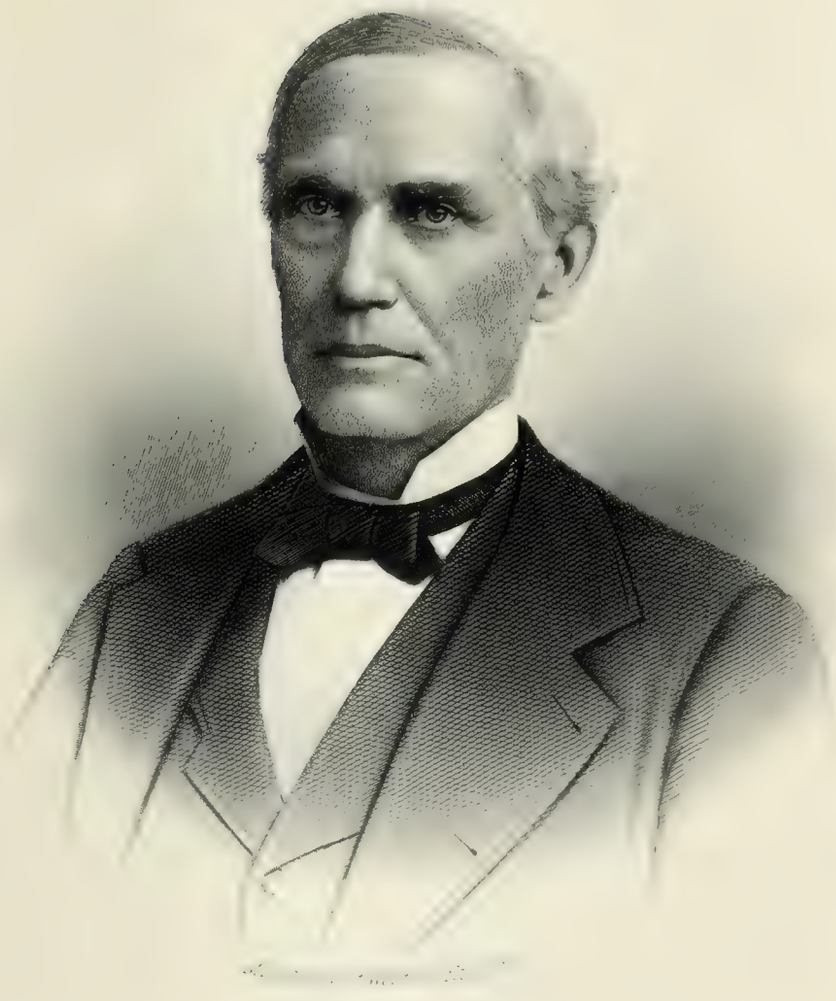
1832. *Tarentum;* Allegheny.—Joseph Johnson, S. S., six months; Samuel Caldwell, 1834–43; James M. Smith, 1855–; W. G. Taylor, 1857–62; Samuel Ramsey, 1862–64; Watson Hughes, S. S., 1866; Marcus Wishart, 1867–70; George Scott, 1871–77; W. E. Oller, 1878–82; A. F. Walker, 1884–.

March 19, 1833. *Third Church of Pittsburgh;* Pittsburgh.—David H. Riddle, D. D., 1833–57; Henry Kendall, D. D., 1857–61; Herrick Johnson, D. D., LL. D., 1862–67; Frederick A. Noble, D. D., 1868–75; S. H. Kellogg, D. D., January, 1877–October, 1877; Charles L. Thompson, D. D., 1878–82; Edward P. Cowan, D. D., 1882–.

June 23, 1833. *Seventh Church of Pittsburgh* [Minersville]; Pittsburgh.—Various supplies, 1833–39: S. M. Sparks, 1839–61; supplies, 1861–67; S. M. Sparks, 1867–69; William McKibbin, 1873–74; F. L. Senour, 1875–77; Joseph E. Andrews, 1877–79; R. A. Hill, 1882–.

1836. *Lawrenceville (Thirty-ninth Street) Church;* Pittsburgh.—Richard Lea, S. T. D., 1836–83; John Stark McConnell, 1877–87; A. G. Linn, 1888–.

Feb. 17, 1838. *Sewickley;* Allegheny.—Services were held at Sewickley by various



Wm S Mellon

ministers from 1807 and onward, but the formal organization of a church did not occur until 1838. Daniel E. Nevin, 1838–47; James Allison, D. D., 1849–64; J. B. Bittinger, D. D., 1864–85; William O. Campbell, D. D., 1885–.

June, 1838. *Sharpsburg;* Allegheny.—James Campbell, 1838–41; J. W. Murray, 1841–53; Alex. Shand, 1853–56; Alex. Sinclair, 1856–58; S. J. Wilson, 1858–61; J. M. Smith, 1861–67; T. M. Wilson, 1867–70; W. C. Falconer, 1870–72; Thomas Lawrence, 1872–79; J. T. Gibson, 1880–.

1840. *Valley;* Pittsburgh.—Smith F. Grier, 1842–52; S. C. Jennings, D. D., 1857–68; M. N. Cornelius, 1871–73; W. P. Harbison, 1869–70; William Hanna, 1874–80; S. H. Moore, 1883–85; supplies, 1885–.

Nov. 9, 1841. *West Elizabeth;* Pittsburgh.—Various supplies, 1841–69; William Hanna, 1869–73; William McCrea, 1874–79; Joseph E. Andrews, 1879–85; Robert Boyd, 1887–.

Spring, 1843. *Long Island;* Pittsburgh.—S. C. Jennings, D. D., 1843–57; M. L. Wortman, 1858–66; various supplies, 1866–73; M. L. Wortman, 1873–80; supplies, 1880–86; M. L. Wortman, S. S., 1886–88; W. S. P. Cochran, 1888–.

October 5, 1843. *Second Presbyterian Church of Allegheny* [Manchester]; Allegheny.—Luther Halsey, 1843–45; Thomas Gordon, 1846–50; —— Bennett, 1851–53; L. L. Conrad, 1853–67; J. E. Wright, 1866–68; W. P. Moore, 1869–76; J. L. Fulton, 1876–.

Winter, 1847. *Eighth Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh* [Temperanceville]; Pittsburgh.—Robert McPherson, 1850–52; A. D. Campbell, D. D., S. S., 1855–56; J. Y. McCartney, 1859–64; P. S. Jennings, 1865–69; E. R. Donehoo, 1869–.

August 22, 1850. *Sixth Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh;* Pittsburgh.—D. McKinley, 1850–52; T. B. Wilson, 1852–55; Samuel Findley, D. D., 1857–61; S. J. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., 1862–76; H. G. Mendenhall, 1878–80; H. T. McClelland, 1881–86; John J. Patterson, 1887–.

July 21, 1851. *First Church of Birmingham* [South Side]; Pittsburgh.—Thomas T. Bradford, July, 1853–September, 1853; Rev. Mr. St. Clair, S. S., October, 1853–August, 1854; Rev. Mr. Rowan, S. S., 1855; Rev. J. Dickson, 1855–58; James Reed, 1858–63; George Little, 1863–64; P. S. Davies, 1864–72; G. H. Humphreys, 1874–76; J. C. Ely, 1877–80; G. H. Webster, 1880–84; Alex. Jackson, 1885–88.

January 14, 1852. *Mansfield;* Pittsburgh.—Robert McPherson, 1853–68; F. R. Wotring, 1869–78; Joseph M. Duff, 1880–.

May 7, 1854. *Central Church of Allegheny;* Allegheny.—W. S. Plummer, D. D., LL. D., 1854–62; Thomas X. Orr, 1863–69; George P. Hays, D. D., 1869–70; W. H. Gill, 1872–77; I. N. Hays, D. D., 1878–.

June 30, 1857. *Mount Washington;* Pittsburgh.—J. Y. McCartney, 1858–64; James Kirk, 1864–65; P. S. Jennings, 1866–83; N. S. Hoey, 1884–86; E. S. Farrand, 1888–.

June 27, 1859. *First German Church of Allegheny;* Allegheny.—Rev. John Launitz, 1859–.

September 7, 1860. *Emsworth;* Allegheny.—M. L. Wortman, 1861–64; A. Williams, D. D., S. S., 1864–69; M. L. Wortman, 1869–73; J. S. McConnell, 1873–76; R. M. Brown, 1877–80; Maurice E. Wilson, 1881–84; H. C. Ferguson, 1885–.

April 14, 1863. *North Church, Allegheny;* Allegheny.—C. H. Dunlap, 1864–66; A. A. Hodge, D. D., 1866–78; O. A. Hills, D. D., 1878–82; John Fox, 1882–.

May 6, 1863. *Forest Grove Church;* Pittsburgh.—Henry C. Foulke, 1864–67; John J. Beacom, D. D., 1868–.

October 26, 1863. *Mount Olive Church;* Pittsburgh.—Samuel Findley, D. D., S. S., 1863–65; L. B. Crittenden, S. S., September, October, 1865; William C. Smith, S. S., 1865–67; C. V. McKaig, S. S., 1867–70; S. C. Faris, S. S., 1871–74; Neville B. Craig Comingo, August 25, 1874–88.

April 1, 1864. *Leetsdale;* Allegheny.—J. Allison, D. D., A. Williams, D. D., W. W. Eells, S. S., 1866; James M. Platt, 1867–69; R. S. Van Cleve, 1870–86; Edgar F. Johnston, 1887–.

July 15, 1864. *Natrona;* Allegheny.—J. F. Boyd, 1864–69; George Scott, 1871–77; W. E. Oller, 1878–80; R. J. Creswell, S. S., 1881; W. E. Oller, S. S., 1882; John Kerr, S. S., 1883–85; H. R. Johnson, 1886–.

May 10, 1866. *Wilkinsburg;* Pittsburgh.—Samuel M. Henderson, 1867–78; J. C. Irwin, 1879–84; Samuel H. Moore, 1885–.

September 9, 1866. *Bellefield;* Pittsburgh.—David McKinney, D. D., S. S., 1866–June 2, 1867; D. T. Carnahan, June 2, 1867–August 15, 1873; W. J. Holland, D. D., Ph. D., June 12, 1874–.

July 8, 1867. *Shadyside;* Pittsburgh.—Various supplies, July–November, 1867; W. T. Beatty, D. D., 1867–81; John M. Richmond, D. D., 1881–December, 1888.

December 15, 1867. *McClure Avenue Church;* Allegheny.—J. Henry Sharp, 1868–69; John Kerr, 1872–74; W. C. Burchard, 1874–.

January 12, 1868. *Grace Memorial* (colored); Pittsburgh.—Various supplies, 1870; Charles Hedges, 1870–73; William H. Thomas, 1874–78; William A. Lynch, 1879–83; William F. Brooks, 1886–.

April 17, 1869. *Oakdale;* Pittsburgh.—Supplies, 1871; M. N. Cornelius, 1871–75; Jesse C. Bruce, 1876–78; J. M. McJunkin, 1879–.

April, 25, 1869. *Providence Church;* Allegheny.—J. V. Cellars, 1870–72; W. M. Robinson, 1872–.

July 21, 1869. *Hazelwood;* Pittsburgh.—Joseph S. Stuchell, 1870–75; D. K. Nesbitt, 1875–84; J. S. Plumer, 1884–.

August 1, 1869. *Millvale;* Allegheny.—W. H. Knipe, W. R. Moore, S. S., 1871; McNary Forsythe, 1872–73; J. M. Shields, 1874–83; A. D. Light, 1885–.

April, 30, 1870. *Swissvale;* Pittsburgh.—S. J. Fisher, 1870–.

June 25, 1871. *Bellevue;* Allegheny.—Supplies, 1873; Robert T. Price, 1873–74; Samuel H. Holliday, 1875–77; supplies, 1877–.

February 6, 1871. *Verona* [Edgewater]; Pittsburgh.—Various supplies, 1874; John Kerr, 1874–81; A. J. Duff, January, 1881–June, 1882; J. R. Stockton, April, 1883–.

May 20, 1871. *Bakerstown;* Allegheny.—W. G. Stewart, S. S., 1871–83; E. S. Heaney, 1883–.

October 26, 1871. *Fourth Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh* [Bloomfield]; Pittsburgh.—John W. Little, 1872–73; C. V. McKaig, 1873–81; J. M. Thompson, S. S., 1882; J. O. Gordon, 1884–86; William P. Shrom, D. D., 1886–.

September 3, 1872. *Braddock;* Blairsville.—William F. Kean, 1873–82; J. B. Dickey, 1883–.

April 24, 1873. *Springdale;* Allegheny.—A. Williams, D. D., 1874–78; George Scott, S. S., 1879; G. M. Potter, 1885–86; D. V. Mays, 1887–.

May 2, 1874. *Homestead;* Pittsburgh.—James G. Lyle, 1874–79; William E. McCrea, 1880–85; Frank A. Ramsey, 1886–87; Rufus P. Miller, 1888–.

November 21, 1874. *Amity;* Pittsburgh.—Levi Risher, 1877–82; Cyrus B. Hatch, 1885–.

April 25, 1876. *Glenfield;* Allegheny.—Supplies, 1877; W. M. Hyde, 1877–80; supplies, 1880–83; E. F. Walker, 1883–84; Charles M. McNulty, S. S., 1886; D. L. Dickey, 1888–.

July 31, 1876. *Pleasant Hill;* Allegheny.—John Brown, 1877–79; J. R. Creswell, S. S., 1880; B. O. Junkin, S. S., 1881–84; Robert McPherson, 1885–.

September, 1876. *Laird;* Blairsville.—Stated supplies, 1876–87; T. B. Anderson, 1887–.

December 28, 1876. *School Street Chapel, Allegheny;* Allegheny.—Supplies, 1887; Clarence M. Junkin, July 12, 1887–.

July 1, 1877. *Knoxville;* Pittsburgh.—F. R. Wotring, 1877–80; A. J. Duff, 1883–87; W. P. Braddock, 1887–88.

September 23, 1877. *Bethel Church, Allegheny;* Allegheny.—Supplies, 1879; Reuben

Beaver, 1879–82; John Kerr, S. S., 1883; C. C. Hays, S. S., 1884; Wilson E. Donaldson, 1885–.

November 3, 1877. *California;* Pittsburgh.—E. P. Crane, 1881–83; W. E. Donaldson, 1883–84.

June 30, 1879. *Riverdale;* Pittsburgh.—Rev. S. E. Jennings, D. D., 1879–80; supplies, 1880–85; W. S. P. Cochran, 1885–.

July 29, 1879. *Hoboken;* Allegheny.—G. M. Potter, S. S., 1880; O. H. Miller, S. S., 1881; George Scott, S. S., 1882; various supplies, 1882–87; D. V. Mays, pastor, 1887–.

April 28, 1881. *Park Avenue;* Pittsburgh.—George W. Chalfant, June, 1881–.

December 21, 1882. *Middletown;* Pittsburgh.—W. S. P. Cochran, May 19, 1884–.

January 4, 1883. *McKee's Rocks;* Pittsburgh.—O. N. Verner, May 11, 1886–.

March 17, 1883. *West Bellevue;* Allegheny.—Supplies, 1885; W. P. Stevenson, 1885–88; Matthew Rutherford, 1888–.

April, 1883. *Forty-third Street Church, Pittsburgh;* Pittsburgh.—Richard Lea, S. T. D., 1884–89.

December 18, 1884. *Central Church;* Pittsburgh.—W. P. Chalfant, S. S., December 18, 1884–April 30, 1885; W. P. Braddock, 1885–87; A. A. Mealy, 1887–.

February 26, 1885. *Crafton;* Pittsburgh.—P. S. Jennings, 1885–.

May 3, 1885. *Glenshaw;* Allegheny.—Supplies, 1886; Joseph B. Turner, 1886–.

September 22, 1885. *McDonald;* Pittsburgh.—Supplies, 1885–.

May 6, 1887. *Turtle Creek;* Blairsville.—J. A. Eakin, S. S., 1887–88; J. W. Wightman, D. D., January 18, 1888–.

December 5, 1887. *Point Breeze;* Pittsburgh.—Supplies.

Reorganized May 10, 1888. *Concord;* Pittsburgh.—Supplies, 1888–.

September 20, 1888. *Duquesne;* Pittsburgh.—Supplies, 1888–.

MISSIONS.

McCandless Avenue.—18th ward, Pittsburgh; organized 1886. *Morningside.*—18th ward, Pittsburgh; organized 1887. *Homewood.*—Homewood avenue, Pittsburgh; organized 1886. *Greenfield Avenue.*—23d ward, Pittsburgh; organized 1880. *Elmer Street.*—20th ward, Pittsburgh; organized 1887. *North Hiland Avenue.*—Organized 1886.

STATISTICS.

Statistics of the Presbyterian churches of Allegheny county, Pa., for the year ending March 31, 1888:

Whole number of churches and missions in the county		88
Whole number of bishops, or presbyters, in the county		94
Whole number of communicants in the county		17,221
Whole number of Sabbath-school scholars in the county		21,685
Total amount contributed during the year for congregational expenses, including the erection of new churches within the county		$294,608
Total amount contributed for benevolence:		
To home missions	$27,747	
To foreign missions	31,476	
To educate young men for the ministry	9,127	
To board of publication and Sunday-school work	3,075	
To board of church erection to aid feeble churches in securing houses of worship	6,129	
Carried forward	$77,554	$294,608

Brought forward	$77,554	$294,608
To relief of aged ministers and widows and orphans of ministers	26,523	
To missions among the freedmen	8,888	
To board of sustentation to supplement salaries paid by weak churches	1,701	
To aid in building colleges in the south and west	16,236	
To expenses of general assembly, presbytery, synods, etc	1,598	
To miscellaneous charities, as the American Bible Society, Tract Society, hospitals, American Sunday-school Union, etc	15,488	147,988
Grand total		$442,596

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

The United Presbyterian Church was brought into existence by the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed Churches of North America. This union was consummated in City Hall, Pittsburgh, May 26, 1858. The two churches that were then united held substantially the same doctrines and forms of worship; neither was required to give up or even modify a single important principle of its creed or public testimony. To us, at this distance, it seems strange that the union was so long deferred, and that so much negotiation was required to bring it about. The constituent elements of the United Presbyterian Church organized in Scotland in the latter part of the seventeenth and earlier part of the eighteenth centuries. The Reformed Church of Scotland was made up of those who were dissatisfied with the "Revolution Settlement" of 1688. Cameron, Cargill, Renwick and others of like views believed that the revolution settlement involved the giving up of some of the best attainments of the Church of the Second Reformation, among which were the covenant obligations of the kingdom and Church of Scotland. This body, sometimes known as the Covenanter Church, did not assume distinct denominational form until 1743. The Associate Church was originally formed by a secession from the Church of Scotland in 1733. From the time of the settlement, in 1788, forward, the Church of Scotland rapidly declined in orthodoxy. That settlement prepared the way for the introduction of an element into the church which had no sympathy with her peculiar doctrines or past history.

The Erskines and others of their stamp could not remain in a church where the rights of congregations were ignored and the doctrines of grace denied or corrupted. In the hope of correcting the abuses into which the church had fallen, "The Marrow of Modern Divinity," by Edward Fisher, of England, was republished. But the appearance of this work seemed only to embitter the dominant party in the church, and increase their aversion to the "Marrow Men" and their doctrines. These seceders assumed the name of Associate Presbyterians. Ten years after the organization of the Associate presbytery the church had so increased that they had a synod, with three pres-



John F. Jennings

byteries, thirty settled congregations and thirteen vacancies in Scotland, besides several congregations in England and Ireland. The principal points of difference between the Reformed Presbyterians and their Associate brethren were in regard to civil government.

Members from both these churches came to America in the first part of the last century. It was not, however, until the year 1753 that any ministers from the Associate synod of Scotland arrived. In that year Messrs. Alexander Gellatly and Andrew Arnot came into what is now Eastern Pennsylvania, and soon after, on the 2d of November, 1753, organized themselves into a presbytery. On the 5th of August, 1751, Rev. John Cuthbertson, sent over by the Reformed presbytery of Scotland, landed at New Castle, Del., and immediately began exploring his new field. Two other Reformed Presbyterian ministers, Revs. Matthew Lind and Alexander Dobbin, joined him in 1773; on the 10th of March, 1774, these, with a number of ruling elders, met near Harrisburg, Pa., and organized the Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery of America. In 1782 nearly all of the ministers and members of these churches united and constituted the Associate Reformed Church, thus retaining in united form the names of both churches. Two ministers of the Associate presbytery, Messrs. Marshall and Clarkson, declined to go into the union, and continued the Associate organization. Receiving accessions of ministers and members from the Associate synod of Great Britain, the body grew and prospered.

All of the Reformed ministers entered the united church, but some of the members here and there throughout the bounds of the presbytery stood out against the union. In the course of time they obtained pastors from Scotland and Ireland. Rev. James Reid came from Scotland in 1789, and after a thorough inspection of the whole field, north and south, he returned to his native country the following year. Rev. Mr. McGarrah, of Ireland, was sent to the scattered societies in 1791, and was joined by Rev. William King, of Scotland, in 1792. For some time they simply acted as a committee of the presbytery in Scotland, but, receiving accessions of both ministers and people, a new presbytery was organized in 1798.

The synod of the Associate Reformed Church of North America was organized November 1, 1782, in Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. John M. Mason was chosen the first moderator. At this meeting nine ministers and six ruling elders were present from the three presbyteries composing the synod. These presbyteries were the Associate presbytery of New York, the Associate presbytery of Pennsylvania and the Reformed presbytery. After the union there was a change of presbyterial names as well as of presbyterial lines.

The First presbytery consisted of Revs. John Cuthbertson, John Smith, James Proudfit and David Telfair, and the churches in Eastern Pennsylvania. The Second presbytery was composed of the following ministers: Revs. Matthew Henderson, Alexander Dobbin, John Rodgers, Matthew Lind, John Murray and William Logan, and the churches west of the Susquehanna river.

The Third presbytery embraced all the ministers and churches in New York and New England. The ministers were Dr. John M. Mason and Revs. Robert Annan, Thomas Clarke and David Annan.

Twenty years after the union the Associate Reformed Church had eight presbyteries, under four synods subordinate to the general synod. In 1786, four years after the union, a new presbytery was organized in New England, called the presbytery of Londonderry. This presbytery, after having formed a loose union with the "Presbytery of the Eastward," and this, too, without the authority of synod, and having fallen into practices contrary to the principles of the Associate Reformed Church, was dropped from the roll of synod in 1801. The general synod itself was dissolved in 1822, as was also the synod of Pennsylvania. All the existing synods of the church now stood independent of each other. They were the synod of New York, the synod of the Carolinas and the synod of Scioto. In 1820 the synod of Scioto was dissolved, and reconstituted under the name of the Associate Reformed Synod of the West. This synod, in 1839, was divided into the First and Second synods of the west. These two synods then organized the general synod, to which they were subordinate. In 1852, the general synod ordered the organization of the synod of Illinois from the Second Synod of the West. The general synod united with the synod of New York in 1856. This general synod of the Associate Reformed Church of North America united with the Associate synod. The union was consummated on the 26th of May, 1858, in City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the United Presbyterian Church of North America constituted.

We now give a brief sketch of the different branches which became the constituent elements of the United Presbyterian church.

Efforts looking to the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches extended over a period of fully forty years prior to the consummation of that union in 1858. Nearly all the ministers and churches of both bodies went into the union. The harmony and unanimity with which the union was effected justified the long-continued and patient efforts by which it was brought about. Since the union, thirty years ago, the church has enjoyed as great a degree of peace, unanimity and prosperity as either of the antecedent churches did in their separate capacity; and perhaps as much as other denominations of Christians. One thing that has contributed to the homogeneousness of the church, and has rendered the maintenance of her principles more easy, was the healthy vigor of the great body of the church, by which she has been enabled, through a gradual and voluntary sloughing-off process, to rid herself of what might have proven, had it remained in the church, a disturbing and disintegrating force.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized upon the basis of the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the single exception that that part of the confession in regard to the civil magistrate was modified to conform with

the relation of the church to civil government in this country. In addition to the confession, the church sets forth her principles in her testimony, which exhibits her views on certain points more fully and clearly than the confession itself.

The articles of her testimony which more particularly distinguish her from some other denominations who hold the Westminster symbols, treat of the following subjects, viz.: Psalmody, Communion, Slavery, Secret Societies and Covenanting.

On the subject of Psalmody she holds: "That it is the will of God that the songs contained in the book of Psalms be sung in his worship, both public and private, to the end of the world; and in singing God's praise, these songs should be employed to the exclusion of the devotional compositions of uninspired men."

On Communion she affirms: "That the church should not extend communion in sealing ordinances to those who refuse adherence to her profession, or subjection to her government and discipline, or who refuse to forsake a communion which is inconsistent with the profession that she makes; nor should communion in any ordinance of worship be held under such circumstances as would be inconsistent with the keeping of these ordinances pure and entire, or so as to give countenance to any corruption of the doctrines and institutions of Christ."

On Slavery she declares: "That slaveholding—that is the holding of unoffending human beings in involuntary bondage, and considering and treating them as property, and subject to be bought and sold—is a violation of the law of God, and contrary both to the letter and spirit of Christianity."

On Secret Societies her position is thus defined: "That all associations, whether formed for political or benevolent purposes, which impose upon their members an oath of secrecy, or to obey a code of unknown laws, are inconsistent with the genius and spirit of Christianity, and church members ought not to have fellowship with such associations."

On Covenanting, in the seventeenth article of her testimony, she declares: "That public social covenanting is a moral duty, the observance of which is not required at stated times, but on extraordinary occasions, as the providence of God and the circumstances of the church may indicate. It is seasonable in time of great danger to the church—in times of exposure or backsliding—or in times of reformation, when the church is returning to God from a state of backsliding. When the church has entered into such covenant transactions, they continue to bind posterity faithfully to adhere to and prosecute the grand object for which such engagements have been entered into."

The Associate Church at the time of the union had 198 ordained ministers, 33 licentiates, 293 congregations, 10,621 families, 23,505 communicants. Her contributions to home and foreign missions amounted to $11,451. The total of contributions was $12,585. This did not include pastors' salaries,

congregational expenses or general contributions. She had foreign missions in India and Trinidad. Her theological seminary was situated at Xenia, Ohio.

The Associate Reformed Church had 221 ordained ministers, 32 licentiates, 367 congregations, 14,787 families, 31,284 communicants. Her contributions to home and foreign missions were $9,264. Her foreign missions were in Egypt and Syria. When the union was consummated the United church had 1 general assembly, 4 synods, 49 presbyteries, 419 ministers, 65 licentiates, 14 foreign missionaries, 661 congregations and 54,789 communicants.

The statistics of 1888 show that there are 10 synods in the United Presbyterian church, 61 presbyteries, 753 ministers, 51 licentiates, 907 congregations and 98,992 communicants. In the foreign field—India and Egypt—there are 22 ordained ministers, 442 laborers, foreign and native; communicants, 6,878; scholars in the Sabbath and week-day schools, 16,361; value of mission property, $237,802. In no department of the church's work has there been so great progress as in the foreign field. At the time of the union there were only about fifty converts in all our missions; the number reported to the last assembly was 6,878. The congregations of the United Presbyterian Church are scattered over a large part of our country. There are two presbyteries in New England and three on the Pacific slope; there is also one in Canada. The great body of the church, however, is in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

THE CHURCH IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

In no part of the country is the strength of the church in proportion to the whole population so great as in Allegheny county, Pa. The United Presbyterian Church, or rather the branches from which it originated, was very weak in this county one century ago. At the time of the organization of the county, September 24, 1788, there were not more than two or three congregations belonging to the Associate and Associate Reformed churches in the county.

The congregation of Bethesda, in Elizabeth township, was organized before that time. Rev. Matthew Henderson became its pastor in 1785. Robinson Run, in South Fayette township, was probably organized about the same time. There were a few other congregations in Western Pennsylvania organized more than a century ago, but all these were outside the present boundaries of Allegheny county. Application was made from Fort Pitt to the Associate presbytery of Pennsylvania for the dispensation of gospel ordinances as early as 1774. The presbytery, however, was unable to respond favorably to this call, and consequently our church was not planted in Pittsburgh until many years afterward. In giving a brief historical sketch of the different United Presbyterian churches of the county, they are here presented in alphabetical order:

Allegheny First Church, organized November 4, 1831. Rev. John Taylor Pressly, D. D., pastor of this church, 1833–70, was born March 28, 1795, in Abbeville district, S. C.;



Thos. A. Barner

was graduated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1812, and studied theology in the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, New York, under Dr. John M. Mason; was licensed in the spring of 1815, by the Second Presbytery of the Carolinas, and was ordained July 3, 1816, by the same; was pastor of Cedar Springs congregation, South Carolina, July 3, 1816, to November, 1831; was professor of theology in the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, 1825–31; was elected professor of theology by the Associate Reformed Synod of the West October 10, 1831, and entered upon his duties in the Allegheny Theological Seminary on the 5th of January, 1832; was installed pastor of the First Church, Allegheny, August 23, 1833, and continued in the service of the seminary and as pastor of the First Church until his death, August 13, 1870. Dr. Pressly was a thorough scholar, a plain but able gospel preacher, and an eminently successful pastor. As a professor in the theological seminary, particularly in the departments of systematic theology and homiletics, he stood pre-eminent. His particular friend and associate in the seminary, the late Dr. David R. Kerr, speaks of him in these words: "A man of such prominence among his brethren and such usefulness in the church, it must be believed, had some uncommon elements of power. Everything in him and about him as he stood among men, and in every sphere in which he moved, marked him as a man above the general average of men. He had a commanding personal appearance. He was blessed with great bodily strength, in stately form, and moved with a dignity, and even majesty, that commanded attention and admiration wherever he appeared. In social life his presence was always felt as that of a great man, above all as a man of God." In 1873 Rev. W. J. Robinson, D. D., was installed pastor, and has still charge of the congregation, which is one of the largest and most influential in the church. Its present membership is 530; its total contributions for the year ending April 30, 1888, were $17,360. It has a Sabbath-school with 990 scholars and 75 officers and teachers.

Allegheny Second Church, organized October 26, 1837. This church has had three pastors: Rev. James Rodgers, D. D., Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., and the present pastor, Rev. Dr. W. H. McMillan. Dr. Rodgers' pastorate began in 1838, and continued until 1860. Dr. Clark's extended from 1860 to 1872. Dr. McMillan became pastor in 1873, and is still in charge of the congregation. Dr. Rodgers was a man of great ability in the scriptures, a very earnest preacher, and a most laborious pastor. During the later years of his life he suffered greatly from asthma. He was superintendent of the board of publication from 1859 until his death, July 23, 1868. His successor in the congregation, Dr. J. B. Clark, was a popular preacher, and a remarkably successful pastor. He served as colonel in a regiment of volunteers, for more than a year, in the war of the rebellion. The congregation under its present pastor continues to prosper. It is one of the largest in the church, having 733 members, with a Sabbath-school numbering 521 pupils and 50 officers and teachers.

Allegheny Third Church, organized May, 1854. This church has had five pastors: Rev. J. Holmes, 1855–57; Rev. D. G. Bradford, 1857–63; Rev. J. R. Kerr, 1864–72; Rev. J. W. Bain, 1873–74, and the present pastor, Rev. E. S. McKitrick, since 1875. It has a membership of 462, and a Sabbath-school with 879 scholars and 100 officers and teachers.

Allegheny Fourth Church, organized April 17, 1860. The pastors of this church have been Rev. Charles A. Dickey, 1862–69; Rev. William Fulton, 1870–73; Rev. W. G. Moorhead, D. D., 1875–76, and the present pastor, Rev. James M. Fulton, D. D., since 1877. This church has a membership of 684, with a Sabbath-school of 925 scholars and 102 officers and teachers.

Allegheny Fifth Church, organized November 18, 1862. This congregation has had but two pastors, Rev. D. M. B. McLean, 1863–65, and the present pastor, Rev. James W. Witherspoon, D. D. It has 666 members and 632 scholars in its Sabbath-school, with 53 officers and teachers. Dr. Witherspoon is the oldest pastor in continuous service in the city, having been installed in 1867.

Allegheny Sixth, organized in 1849. Rev. G. D. Archibald served this church, 1850–55;

Rev. J. C. Steele, S. S., 1857–59; Rev. A. D. Clarke, D. D., 1861–84; the present pastor, Rev. D. F. McGill, since 1885. It has a membership of 309, and 250 scholars in the Sabbath-school, with 30 officers and teachers.

Allegheny Seventh, organized April 21, 1880; G. W. McDonald, pastor; members, 150; Sabbath-school scholars, 360; teachers and officers, 37.

Allegheny Lombard Street Mission; members, 43; Sabbath-school scholars, 100; officers and teachers, 12.

Allegheny Fourth Ward Mission; members, 51; Sabbath-school scholars, 446, with 34 officers and teachers.

Allentown, organized August, 1888; members, 29; Sabbath-school scholars, 151; officers and teachers, 12.

Bellevue, organized May 21, 1872; Rev. S. H. Graham is pastor; members, 144; Sabbath-school scholars, 125; officers and teachers, 16.

Bethel, organized in 1801; the pastors of this church have been Revs. E. Henderson, 1802–04; Hugh Kirkland, 1820–34; James Kelso, 1852–65; T. F. Boyd, 1867–74; members, 74. It has been for some years, and still is, vacant.

Braddock, organized July 27, 1864; members, 192; Sabbath-school scholars, 314; officers and teachers, 23. Pastors, Rev. John S. Easton, D. D., 1869–76; Rev. W. S. Fulton, 1877–78; Rev. S. J. Shaw, pastor since 1879.

Buena Vista, organized January 8, 1867; members, 82; Sabbath-school scholars, 30; officers and teachers, 5. Pastors, Rev. J. S. Speer, 1867–73; Rev. D. M. Thorn, 1879–87. At the present time [1888] a vacancy.

Chartiers, organized January 18, 1883; members, 76; Sabbath-school scholars, 196; officers and teachers, 15. Rev. W. E. Paxton, pastor since 1885.

Coraopolis, organized September 21, 1886; members, 23; Rev. J. A. Lawrence, pastor since 1886.

Deer Creek, organized in 1802; members, 149; Sabbath-school scholars, 110; officers and teachers, 13. Pastors, Revs. J. McConnell, 1811–45; A. G. Shafer, 1847–68; S. M. Hood, 1870–.

East Union, organized June 3, 1850; members, 189; Sabbath-school scholars, 100; officers and teachers, 12. Pastors, Revs. James Given, 1854–57; E. N. McElree, 1863–66; W. Weir, 1866–69; J. A. Brandon, 1871–76; J. M. Witherspoon, 1877–82; W. F. Miller, since 1884.

Etna, organized February 13, 1868; members, 185; Sabbath-school scholars, 260; officers and teachers, 24. Rev. A. H. Calvert, pastor since the organization, 1868.

Evans City, organized ——; members, 158; Sabbath-school scholars, 132; officers and teachers, 13. Pastor, Rev. J. M. Dight.

Fleming, organized November 6, 1869; members, 64; Sabbath-school scholars, 111; officers and teachers, 16. Pastors, Revs. D. R. Imbrie, 1872; D. M. Thorn, 1873–76; J. H. Veazey, 1877–83; D. R. Imbrie, 1884–86; A Flick, 1887–.

Glade Run, organized in 1812; members, 146; Sabbath-school scholars, 100; officers and teachers, 12. Pastors, Revs. J. France, 1820–41; W. Douthett, 1849–54; J. G. Barnes; 1862–70; I. T. Wright, 1872–81; R. E. Lackey, 1884–.

Harmarville, organized October 13, 1838; members, 96; Sabbath-school scholars, 49; officers and teachers, 8. Pastors, Revs. J. Gilmore, 1842–56; W. G. Reed, 1860–.

Hebron, organized August 30, 1860; members, 115; Sabbath-school scholars, 160; officers and teachers, 19. Pastors, Revs. H. C. McFarland, 1858–64; D. Barclay, 1867–.

Homestead, organized March 15, 1888; members, 21; Sabbath-school scholars, 30; officers and teachers, 6. Pastor, Rev. A. R. Van Fossen, June 26, 1888–.

Ingram, organized September 20, 1887; members, 26; stated supply, Rev. J. A Douthett.

Jefferson, organized October 30, 1857; members, 100; Sabbath-school scholars, 60; officers and teachers, 9. Pastors, Revs. John D. Glenn, 1859–61; J. W. McFarland, 1867–69; C. B. Hatch, 1872–73; R. B. Stewart, 1875-79; J. C. Hunter, 1881–85; T. W. Young, 1887–.

Logan's Ferry, organized in December, 1857; members, 45; Sabbath-school scholars, 36; officers and teachers, 9. Pastors, Rev. James Given, 1859–73; Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., LL. D., stated supply, 1875–.

McKeesport, organized October 10, 1851; members, 174; Sabbath-school scholars, 200; officers and teachers, 19. Pastors, Rev. A. G. Wallace, D. D., 1854–57; Rev. M. McKinstry, 1857–61; Rev. A. H. Elder, 1863–75; James Kelso, 1877–85; A. I. Young, 1886–.

Mansfield, organized December 30, 1856; members, 213; Sabbath-school scholars, 140; officers and teachers, 16. Pastors, Rev. Alexander Calhoun, D. D., 1858–61; Revs. G. K. Ormond, 1870–73; C. B. Hatch, 1876–79; T. C. Atchison, 1881–.

Mifflin, organized in 1803; members, 30; Sabbath-school scholars, 53; officers and teachers, 8. Pastors, Rev. Joseph Kerr, D. D., 1804–18; Revs. S. Weir, 1820–44; J. J. Buchanan, 1846–49; H. C. McFarland, 1853–57; J. D. Glenn, 1859–61; C. B. Hatch, 1871–75; J. C. Hunter, 1881–85; A. R. Van Fossen, June 26, 1888–.

Mount Gilead, organized June 27, 1843; members, 52; Sabbath-school scholars, 50; officers and teachers, 8. Pastors, Rev. R. Armstrong, D. D., 1847–53; Revs. J. C. Bryson, 1855–66; D. K. McKnight, 1872–74; G. H. Getty, 1884–85; J. A. Lawrence, 1886–.

Mount Nebo, organized in 1838; members, 103; Sabbath-school scholars, 107; officers and teachers, 15. Pastors, Revs. W. Burnett, 1845–50; James Greer, 1852–55; J. L. Fairley, 1856–69; D. R. Imbrie, 1870–72; W. J. Cooper, 1874–77; D. R. Imbrie, 1878–.

Mount Washington, organized January 27, 1884; members, 67; Sabbath-school scholars, 164; officers and teachers, 18. Pastors, Revs. D. M. Cleland, 1886–87; M. J. Smalley, 1888–.

Noblestown, organized in 1792; members, 71; Sabbath-school scholars, 44; officers and teachers, 9. Pastors, Revs. W. Wilson, 1800–30; J. Rodgers, D. D., 1831–38; J. M. French, 1841–43; F. A. Hutchison, 1850–69; W. P. Shaw, 1870–75; W. B. Cherry, 1878–83; G. T. Scott, 1884–85; vacancy, 1888.

Pine Creek, organized as a Reformed Presbyterian congregation in 1805; members, 57; Sabbath-school scholars, 95; officers and teachers, 13. Pastors (Reformed Presbyterian), Revs. M. Williams, 1805–25; T. C. Guthrie, D. D., 1827–56; T. Johnston, 1860–73; (United Presbyterian) N. E. Wade, 1875–84; R. H. Park, 1885–.

Pittsburgh First Church, organized November 24, 1801; members, 418; Sabbath-school scholars, 225; officers and teachers, 27. (Oakland chapel; members, 75; Sabbath-school scholars, 150; officers and teachers, 15.) Pastors, Revs. Ebenezer Henderson, 1802–04; Robert Bruce, D. D., 1808–46; A. Anderson, 1847–49; H. W. Lee, 1849–55; S. B. Reed, 1857–59; W. J. Reid, D. D., 1862. (Rev. John M. Ross, associate pastor, 1888, in charge of Oakland Chapel.) Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., the second pastor of the First Church, and who served it nearly forty years, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1776. His family, it is said, traced their ancestry back to Robert Bruce, Scotland's bravest king. He was fitted for college at the high-school of Perth, where he had for one of his fellow-students the late Dr. Alexander Bullion, of Cambridge, N. Y. They both graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and spent five years together in the study of theology under Rev. Archibald Bruce, of Whitburn. They were both licensed at the same time, and came to America together. Dr. Bruce was a man of impressive personal appearance, almost six feet in height, and "portly and symmetrical in form." He was sent as a missionary to this country in 1806 by the Associate synod of Scotland. After traveling in the Carolinas for two or three years he was ordained by the presbytery of Chartiers, December 14, 1808, and installed pastor of the Associate congregations of Pittsburgh and Peter's creek. He was released from the Peter's creek branch in 1813, and gave his whole time to Pittsburgh until his death, June 14, 1846. Dr. Bruce was perhaps the most eminent of the early educators of Allegheny county. He was president of the faculty of the Western University from 1820 to 1843, and provost of Duquesne College from 1844 to 1846. Dr. Bruce was a thorough scholar, an able theologian and an acceptable preacher. He received the title of Doctor of Divinity from Jefferson College in 1824. His publications are an

address delivered before the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society, 1828, and a volume of sermons. When he prepared and delivered his last sermon he probably realized the nearness of his end, his text being John xiv, 2, "In my Father's house are many mansions."

Pittsburgh Second Church, organized in 1815; members, 210; Sabbath-school scholars, 125; officers and teachers, 17. Pastors, Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., 1816–24; Rev. Joseph Kerr, D. D., 1825–29; Rev. J. R. Kerr, 1830–43; Rev. J. F. McLaren, D. D., 1846–51; Rev. John Ekin, D. D., 1854–57; Rev. James Prestly, D. D., 1858–66; Rev. T. H. Hanna, D. D., 1867–75; Rev. J. R. Kyle, 1876–79; Rev. A. H. Harshaw, 1881–83; Rev. D. S. Littell, 1886–.

Pittsburgh Third Church, organized April 13, 1836; members, 392; Sabbath-school scholars, 290; officers and teachers, 25. Pastors, Rev. John Ekin, D. D., 1838–39; Rev. W. A. McKinney, 1840; J. L. Dinwiddie, D. D., 1843–44; Rev. R. A. Browne, D. D., S. S., 1844–45; Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., 1846–72; Rev. S. R. Frazier, 1872–79; Rev. J. S. McCrory, 1880–.

Pittsburgh Fourth Church, organized in 1837; members, 314; Sabbath-school scholars, 203; officers and teachers, 13. Pastors, Rev. Moses Kerr, 1837–39; Rev. William Burnett, 1840–41; reorganized in 1849; V. Cockins, 1850–51; R. Gracey, D. D., 1853–67; J. M. Cockins, 1868–71; John Gailey, 1872–77; J. D. Turner, 1878–.

Pittsburgh Fifth Church, organized in 1859; members, 178; Sabbath-school scholars, 65; officers and teachers, 18. Pastors, Revs. S. B. Reed, D. D., 1860–74; Rev. J. M. Johnston, 1874–78; Rev. J. M. Hervey, 1879–84; Rev. T. W. Young, 1884–86; J. W. Harsha, 1888–.

Pittsburgh Sixth Church, organized September 30, 1856; members, 360; Sabbath-school scholars, 290; officers and teachers, 27. Pastors, Revs. H. C. McFarland, 1858–65; J. S. Hawk, 1865–69; R. B. Ewing, D. D., 1870–.

Pittsburgh Seventh Church, organized February 12, 1860; members, 394; Sabbath-school scholars, 400; officers and teachers, 39. Pastors, Rev. W. H. Andrew, D. D., 1860–75; Revs. A. G. McCoy, 1876–78; J. D. Sands, 1880–.

Pittsburgh Eighth Church, organized June 21, 1868; members, 200; Sabbath-school scholars, 270; officers and teachers, 25. Pastors, Rev. John S. Sands, D. D., S. S., 1868–80; Rev. J. M. Wallace, 1882–.

Pittsburgh Ninth Church, organized in 1841; members, 216; Sabbath-school scholars, 140; officers and teachers, 16. Pastors, Rev. L. H. Long, D. D., 1848–49; Rev. G. K. Ormond, D. D., 1852–58; Rev. W. M. Coleman, 1859–75; Rev. J. A. Gordon, D. D., 1876–81; Rev. A. E. Linn, 1882–88; vacancy, 1888.

Pittsburgh Tenth Church (Wylie avenue), organized April 16, 1872; members, 139; Sabbath-school scholars, 185; officers and teachers, 18. Pastor, Rev. W. H. Knox, 1873–.

Pittsburgh Eleventh Church (Temperanceville), organized in 1847; members, 61; Sabbath-school scholars, 154; officers and teachers, 12. Pastors, Rev. L. H. Long, D. D., 1848–49; Rev. Alexander Calhoun, D. D., 1858–61; Rev. G. A. B. Robinson, 1869–72; Rev. G. K. Ormond, D. D., 1874–83; Rev. S. J. S. Moore, 1885–87; vacancy, 1888.

Robinson Run, organized in 1790 (the public ordinances were enjoyed here more or less regularly a considerable number of years before this date); members, 188; Sabbath-school scholars, 203; officers and teachers, 13. Pastors, Rev. J. Riddell, D. D., 1794–1829; Rev. Moses Kerr, 1834–35; Rev. William Burnett, 1836–38; Rev. James Grier, D. D., 1839–78; Rev. J. W. English, 1879–. Dr. Riddell, who was the first pastor of Robinson Run, and who continued in charge of the congregation for thirty-five years, was a small man, with piercing black eyes; was a superior scholar and a powerful debater. No one among the early ministers of the Associate Reformed Church was more strongly attached to the principles of the church, or more able to defend them. Dr. James Grier, another pastor of this congregation for thirty-nine years, was a preacher of more than average ability, possessed of good social qualities, much beloved by his people, and greatly respected by all who knew him.

St. Clair, organized in 1804; members, 182; Sabbath-school scholars, 173; officers and teachers, 16. Pastors, Rev. Joseph Kerr, D. D., 1804–25; Rev. J. Dickey, 1830–39; Rev. A. H. Wright, 1842–46; Rev. Joseph Clokey, D. D., 1848–55; Rev. C. Boyd, D. D., 1858–. Dr. Joseph Kerr, the first pastor of this congregation, was a large man, tall, well proportioned physically, commanding in personal appearance, affable in his manners, kind and sympathetic; "to know him was to love him." As a preacher he stood among the foremost of his time. Though not so able in argument as Dr. Riddell, he was his superior as an orator, and was therefore the more acceptable preacher of the two. After laboring twenty-one years in St. Clair congregation he was, by his synod, transferred to Pittsburgh to take charge of the theological seminary which the synod had established there. He was also called to the pastorate of what is now the Second United Presbyterian congregation of Pittsburgh. Dr. Kerr was the father of a large family. Three of his sons entered the ministry—Moses, Joseph R. and David R. The last named died October 14, 1887. He was the editor of the *United Presbyterian* for forty years, and a professor in the theological seminary nearly as long. No other minister in the church was more admired or more ardently loved by his brethren. He was a man of noble presence, tall, erect, and moved with a majesty that could not fail to attract attention. He was a good preacher. His sermons were constructed after the best models. They plainly, clearly, forcibly set forth the great truths of the gospel in the most appropriate language that could be chosen. He always spoke with genuine earnestness and deep tenderness. In the pulpit and out of it, his whole bearing was that of a man of God. He had occupied the highest positions in his own church, was twice a member of the Pan-Presbyterian council, and as often presided over that most venerable body. No man was ever more universally beloved in life, or more deeply lamented in death.

Sewickley, organized May 3, 1864; members, 132; Sabbath-school scholars, 100; officers and teachers, 13. Pastors, Rev. W. A. McKenzie, 1865–71; Rev. D. S. Kennedy, 1872–78; Rev. W. L. Wallace, D. D., 1879–86; Rev. A. M. Campbell, 1888–.

Springdale, organized November 14, 1873; members, 48; Sabbath-school scholars, 67; officers and teachers, 12. Pastor, Rev. W. G. Reed.

Talley Cavey, organized July 13, 1868; members, 48; Sabbath-school scholars, 50; officers and teachers, 10. Pastors, Revs. D. R. Imbrie, 1878–84; R. H. Park, 1885–.

Tarentum, organized in 1835; members, 206; Sabbath-school scholars, 111; officers and teachers, 16. Pastors, Revs. Jonathan G. Fulton, 1838–39; J. Gilmore, 1842–56; J. H. Timmons, 1860–84; D. R. McDonald, 1885–.

Turtle Creek, organized in June, 1829; members, 215; Sabbath-school scholars, 200; officers and teachers, 19. Pastors, Revs. Mungo Dick, 1829–35; Joseph Osborne, 1836–51; Jonathan G. Fulton, 1852–59; D. H. Pollock, 1860–69; S. A. Taggart, 1870–71; A. I. Young, 1872–85; R. A. Gilfillan, 1886–.

Union, organized in 1794; members, 159; Sabbath-school scholars, 127; officers and teachers, 20. Pastors, Rev. J. Riddell, D. D., 1794–1816; Rev. Moses Kerr, 1819–28; Revs. A. S. Fulton, 1833–39; John Ekin, D. D., 1839–53; William McMillan, 1855–57; L. Marks, D. D., 1860–67; J. D. Turner, 1868–74; J. A. Douthett, 1876–.

Unity, organized April 2, 1833; members, 202; Sabbath-school scholars, 203; officers and teachers, 19. Pastors, Revs. William Conner, 1837–49; James Kelso, 1852–72; E. Z. Thomas, 1873–.

Verona, organized in 1857; members, 184; Sabbath-school scholars, 165; officers and teachers, 18. Pastors, Revs. H. K. Lusk, S. S., 1858–61; R. H. Boyd, 1864–69; J. D. Irons, 1873–87; vacancy, 1888.

West Union, organized in 1842; members, 84; Sabbath-school scholars, 115; officers and teachers, 11. Pastors, Revs. James Given, 1854–57; J. G. Barnes, 1862–70; N. E. Wade, 1875–84; R. H. Park, 1885–.

Wilkinsburg, organized November 21, 1882; members, 185; Sabbath-school scholars, 180; officers and teachers, 24. Pastor, Rev. M. M. Patterson.

There are thus in Allegheny county 62 congregations, with 11,591 communicants, 11,833 Sabbath-school scholars, 1,201 officers and teachers and 62 ministers of the gospel.

The value of the church property is not so great as that of some other denominations whose numerical strength is much less, as our people have not generally taken to the ornate and costly in church architecture. Still, almost every congregation in the county has a church building, and the property belonging to some of the congregations would be worth from fifty thousand to a hundred thousand dollars.

Four of the most important boards of the church, viz., the boards of Home Missions, Church Extension, Freedmen's Missions and Publication, are located in this county, and hold their regular monthly meetings in the Board of Publication building, 55 Ninth street, Pittsburgh.

The Board of Publication owns real estate here to the value of $50,000. Its plates, merchandise, etc., are worth $25,000. Its periodicals published here, viz., *The Evangelical Repository*, *Bible Teacher*, *Quarterly Lesson Paper*, *Olive Plants*, *Youth's Evangelist* and *Young Christian*, have a circulation of two million and a half copies, and are among the very best publications of their class in the country.

The United Presbyterian Church in Allegheny county is, at the present time, in a prosperous and promising condition. Her missionary spirit never was better. She is more aggressive in pressing her evangelistic work at all points than ever before. She is taking hold of new fields with a vigor and a confidence that indicate a determination to do her part in advancing the cause of her divine Master. With the blessing of the Head of the church upon her efforts, a prosperous future may be confidently anticipated.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland and in the United States claims to be the only church legitimately descended from the Church of Scotland in her period of the greatest purity, that of the Second Reformation. The movement which led to the formation of this church was due to the flagrant and outrageous violations of his oath and most solemn promises by King Charles II, who, after having solemnly sworn to uphold the Presbyterian or Established Church of Scotland, and having gained the throne only upon condition that he would do this, proceeded as soon as he found himself in power to break his oath, and attempted to overthrow the reformation, both civil and ecclesiastical. Cameron, Cargill, Renwick and others protested against this conduct of the king, and declared him to be a traitor to his country. They were outlawed for this and killed. Their followers were cruelly persecuted, and only upon the accession of William of Orange to the throne did they enjoy liberty of worship. During the "persecuting times," some few of these people came to Pennsylvania, and in 1743 met at Middle Octorara and

solemnly renewed the old Scottish covenant. In 1752 the Scottish church sent out Rev. John Cuthbertson to be their minister. In 1774 Rev. Messrs. Linn and Dobbin, from the Reformed presbytery of Ireland, immigrated to the colony, and the three ministers, with their people, formed a Reformed Presbyterian presbytery. In 1782 these three ministers and the majority of their people joined with the Associate Presbyterians, another body on the soil of the New World representing Old-World dissent, to form the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, which in 1858 came to form one of the constituents of the United Presbyterian Church. With characteristic Scotch obstinacy, some of the people refused to join with their leaders in the union of 1782, and in 1792 received again from Scotland a ministry. In 1798 a presbytery was organized in Philadelphia under the name of the "Reformed Presbytery of the United States of America." In 1809 the church organized itself into "The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America," with three presbyteries under its jurisdiction. At this time it undertook, also, the education of its own ministry in a theological seminary founded in Philadelphia. From the year 1812 the relations of the Covenanting church to the national government were much discussed, it being felt by many that the refusal to allow its membership to perform the duties and exercise the privileges of citizenship, while possibly justified long before in the days of persecution by a bigoted and ungodly king and court, was no longer justifiable under the government of the American republic. In 1833 the "New Lights," as they were called, withdrew and formed the "General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church," taking with them the theological seminary in Philadelphia. The remainder at the time of this withdrawal, nowise disheartened, to all appearance, proceeded to enforce their peculiar views more rigidly than ever, and in 1840 established a theological seminary in Allegheny, Pa., and in 1871, according to their view of the moral duty of covenanting, entered into a covenant with God and each other to serve God, keep his commandments, and adhere to the Reformed Presbyterian principles and testimony. Accordingly, no member of this church can become or act as an American citizen. They do not vote, enlist in the army, accept of government situations, serve on juries, nor in any way identify themselves with the political system in the United States, the constitution of which they hold to be "godless," because neither the word "God" nor "Christ" occurs in the body of the instrument.

"The First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh," more commonly known as the "Oak Alley Church," was organized in 1799. Rev. John Black, a native of Ireland and a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Glasgow, was its first pastor. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery at Coldenham, N. Y., in June, 1799, and immediately came to Pittsburgh, where he was installed, on December 18, 1800, as pastor of the "First Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Pittsburgh, and all the other adherent societies in the state of Pennsylvania beyond the Allegheny mountains." Dr. Black

was pastor of the congregation until his death, which took place in Pittsburgh on the 25th of October, 1849. At the time of the disruption, in 1833, Dr. Black adhered to the "New Light" party, and what has therefore been said as to the peculiar tenets of the Reformed Presbyterians does not apply to him or to his successors. Dr. Black was succeeded by Rev. John Douglas, D. D.,* who was ordained pastor of the church in the month of May, 1850, and remained in charge for twenty-three years, when he resigned and became a member of the presbytery of Pittsburgh of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. William Young was the next pastor, and served for four or five years, when delicate health led him to resign. He shortly afterward died. About this time Rev. Nevin Woodside became the candidate of a portion of the church for the vacant pulpit. A serious dissension arose, leading to a division. Rev. Mr. Woodside was deposed from the ministry by the ecclesiastical courts, but has continued to minister to a body of adherents claiming to be the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. This disruption led to protracted litigation and caused much scandal. Rev. S. W. Douglas became the pastor in the regular succession after Mr. Young, but in 1886 resigned and connected himself with the presbytery of Pittsburgh of the Presbyterian Church. The church is at present without a pastor.

In 1870 a number of churches holding to the jurisdiction of the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, offended at the action taken in subjecting to ecclesiastical discipline Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and his pastor, Rev. Dr. Wylie, for using other metrical compositions than the psalms of David in divine worship, withdrew and united themselves with the Presbyterian Church. At this time the Pine Creek Church, now on the roll of the presbytery of Allegheny, took this step.

The Reformed Presbyterian churches owning allegiance to the "Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States of America" are represented in Allegheny county by the following organizations, a brief sketch of the history of each of which is given:

Allegheny Reformed Presbyterian Congregation.—In 1833, after the announcement of the adhesion of Dr. Black and his friends of the "Oak Alley" Church to the "New Side" party, a congregation was organized in Allegheny bearing the name of the "Pittsburgh and Allegheny Reformed Presbyterian Congregation." The organization took place on September 9, and upon May 12 of the year following Rev. Thomas Sproull, D. D., LL. D., was installed pastor. In 1836 a church building was erected in Allegheny at the corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets. In 1865 this congregation was divided, and a second congregation, known as the "Pittsburgh Congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church," was formed. From this time forward the word "Pittsburgh" was dropped from the title of the original church. In October, 1868, Rev. Dr. Sproull resigned his charge of the congregation, which upon the December following entered a new church building at the corner of North Diamond and Sandusky streets. In November, 1870, Rev. D. B.

* The writer is indebted to Dr. Douglas for the facts as to the church.



John Dickson M.D.

Wilson was installed pastor. Resigned October, 1875. Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., installed pastor June, 1877, and resigned May, 1884. Rev. J. R. J. Milligan was installed October, 1885, and is the present pastor.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, O. S., organized 1865. Rev. A. M. Milligan, D. D., was installed pastor in May, 1866, and continued to serve until his death in May, 1885. During his pastorate the house of worship on Eighth street was erected. In October, 1887, Rev. D. McAllister, D. D., was installed pastor.

Central Reformed Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, organized October, 1870. Rev. J. W. Sproull, D. D., became the pastor, and has remained in charge until the present. In 1871 the church on Sandusky street was erected.

East Liberty Reformed Presbyterian Church, organized November, 1887. Rev. O. B. Milligan installed as pastor in October, 1888.

Wilkinsburg Reformed Presbyterian Church, organized summer of 1848. House of worship erected 1845. Rev. Thomas Hannay, stated supply, 1852; Rev. Joseph Hunter installed April, 1852; resigned 1883; Rev. W. W. Carithers installed June, 1883; resigned January, 1889.

Monongahela Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, organized 1801, Elizabeth, Pa. Rev. William Gibson, 1817–26; Rev. George T. Ewing, 1827–30; Rev. John Crozier, 1834–65; Rev. J. W. Sproull, 1866–71; Rev. T. C. Sproull, 1871–76; Rev. W. J. Coleman, 1879–81; Rev. John M. Wylie, 1883–84; Rev. R. Reed, stated supply, and Rev. D. C. Martin, stated supply, October, 1888–.

Pine Creek Reformed Presbyterian Church, O. S., organized not later than 1807, Talley Cavey postoffice, Pa. Rev. Matthew Williams, 1807–25; Rev. T. C. Guthrie, D. D., 1826–33; Rev. Hugh Walkinshaw, 1835–41; Rev. John Galbraith, 1843–70; Rev. Alexander Kilpatrick, 1876.

The educational work of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Allegheny county has been mainly confined to efforts to raise up an educated ministry for the denomination.

At the time of the division in 1833 the Old Side party of the church was without a theological school, and accordingly in 1836 took steps to organize a seminary at New Alexandria, Pa. Rev. J. R. Willson, D. D., was chosen professor. In 1838 this action was rescinded, and two seminaries were called into being, the Eastern at Coldenham, N. Y., and the Western in Allegheny, Pa., Dr. Willson being the professor in the former and Dr. T. Sproull in the latter. In 1840 the two seminaries were united in Allegheny under the joint professorship of Drs. Willson and Sproull. In 1845 the seminary was removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, Dr. Sproull resigning and Dr. Willson remaining in charge. The step was unfortunate, and in 1851 the seminary was suspended. In 1856 the seminary was reorganized in Allegheny, and has remained there ever since. At the reorganization in 1856 Drs. Christie and Sproull were made professors. Dr. Christie resigned in 1858, and Rev. J. M. Willson, D. D., was chosen his successor. Dr. Willson died in 1866, and the next year Rev. S. O. Wylie, D. D., of Philadelphia, was chosen his successor, but declined to serve. Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., was then chosen, and, accepting the position, continued to serve in it until his death in 1886. In 1875 Dr. Thomas Sproull was made professor *emeritus*, and Rev. D. B. Willson was elected professor. In 1886 Rev. James Kennedy and in 1887 Rev. R. J. George declined a professor-

ship in the seminary, but Rev. J. K. McClurkin accepted it and was installed. Dr. Thomas Sproull, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, still hears one class in the seminary.

As a feeder to the theological seminary Westminster College was called into being in November, 1848, under the care of the Pittsburgh presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. It was located in Wilkinsburg, and then, in 1850, removed to Allegheny, and in 1858 given up and its property devoted to the theological seminary. A number of men who have become eminent were students in this college. Upon the disorganization of Westminster College, Allegheny City College arose in its place, with Rev. John Newell, D. D., as president. In 1860 Prof. J. R. Newell took charge of the school, and in 1863 it became "The Newell Institute."

The official organ of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States is *The Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter.* It is edited by Rev. J. W. Sproull, D. D.,* and D. B. Willson. The Central Board of Missions is also located in Allegheny, and has charge of the work which is being done by the church at home and abroad. The Central Church of Allegheny and the First Church of Pittsburgh have very successful schools for the Chinese, in operation.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the time of the "Great Revival of 1800," which had its birth in the woods of Western Pennsylvania, the presbytery of Transylvania in Kentucky appointed a number of persons who had not received a classical education nor thorough instruction in theology to act as lay exhorters, and in a few cases to preach. In 1802 the synod of Kentucky divided the presbytery of Transylvania and erected a new presbytery, to which was given the name of the presbytery of Cumberland. In April, 1803, the new presbytery met, and proceeded to ordain Finis Ewing and Samuel King, two of the lay exhorters, and to license a number of others. In 1805 complaints were laid before the synod of Kentucky declaring these proceedings to have been irregular. A commission was accordingly appointed, which visited the region, summoned the presbytery and the irregularly ordained ministers, and sought to induce the latter to submit to an examination. This they refused to do, being supported in their determination by the presbytery. The commission accordingly prohibited them from further exercising the functions of the ministry until they should submit to examination and an orderly induction into the sacred office. These "revival members" of the presbytery, as they chose to call themselves, met subsequently as a council, and abstained from presbyterial acts. They sent a memorial to the general assembly, but the assembly sustained the action of the synod, which subsequently dissolved the Cumberland presbytery and reannexed its members to the presbytery of Transylvania. The council at last

* The writer is indebted to Dr. Sproull for the facts as to the Old Side Covenanter churches embodied in the foregoing narrative.

made an effort at reconciliation, and agreed to submit to an examination of the licentiates, upon condition, however, that all should be received in a body. This proposal the synod declined. On February 4, 1810, Finis Ewing and Samuel King, ordained clergymen, but silenced by the synod, met with Samuel McAdow, an aged minister, and organized themselves into what they called the Cumberland presbytery. The presbytery of Transylvania the spring following suspended Samuel McAdow from the ministry for his schismatical conduct. The point really at issue in this controversy was not simply the irregularity of procedure in admitting candidates to the ministry, but the fact that the persons so admitted had taught and continued to teach doctrines at variance with the standards of the church.

The growth of the new body was quite rapid in Kentucky, Tennessee and the southwestern states generally. Its polity is strictly Presbyterian. Its theology, so far as defined, seems to be an attempt to steer a middle course between the received theology of the Reformed churches, as represented by the great historic confessions of the Reformation period, and the theology of Arminius. Revivalistic measures, "protracted meetings," "camp-meetings," and other devices, the outgrowth of the early life of the church upon the frontier, are still much resorted to and relied upon. A number of colleges have been founded by the church, and are growing in usefulness, and a higher standard of education for the ministry than prevailed in the old days of the backwoods is being insisted upon. The oldest of the institutions of learning belonging to the church, Cumberland College, at Princeton, Ky., was closed in 1861. Waynesburg College, at Waynesburg, Pa., is the only institution for the education of young men in the eastern states belonging to the denomination.

Statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the United States:

1888.

Whole number of churches	2,648
Whole number of ministers	1,584
Whole number of communicants	151,929
Whole number of Sunday-school scholars	85,890
Total amount contributed to benevolence	$ 47,398
Total amount contributed for congregational expenses	489,320

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.*

In 1831 some members of a Presbyterian church in Washington county, Pa., wrote a letter to the president of Cumberland College, and asked that representatives of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination should be sent to Pennsylvania that they might become acquainted with its doctrines. The matter was laid before the general assembly of the Cumberland Church, and Rev. A. M. Bryan was accordingly sent to Pittsburgh. He began his

*The writer is indebted for the following narrative to Rev. J. B. Koehne, the present pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and Rev. J. W. McKay.

work as a street preacher, and in 1833 a church was organized, which under Mr. Bryan's labors grew and prospered. A lot was secured upon Sixth street, nearly opposite Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and a plain brick church capable of seating five hundred persons was erected upon it. Mr. Bryan's life was consecrated to this enterprise, and he died during a "protracted meeting" which he was holding in the church. His death put an apparent end to the prosperity of the enterprise. Feuds broke out in the church. Its membership was decimated by death and removal, and though a long succession of ministers has labored in the field, the old days of prestige and usefulness have never returned. The pastors who succeeded Mr. Bryan have been the following: Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Rev. S. T. Stewart, Rev. Dr. E. K. Squiers, Rev. Dr. A. Templeton, Rev. W. H. Black, Rev. Samuel S. McBride, Rev. J. M. Hubbert and Rev. N. D. Johnson, the two latter as stated supplies. The present pastor is Rev. J. B. Koehne, a graduate of Waynesburg College, who received his theological education in the McCormick and the Western Theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church, and who was chosen pastor in September, 1887. In 1886 the old church on Sixth street was sold to the Duquesne club. A lot at the corner of Wylie avenue and Congress street was bought in 1888, and in 1889 it is hoped that a new church will be erected. The present membership of the church is about sixty souls. In connection with this church a mission was started, under the care of Rev. J. W. McKay, in the fall of the year 1888, in East Liberty.

The other Cumberland Presbyterian churches in Allegheny county are the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of McKeesport, the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Tarentum, and a mission church in Allegheny City, organized in 1883, and at present under the care of Rev. J. H. Barnett. The church in McKeesport, which is the outgrowth of a feud in the First Presbyterian church of McKeesport, is numerically the strongest of all these enterprises. The communicant membership of the Cumberland churches in the county may be stated as being about three hundred and fifty souls. No reliable statistics as to benevolent and congregational expenditures are available.

THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (GERMAN).

The church recently known by this name, but more commonly designated by the older title of the German Reformed Church, represents the historical continuation in the United States of the Reformed branch of the Protestant reformation in Germany.

The Reformed church of Germany had its chief seats in the Rhine provinces, which, originally accepting the reformation movement as molded by Melancthon rather than Luther, in 1559, under Frederick II, surnamed the Pious, passed over from the Lutheran to the Reformed faith. The disorders of the times, the petty warfares and the endless oppression of the upper classes, coupled with the gratuitous offer of land by William Penn, led a good many



Wm H Brown

Germans at the beginning of the last century to forsake the Rhine provinces and come to Pennsylvania. Until 1747 the religious condition of these emigrants was very sad. Without ministers, churches, schools, and even books, except a few bibles, catechisms and hymn-books they had brought with them, and widely separated by language from those among whom they had settled, they were in danger of lapsing into a condition of most profound religious ignorance and degradation. For the first twenty years during which a German immigration had taken place, *i. e.* from 1727–47, there were at no time more than three or four ordained German ministers in the entire country.

In 1746 Rev. Michael Schlatter, a Reformed minister from St. Gall, in Switzerland, was sent out by the synods of North and South Holland to labor among the German settlers of the Reformed faith. He was a man of great energy and zeal, and visited all the German settlements in Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and on September 29, 1747, in the city of Philadelphia, brought about the organization of the first coetus or synod of the German Reformed Church in the New World. This synod was composed of five ministers and twenty-six elders, representing forty-six churches. It stood under the jurisdiction of the synod of Holland, and its proceedings for the period of forty-six years which followed, or until 1793, were annually submitted to the synod of Holland for review and confirmation. In 1793 the coetus assumed the right to govern for itself, adopted a constitution of its own, and laying aside the name of "coetus" took that of "synod" instead. The church became, in contradistinction from the *Nieder-deutsche* or Dutch Reformed Church, the *Hoch-deutsche Reformirte Kirche in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika.* The period which followed this step was characterized by great numerical increase in the membership, and a development of financial resources, but it was also characterized by retrogression in the matter of ministerial qualifications. The clergy were no longer drawn, as had been the case formerly, from the ranks of educated men in Europe, but secured an education as best they could under the tuition of the pastors and clergy scattered through the country. This state of affairs lasted until in 1825, a period of thirty-two years, when a theological seminary was established at Carlisle, Pa., whence it was removed in 1829 to York, and then finally established at Mercersburg in 1835. The period which has followed has been one of constant growth. Considerable controversy was excited by the attitude of Dr. John W. Nevin, the professor of systematic theology at Mercersburg, whose views appeared to those who did not fully comprehend his spirit to be tinctured by the tractarianism of Oxford, with which he was familiar. The discussions aroused now more than forty years ago by his teachings have long since died out, not, however, without leaving their mark upon the life of the church. The growth of the church in the years subsequent to the close of the great civil war has been very rapid, owing to immigration, especially in the west. In the eastern part of the country English has supplanted the German language in pulpit dis-

course to a very large degree. In the west, among the newer settlements, German is still prevalent. The name of the church was changed by formal action of the general synod, in session at Lancaster, Pa., in 1878, by dropping the word "German," hitherto invariably prefixed to the title.

The statistics of the church throughout the United States show, in 1887, the following facts: Number of synods, 7; number of classes or presbyteries, 54; number of ministers, 817; number of congregations, 1,481; number of communicants, 183,980; number of Sunday-school scholars, 122,695; number of candidates for ministry, 186; amount of contributions for benevolence, $141,122; amount of contributions for congregational support, etc., $804,321; total amount of contributions, $945,443.

THE REFORMED CHURCH IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The German element in Allegheny county appears at a very early date to have been possessed of considerable religious zeal; and the "Smithfield Street Church," as it is commonly known, is the junior of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, by only a few years. The rationalizing tendencies, which were so powerfully at work among the German churches of Europe, and to some extent in those of America, in the first half of the present century, having asserted themselves to a large degree in this old church, and a considerable population having sprung up which, while forgetful of the German speech, was found to be attached to the history and traditions of the German Reformed Church, an effort was put forth not long prior to the war of the rebellion to establish a German Reformed church in Pittsburgh. The result was the organization in 1854 of "Grace Reformed Church." The leading spirits in the maintenance of this now strong and vigorous organization were W. E. Schmertz and wife, George Rauhauser, Rev. D. Diffenbacher, George Reiter and wife, Mrs. M. Walker. Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh presided at the organization. Rev. George B. Russell was the first pastor. The first services were held in a small church edifice which at the time stood at the corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley, and had been the place of worship for a then defunct Unitarian church.

1854. *Grace Reformed Church*, corner Grant and Webster streets, Pittsburgh.—Rev. G. B. Russell, D. D., May 1, 1854–December 1, 1862; Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D., LL. D., February 1, 1863–January 10, 1866; Rev. J. H. Wagner, February 22, 1866–March 10, 1870; Rev. L. J. Barkley, June 1, 1870–November 12, 1879; Rev. John H. Prugh, May 1, 1880–.

1868. *St. Paul's Reformed Church*, Forty-fourth street, Lawrenceville, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Rev. A. Krahn, 1868–70; Rev. J. Heffley, 1870–72; Rev. Mr. Saul, 1872–74; Rev. Mr. Ebbingshaus, 1874–79; Rev. M. Dumstrei, 1879–87; J. Harold, July 1, 1887–.

June 19, 1870. *Trinity Reformed Church*, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Revs. L. B. Leasure, 1870–July, 1871; Thomas F. Stauffer, September, 1871–April, 1877; John M. Souder, April, 1877–December, 1878; J. William Knappenberger, January, 1879–November, 1883; Milton F. Frank, May, 1884–December, 1885; James S. Freeman, November, 1886–.

1872. *Zion's Reformed Church*, East Liberty, Pittsburgh.—Rev. George B. Russell,

D. D., 1872–75; H. D. Darbaker, 1876–78; J. W. Knappenberger, 1879–83; M. F. Frank, 1884–85; J. W. Miller, 1886–.

October 8, 1882. *First Reformed Church,* McKeesport, Pa.—Rev. H. D. Darbaker, 1882–.

1882. *First Reformed Church,* Turtle Creek, Pa.—Rev. H. D. Darbaker, 1882–88; E S. Hassler, 1888–.

1888. *First Reformed Church,* Braddock, Pa.—E. S. Hassler, 1888–.

Statistics of the Reformed church in Allegheny county:

Total number of churches and missions	7
Total number of ministers	6
Total number of communicants	928
Total number of Sunday-school scholars	796
Total amount contributed to benevolence	$2,260
Total amount contributed to congregational purposes	7,817

CHAPTER XVI.

CHURCHES (Concluded).

Protestant Episcopal—Formation of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—Methodist Episcopal—The Book Depository—German Congregation—Lutheran—Baptist—Disciples of Christ—Catholic—Jewish Congregation.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The records of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the vicinity of Pittsburgh do not extend beyond the year 1792. There can be little doubt that its services and sacraments were frequently celebrated before that date; for from the year 1758 Fort Pitt was occupied as an English military station, and the site of the present city of Pittsburgh was laid out and building begun about 1764, by settlers almost exclusively of English descent. It is hardly probable that such an important point was wholly neglected by the clergy of the Established church, or that so many families of church people as then resided in the neighborhood would have been content to give up entirely the Christian privileges to which they had been used.

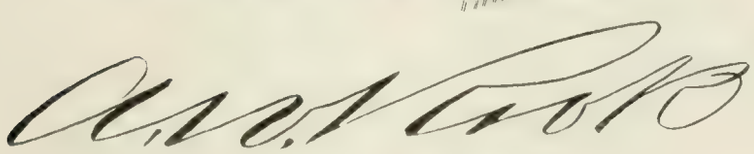
However this may have been, it is certain that no definite attempt was made to organize or perpetuate the Church of England in this part of Pennsylvania before the Revolution, or the American Episcopal church after it, until toward the closing years of the last century. Even the venerable "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," to which we owe so largely the planting and the nurture of the church before the separation from the mother-country, appears to have made no effort to care for its members in Western Pennsylvania.

In Bishop Perry's voluminous collection of historical documents relating to

this time and region there are but two incidental references to Fort Pitt, and they have no connection with the work of the church. The farthest station westward seems to have been at Carlisle.

The timidity and inertia of the bishops, clergy and laity in the eastern part of the church, during the fifty years following the war of independence, are notorious, and would be surprising did we not know the difficulties which they had to contend with. The popular prejudice which existed against the clergy, who for the most part had adhered to the king's side in the great struggle, extended to the liturgy and the whole system of the church to which they belonged. The Episcopal church was everywhere on the defensive. It was considered as essentially monarchial and aristocratic in its spirit and influence, unsuited to the wants of the people of a republic. So strongly did this public sentiment affect the rulers of the church that for a long time nothing more was done than to keep alive existing congregations. The idea of extending the work of the church into new regions was hardly thought of. We are told on good authority that up to the year 1811 not only was there no growth throughout the United States, but a positive decrease, especially of clergy, and one of the foremost of the bishops expressed the opinion that its ultimate extinction was only a question of time. Nevertheless, we have unquestionable proof that in the whole region west of the mountains, of which Allegheny county is a part, there was a numerous body of people by birth and education attached to the church, who would have gladly welcomed its services and might easily have been kept in its communion. Our principal authority on this point is Rev. Joseph Doddridge, M. D. He was himself born in Bedford county, Pa., within 100 miles of Pittsburgh, in 1769, and for some time resided in Washington county, in the near neighborhood. To him we owe many interesting details of the condition of things in the church about the close of the last century, and it was mainly through his persistent efforts that the attention of eastern churchmen was gained to the work to be done in this region, He was himself a clergyman of the Episcopal church, and spent his life in constant missionary labor in Western Virginia and Southern Ohio. In his letters he speaks of the great numbers of church people then living in these parts, destitute of all pastoral care. In one of them he says: "For the spiritual benefit of the many thousands of our Israel, I was most anxious for the organization of the Episcopal church in this country (*i. e.*, west of the mountains) at an early period of its settlement. How often have these people said to me in the bitterness of their hearts, 'Must we live and die without baptism for our children and without the sacrament for ourselves?' " Year after year he continued to plead with the authorities of the church in the east to send out a missionary bishop to care for these shepherdless flocks, but without success. His final words on this subject are full of despondency and chagrin. "I lost all hope," he writes, "of ever witnessing any prosperity in our beloved church in this part of America. Everything connected with it fell into a state of languor. The vestries





were not re-elected and our young people joined other societies. I entertained no hope that my own remains after death would be committed to the dust with the funeral services of my own church." Again he says: "Had we imitated the example of other church communities, employed the same means for collecting our people into societies and building churches, we should by this time have four or five bishops in this country, surrounded by a numerous and respectable body of clergy, instead of having our very name connected with a fallen church. Instead of offering a rich and extensive plunder to every sectarian missionary we should have occupied the first and highest station among the Christian societies of the west."

When at length, after years of inaction and neglect, the effort was made to organize the Protestant Episcopal Church in these parts, the work was far more difficult than it would have been had Dr. Doddridge's plea been listened to. A great opportunity had been lost and did not return. Not only were the thousands of its members, whom Dr. Doddridge assures us then lived in this region, alienated from it, but a change had taken place in the character of the immigration to this western country. The early settlers at Pittsburgh and in its vicinity were very largely members of the Episcopal church. But in after years there came an influx of hardy, thrifty Scotch-Irish people, who in a short time became the dominant element throughout Western Pennsylvania. They brought with them not only their energy and thrift, but a sturdy, aggressive Presbyterianism, which was intolerant toward episcopal government and ritual worship. In their eyes such things were but little removed from popery itself. Under such adverse circumstances it is not to be wondered at that we find no organization of the Episcopal church in Allegheny county until the year 1790; and it is significant that this was made, not at Pittsburgh, where we would naturally look for it, but among a rural population in Chartiers township, about six miles from the city, under the name of St. Luke's Church. The records read: "The first Episcopal church west of the mountains was organized and the church built by several persons, viz.: Gen. Johnson Neville, his son, Pressly Neville, Maj. Isaac Craig and others." The lot, ten perches square, was given by William Lea for a site and graveyard. The church building was begun in 1790 and furnished in the following year, but not entirely finished until some time afterward. By whom the services were given, or who had charge of the flock, is not mentioned. But we learn that Mr. Francis Reno was taken under the care of Gen. Neville and educated and prepared for the ministry of the church. In due time he was ordained by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and called to the rectorship of the church at Chartiers. He officiated there for some years, until an insurrection (the whisky insurrection of 1794) disturbed the public peace and drove the supporters of the church from the locality. Some time afterward we find that Mr. Reno was engaged to officiate alternately at Chartiers and Pittsburgh, but soon left the neighborhood. The church appears to have been closed, and, being built of wood, soon fell into

decay, and almost every trace of the building was removed. The record goes on to state that no decided step was taken to rebuild the church until 1851. However this may be, the insurrection could not have completely discouraged the congregation, for we find in Dr. Doddridge's memoirs a report of a convention of four clergymen held at St. Thomas' church, Washington county, Pa., September 26, 1803, Mr. Reno being one of them, at which it was resolved that the next convention be held at the church near Gen. Neville's old place, on Chartiers creek, Pa., to commence the Saturday before Whitsunday. In the year 1851, through the efforts of Rev. Dr. Lyman (now bishop), then rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, a new church was begun on the site of the old one, and regular services resumed. From that time until 1871 the church was kept open and the congregation held together by various rectors, who seem never to have remained any length of time. Since then only occasional ministrations have been given. The building up of other centers of population at Mansfield and Crafton, and the founding of churches there, have divided the already diminished flock until almost nothing remains of what was once a numerous congregation. The church building is occasionally occupied during the summer months, and, with its old graveyard around it, stands as a monument of the first effort of reviving life in the church in Allegheny county.

What steps were taken to establish the Episcopal church in Pittsburgh previous to 1797 is not known. But as Rev. Mr. Reno is recorded to have officiated there in connection with Chartiers shortly after 1794, it is likely that there was some movement toward that end. In 1797, however, we learn from the records of Trinity Church that the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church residing in Pittsburgh invited Rev. John Taylor to officiate for them; but it was not until September, 1805, that a regular parish organization was formed by obtaining from the governor of Pennsylvania a charter "making and instituting Rev. John Taylor, the minister of the congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the borough of Pittsburgh, Pressly Neville and Samuel Roberts, the wardens of said church, and Nathaniel Irish, Joseph Barber, Jeremiah Barber, Andrew Richardson, Nathaniel Bedford, Oliver Ormsby, George McGunnigle, George Robinson, Robert Magee, Alexander McLaughlin, William Cecil and Joseph Davis, the vestrymen of said church, and their successors duly elected and appointed in their place, a corporation and body politic in law and in fact, by the name, style and title of the minister, church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh." Such was the decisive step which gave to the church in Allegheny county a definite standing and a center of growth. From this time for many years the history of Trinity Church is virtually that of the church in Allegheny county and in Western Pennsylvania. From the mother-parish nearly all new enterprises took their start or looked to it for support. About the same time with the organization, the building of a church was begun. It stood on the triangular lot at the intersection of Sixth street with Wood and Liberty streets, now occupied by a business block. In

order to conform with the shape of the lot it was built in oval form, and was known as the Round church. "Father" Taylor, as he came to be called, held the rectorship until 1817, when he resigned. But few traditions of his ministry survive. He seems to have been a faithful and devout clergyman, of blameless life, who probably did as much for the church in those days as any ordinary man could. It is said that he was killed some years afterward by a stroke of lightning, near Georgetown, Mercer county, Pa. In the short space of six years between Father Taylor's resignation in 1817 and July, 1823, three clergymen were chosen to the rectorship, served for brief periods, and in turn resigned. No statistics of the parish for these years exist. Of the success or the growth of the congregation, of its hope and outlook, no records remain. But from the fact that in 1823, when after two years' service Rev. William Thompson resigned the charge of the parish, no attempt was made to elect a successor, it may be inferred that the prospects of the parish were not very encouraging. Nor could it have reasonably been expected that an Episcopal church situated in a region so remote as Pittsburgh then was, deprived of the care of a bishop and without the privilege of confirmation for its children, by which alone new communicants could regularly be admitted, would make any striking progress in a hostile community. It is rather a matter of surprise that it survived at all. During this period of twenty-five years or more, repeated efforts were made to enlist the sympathy and support of the church at the east, and to obtain for the whole region west of the Allegheny mountains then settled the erection of a diocese and the consecration of a bishop. Dr. Doddridge, though not then residing in Pennsylvania, never ceased to urge it. In 1810, at a meeting of Episcopal clergymen held at St. Thomas' church, Washington county, he was authorized to open correspondence with Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of obtaining through him permission from the general convention of the church in the United States to carry out the project, such consent being necessary under the canons of the church. The petition was presented by Bishop White, and at one time there seemed to be hope of its favorable consideration; but the matter was dropped, as usual, and the clergy sending the memorial never so much as heard of its fate until nearly two years afterward through the chance visit of a clergyman from the east. But symptoms of interest in the state of the church west of the mountains began to show themselves about the same time. The formation of "The Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania" took place in 1812. This was the first attempt to make an organized effort to plant the church on new ground. Shortly after the founding of this society Rev. Jackson Kemper, afterward a missionary bishop of the northwestern territories, visited Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and on his return made an interesting report, which has been lost. In 1814 Rev. John Clay, D. D., then a deacon from Philadelphia, was sent out on a visit of inquiry, and supplied Mr. Taylor's place at Trinity church for three Sundays, while he made a missionary tour to various

points where services were desired. It is also on record that Rev. Mr. Richmond, a missionary in the employment of the society, supplied Trinity Church with services for a short time. Probably these were the first clergymen from the east who had ever seen Pittsburgh, as it was certainly the first and only time that Trinity Church received ministrations through the agency of the church at the east. Elsewhere the new missionary society had begun its active operations, so efficient and successful in after-time in planting churches which have become strong and flourishing.

An event now took place which explains partly the failure to elect a new rector in the place of Rev. Mr. Thompson, and which is really the first of two decisive events in the history of the church in Allegheny county. We are told that, at the request of the vestry, after Mr. Thompson resigned in 1823 John H. Hopkins, Esq., then a layman of Trinity Church, was invited to hold services. Years before, Mr. Hopkins had removed to Pittsburgh, studied law, and very soon became a prominent member of the bar. It is said that his income at this time was $5,000 per annum. He had been brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but through friendship and social influence had, like so many other members of the church, been led to attend the Presbyterian services. His musical abilities led him to take charge of the organ and choir of Trinity Church. Very soon he became a communicant, and finally a candidate for holy orders. Shortly after, he was invited to read service for the congregation as a layman. He was also elected rector of the parish in advance of his ordination, which took place December 14, 1823. A week later he entered upon his duties as rector of Trinity Church, and from that time dates a new order of things in the church in Allegheny county, and in fact throughout the whole of Western Pennsylvania. Almost immediately there were signs of reviving hope and courage. The project of building a new church, which had for some time been talked of, was put into execution. Mr. Hopkins made the plans of the new church, and with his own hands did a large part of the interior decoration. It was the first example of gothic architecture not only in Pittsburgh but in the country. The new church, estimated to seat 1,000 persons, was completed and consecrated in June, 1825. It was a great step forward for that day, and meant that the church intended to stay and to grow. Up to that time no bishop had ever crossed the Allegheny mountains. In 1824 Bishop White made an attempt to visit the western part of his diocese, but meeting with an accident at Lewistown, he returned to Philadelphia. In 1825 he made a second effort, and succeeded in reaching Pittsburgh to consecrate the new edifice of Trinity Church. During his visit he also confirmed nearly one hundred and fifty persons belonging to the congregation, the first time that ordinance had ever been administered in the west. Within one year the list of communicants belonging to Trinity Church was increased from forty to about two hundred, so that it became at once the third parish in numerical strength within the diocese. From that time it took its place in the front ranks of influential

parishes in the country, and was the recognized representative of the church west of the mountains, and an important center of expansion. The varied and remarkable gifts of the rector, as a preacher, a writer, a theologian, a musician, a lawyer and an artist, gave him a wide influence throughout the church, as well as in the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Hopkins did not confine his labors to his own parish. He made a missionary tour as far north as Meadville and eastward to Greensburg, holding prolonged services in both of these places, gathering numbers into the church (in the former place about sixty), and laying the foundations of future parishes. No less than seven new parishes were thus established by him in as many years. Not content with such personal efforts, he also tried to supply the need of additional workers in the field. He saw that if a sufficient number of clergy were to be secured for the then remote west it must be done by training them up on the ground. When it took a week's time or more to make the journey from Philadelphia or New York to Pittsburgh it was in vain to look for any considerable number of promising recruits from the east. He therefore began a theological training-school for clergymen in his own house. He had, before entering upon the ministry, purchased a large tract of ground on the Ohio river, in the very heart of what is now Allegheny City, but was then open country. On this he built a large brick house, which still stands as one of the landmarks of sixty years ago. In this house Mr. Hopkins fitted up a chapel and recitation-rooms, and received into his family such young men as desired to prepare for holy orders. In 1829 four young men thus trained by him were ordained deacons, and four others were among the candidates for orders reported by the bishop in his annual address. At the same time he was urging earnestly upon his eastern friends the wisdom of establishing a theological seminary under the authority of the diocese in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. A memorial was drawn up and signed by those interested, and presented to the convention of the diocese. At one time it looked as if something might come of it. The memorial was referred to a committee, which reported favorably upon it, and the convention passed a resolution declaring it expedient to do what was asked. But, like every other measure having in view the development of the church west of the mountains, it was quietly smothered in the convention of the next year. Had Mr. Hopkins succeeded in carrying out his plan, the whole history of the church in Allegheny county would have been different. As it was, however, the vigorous impulse already given to church extension west of the Alleghenies never wholly died out. In fact Mr. Hopkins virtually performed a large part of the duties of a missionary bishop, without the dignity of the office or its authority. Henceforth the rector of Trinity Church had to be taken into account in the counsels of eastern churchmen. He was a power in the convention of the diocese and in the general convention of the church, and very soon he was advanced to the episcopate, as were three out of four of his immediate successors in the rectorship, so prominent and lasting was the position which he gave to the parish

which he practically founded. In 1830 Christ Church, Allegheny City, was organized on the north side of the river, to accommodate the growing population of that suburb. Its progress was for a long time slow, Trinity Church naturally attracting a large proportion of the new settlers. Among its earliest rectors was Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, the brother of the ex-president of the United States. As late as 1857 Christ Church was still feeble in numbers and in pecuniary resources, and the building had a neglected and shabby look. But about that time it secured Rev. Dr. David Carter Page as rector, once a man of great influence and reputation in the church, but then somewhat past the maturity of his powers. He was still, however, of commanding personal appearance, distinguished manners, and striking as a reader of the liturgy and as a preacher. Under his ministry Christ Church began to show signs of improvement. The old church was remodeled and improved, and in the next twenty years it reached a position only second to the more popular of the Pittsburgh churches.

About the same time with the formation of Christ Church, Allegheny, St. Paul's, Laceyville (now part of Pittsburgh), was founded, and had for its rector Rev. Dr. C. W. Andrews, afterward the rector of St. Andrew's Church, and later on a famous man in the diocese of Virginia.

In 1837 a still more important step was taken, in the formation of St. Andrew's parish, by the union of such churchmen as held what were known as "Low Church" views of doctrine and ministry and the minimum of ritual observance. At this period party lines were sharply drawn in the diocese of Pennsylvania, and it was inevitable that as soon as that element in the church became sufficiently strong and numerous it would set up for itself. The result was the foundation of St. Andrew's Church, a congregation which for many years had a powerful influence in all church movements, and is still one of the wealthiest and foremost in all good works in the two cities. One after another, as the population drifted farther and farther from the old centers, new parishes were organized, until Grace Church, Mount Washington, St. James' and St. John's churches, Pittsburgh, and St. Mark's, Birmingham, took their places in the ranks. But the most striking example of the rapid growth of the church took place afterward. About the year 1850, under the ministry of Rev. Dr. (now Bishop) Lyman, the old Trinity church, built in Bishop Hopkins' time, began to be too small for its overflowing congregation. The project of building a new and costly edifice in its immediate neighborhood began to be talked of, and was soon carried out. The intention was to provide what is known in England as a chapel of ease for the congregation of Trinity. Accordingly a site only a few blocks distant from the old church was purchased, and St. Peter's Church erected upon it. It was intended that the two churches should form but one parish, and be served by the clergy belonging equally to both. The new church was built on the strict gothic style, then but recently revived in this country. It was modeled after the beautiful building of St.

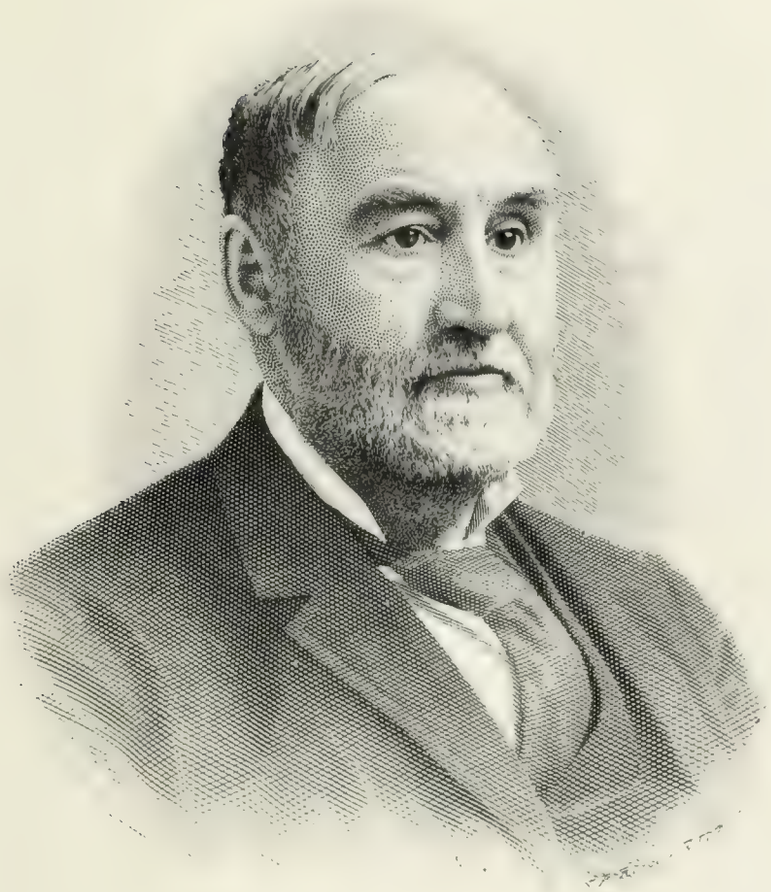
Mark's church, Philadelphia, and when completed it was by far the most beautiful and costly church edifice within hundreds of miles of Pittsburgh. And when, with all its attractiveness of architecture and furnishing, Rev. Dr. E. M. Van Deusen, of Wilmington, Del., was called to take charge of it, it became something more than the favored daughter of the mother-parish. In a short time St. Peter's grew to be by all odds the most flourishing congregation of the Episcopal church in Allegheny county. Accessions were numerous and constant, and perhaps the church was stronger in numbers and wealth, relatively to population, during the time of St. Peter's palmy days than ever before or since. It was not to be expected that an arrangement such as was at first contemplated should continue long under these circumstances. St. Peter's Church soon sought and obtained a separate organization as an independent parish, and under Dr. Van Deusen's ministry until very near its close (when dissension arose, growing out of political questions relating to the civil war) it maintained its supremacy.

But as the facilities for communication increased, the tendency to move out of town amounted to something like a general emigration, especially toward the little village of East Liberty, which since 1860 has been the most fashionable quarter; the "East End," as it is now called. In 1856 a small parish was organized there, and for a while worshiped in a disused Methodist meeting-house, little thinking then of the future in store for it. But the growing disposition to remove from the dirt and noise of the business parts of the city built up the new congregation, year by year, until Calvary Church, East Liberty, with its nearly seven hundred communicants, its splendid corps of workers, and its thorough organization, is the leading church of the county and diocese. But the growth was a serious drain upon the old parishes of the city, and for a time materially reduced their numbers, and made manifest the fact that the building of St. Peter's so near Trinity was an error, though perhaps it was impossible to forecast what happened in the movement of population. The years from 1850 to 1860 were active and encouraging days for the Episcopal church in Allegheny county. The rapid growth of the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny had fairly begun, and has ever since been maintained. The parishes were filled with rectors who not only drew to themselves the love and confidence of their congregations, but also put the church in its best light before the community at large. With Dr. Lyman, now bishop of North Carolina, at Trinity, Dr. William Preston as the genial rector of St. Andrew's, Dr. E. M. Van Deusen, whose memory is still cherished as the model of a parish priest and as an eloquent preacher, at St. Peter's, and, for a part of the time, with Dr. D. C. Page at Christ Church, the parishes of the city might well congratulate themselves on their good fortune at this period. In addition to this, the number of influential laymen whose names were enrolled upon its list of communicants gave it a standing which has never been surpassed. We find during these years the distinguished names of Judge Wilson McCandless, Judge

Shaler, Gen. George W. Cass, Maj. T. J. Brereton, Hill Burgwin, Esq., John H. Shoenberger, F. R. Brunot, Josiah King, George R. White, Joseph H. Hill, with others of equal note, whose names any church might be glad to inscribe upon its register. If not so strong numerically as afterward, it may be confidently said that it was at the very height of its influence. The new life which at this time began to be felt among church people in Pittsburgh very soon brought to the front again the question of setting up a separate diocese in the counties lying west of the Allegheny mountains. The project had never been entirely abandoned, but for a time the increased and rapid means of communication with the east had rendered the need of a bishop on the ground less urgent. It was now easier to reach the most remote missionary station in the northwest corner of the diocese than it was to get to Lancaster or Harrisburg in the early days when Dr. Doddridge and his friends were pleading for a bishop and a diocese for the west. Besides, the consecration of Bishop H. U. Onderdonk in 1828 as assistant to Bishop White gave more adequate episcopal supervision, and quieted for a time the demand for a separate jurisdiction. The election of Bishop Alonzo Potter in 1845, with his splendid physique, commanding powers and untiring labors, still further tended to satisfy churchmen in the west with their condition for the time being. But in 1860 came the discovery of petroleum in the northern counties, and with a great rush of fortune-seekers, not only to the oil-producing country, but to Pittsburgh, as the center of the trade at that time. The increasing need of episcopal labor, especially in these parts of the state, and Bishop Potter's failing health, led to the election of Dr. Samuel Bowman as assistant bishop. From the very first he took the liveliest interest in the church in the western counties, and with all his might pushed forward the plan for a new diocese with its own bishop. His sudden death by the wayside, while making a missionary journey in this part of the diocese, did but fix the determination of churchmen in Pittsburgh and its vicinity never to give up the agitation until their prayer should be granted. For six years longer the conservatism of the east and other influences delayed the step. But at length the persistency and skillful management of a few determined men won the day, and in the year 1865 consent was reluctantly given to the formation of the new diocese, and what Dr. Doddridge and his fellow-workers had sought in vain more than fifty years before was at last obtained.

To this consent, however, was attached the condition that a capital sum of not less than thirty thousand dollars should be secured as an endowment for the bishopric. The condition was readily complied with, though under protest as being unlawful and unwise. All preliminary steps required by the general canons of the church having been taken, the primary convention of the diocese of Pittsburgh met in Trinity church, Pittsburgh, November 15, 1865.

It was the second decisive step forward for the church in Allegheny county and the western part of Pennsylvania, as Bishop Hopkins' entrance upon the



Russell Errett

rectorship of Trinity Church had been the first. Many were the prophecies of new life and progress, and high were the hopes indulged by the victorious churchmen of the west. And on the other hand not a few predicted only failure and embarrassment for the diocese. Warm and something more than earnest was the canvass that preceded the meeting of the convention and the election of a bishop, for, as has been said, party spirit was strong in Pennsylvania in those days, and now that the formation of a new jurisdiction was settled upon, those who had opposed it turned their attention toward gaining the control of it. The after-results of this struggle of twenty-five years ago are felt to-day, and have been sufficiently serious to modify the actual benefits realized by the division. The candidates nominated for the bishopric were Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., then president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., some of whose devoted students at St. James' College, Maryland, were among the leading spirits in the movement for the division of the diocese, and Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, D. D., now bishop of Central New York. Dr. Kerfoot was elected on the first ballot by a large majority, and on the 25th day of January, 1866, he was consecrated first bishop of the diocese of Pittsburgh in Trinity church. The event created unusual interest throughout the church, being the first case in which a new diocese had been formed out of an old one since 1838, when Western New York was similarly formed, and also because of the long contest which had preceded the event. All eyes were turned toward the western part of the state, and the results of the experiment were warmly watched.

Bishop Kerfoot entered upon his duties with the energy and abilities which belonged to him. His decided character and deep religiousness made a strong impression from the start. But he found himself hampered from the outset by the want of unity in the counsels and feeling of the churchmen of Pittsburgh. The differences of opinion and the sharp controversies which had accompanied the formation of the diocese and the election of the bishop could not at once be put aside and forgotten, and for a long time interfered with the efficient working out of his plans. Very naturally his first thoughts were directed to the development of the church in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. To this end, taking up the idea of Bishop Hopkins more than fifty years before, he projected the University of St. Augustine, with special reference to the training of young men for the ministry; but this plan fell through now, as it had in Bishop Hopkins' day. He also organized the City Missionary society, intended to carry on the work of church extension in the two cities, and the Church Guild, which it was hoped would bring into harmonious working the members of the various churches and accomplish much charitable work. A desirable building was purchased, in which the bishop had his office. There was a reading-room opened, a night school for young men and a free dispensary established. For a time everything seemed successful, and promised well; but within two years interest declined, and finally the whole thing was given

up. Bishop Kerfoot also reorganized and placed on a permanent footing the Bishop Bowman Institute, a school for girls, which had been started some time before with a rather uncertain future. Under the bishop's guidance it has grown to be the leading school of its kind in Allegheny county. The City Missionary society continued in active operation for about two years, doing some work among the poor and neglected, and establishing two missionary parishes, one each in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The former has gone out of existence, after experiencing various fortunes; the latter has finally taken shape as Emmanuel Church, a rapidly growing parish, with a good prospect of future strength and influence. With all the drawbacks mentioned, however, the formation of the new diocese more than justified the hopes of those who had so earnestly pressed it. Although the numerical growth was not at once so large as might have been expected in the two great cities, there was an immediate effect in bringing out the dormant powers of the church, especially in its giving power. Not only was the support of the bishop easily provided for, but the missions of the diocese were liberally sustained and many new points occupied; the contributions of the churches for general missions and charities were at the same time enlarged, and the far larger part of the money for such purposes naturally came from Allegheny county, where the strength of the church was concentrated more than elsewhere. The rate of increase in the church in Pittsburgh was also more rapid after the separation, though not so striking as in some other parts of the diocese. In order to appreciate the difference we must remember how slow had been the growth in former years.

When Bishop Hopkins assumed the rectorship of Trinity Church, in 1825, there was but the one organization west of the mountains, with 40 communicants. The impulse given at that time continued long afterward, and in 1840 the number of organized parishes in Allegheny county had increased to five, three of them reporting 416 communicants. In 1850 the list of parishes is still the same, but four of them report 520 communicants. In 1860 there were twelve parishes, and the number of communicants reported by six of them was 750. If the other six had even as many as one-third of those reporting, there must have been 1,000 enrolled communicants at that date. Supposing these figures to be accurate, the period from 1850 to 1860 must have been the most prosperous in the history of the church in Allegheny county up to that time. Part of this growth was doubtless due to the rapid influx of population, for Pittsburgh and its suburbs had grown from a town of a few thousand inhabitants in 1825 to a great manufacturing city of 150,000 in 1860. But it is also true that, but for the new life that had sprung up in the church, her members might have been neglected and lost to her, as they had been before Bishop Hopkins' time.

When the diocese of Pittsburgh was formed, in 1865, there had been no increase of parishes since 1859, and the number remained stationary until 1868. But these same parishes had vastly developed in working power and in

liberality as well as in numbers. The communicants had grown to 1,300, and the money raised for all purposes, which had amounted to $15,000 or $16,000, now reached over $40,000. After 1868 the constant supervision of the bishop and his incessant labor began to have their effect upon the church in the whole county. New churches came rapidly into existence, and in a few years St. Stephen's Church, Sewickley; St. Thomas', Verona; The Nativity, at Crafton; St. Luke's, Bloomfield; St. Stephen's, McKeesport, and the Good Shepherd, Hazelwood, took their places on the list with the older parishes. Nor was this all. St. Andrew's Church replaced its plain old building with a costly structure, expending something over $100,000. In 1871 the cathedral-like edifice of Trinity, with its beautiful appointments, costing, with chapel, $200,000, took the place of the old church, which was the wonder of Bishop Hopkins' day. Christ church, which had already been remodeled, was still further improved, and Calvary, East Liberty, had to enlarge its proportions to accommodate its growing congregations. At the time of Bishop Kerfoot's death, in 1881, there were sixteen parishes and three mission stations in Allegheny county. The communicants had increased to more than two thousand five hundred, and the contributions had reached an annual average of over $70,000, rising as high as $150,000 in a single year. While these figures are very far from being as they should be, they show a vast improvement over the conditions which existed so long.

The great disappointment of Bishop Kerfoot's episcopate was the failure to establish institutions for education and for charity. He found when entering upon his work one such agency already existing, the Church Home for Aged Women and Children, and at the close of his life it remained the only diocesan charity. There are many reasons for this backwardness in a communion so wealthy and numerous as is the Protestant Episcopal Church in these cities, but the main one is that already mentioned, the want of thorough, united effort in such good works. The bishop labored faithfully to realize his hopes for founding a system of diocesan institutions such as the church should have, but the time for them was not yet. Aside from this obstacle it is to be remembered that the population of Pittsburgh and Allegheny is overwhelmingly Presbyterian and Methodist, and in some sense hostile to the Episcopal church. The tendency of these denominations is to organize charities and institutions of all sorts upon what is called the "non-sectarian" basis. The united wealth and social influence of these powerful bodies make it easy to carry out any project in which they unite, and as a consequence the members of the church, finding little help outside themselves in establishing their own institutions, fall in with the prevailing method, and "do in Rome as the Romans do." Enough has been contributed by members of the Episcopal church to such charitable projects to found at least a part of the institutions so much needed for her own work. The laborious and fruitful episcopate of Bishop Kerfoot ended at Meyersdale, Somerset county, July 10, 1881. He literally wore himself out in the service

of the church. His labors were incessant, and at the same time his highest pleasure. His memory will long be cherished in the diocese, and the monuments of his zeal and devotion will tell the story of his unselfish life to other generations.

Shortly after the death of Bishop Kerfoot a special convention was called to meet in Trinity church, Pittsburgh, and at this convention Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., rector of the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, Pa., was chosen his successor. His consecration took place, as did Bishop Kerfoot's before him, on St. Paul's day, January 25, 1882, in Trinity church, Pittsburgh. Since his accession to the episcopate the growth of the church in the suburbs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny has been rapid, but it may confidently be said that it is only beginning to be something like what it should be and might have been years ago had it not been for the delay in giving to the church in the west a head of its own. The enormous immigration setting into the county of Allegheny during the past few years is very largely composed of iron-workers and glass-blowers, who have been brought up in the English church, and naturally belong to the Episcopal church of this country. The numbers of workmen of this class employed by the immense establishments at Braddock and Homestead and McKeesport, to say nothing of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are counted by thousands. It requires only missionary clergy in sufficient numbers and a liberal outlay of money to form them into permanent congregations. But for want of prompt looking after, the habit of a lifetime and the associations of their old homes are broken up by their new surroundings, and to a great extent they become negligent and hard to win back when the church does look after them. There are, however, signs of a better state of things. Within the last two years, especially, churches and chapels have been rapidly multiplied among the working people in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and missions begun which will before long have their own places of worship. Five such chapels have been opened within a short time, and one new church built in a totally different community, at Bellevue; while the new Church of the Ascension at Shadyside, now being erected, will add in a few years another strong and wealthy parish to the list. Everything points to a more rapid development of church extension in Allegheny county than at any previous time.

The statistics taken from the last convention journal are as follows: Families, 2,304; confirmations, 354; contributions, $105,233.83; value of church property, $601,000. Yet such statistics, impressive as they are compared with the state of things when the diocese was formed, give but little idea of what they would be if the church in Allegheny county could keep within its fold all who rightly belong to her by birth and baptism. In that case its members would be numbered by thousands where it counts hundreds now. There are districts in which there are from five to ten times the number reported, who ought to be upon its parish lists. And if its numerical strength were com-



William A. Herron

puted as the Roman Catholic church counts its membership, the Protestant Episcopal Church would stand at any rate third or fourth in the list of ecclesiastical bodies.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PREPARATORY PERIOD—FROM 1784 TO 1796.

Well-authenticated tradition says that in the spring of 1784 Mrs. Mary Gaut, a widow and a devout Methodist, came from Ireland to the home of her brother, Thomas Wilson, in the village of Pittsburgh. Through her influence the three daughters of her brother were converted, and these four persons were accustomed to hold religious services, which consisted of singing, prayer and the reading of one of Mr. Wesley's sermons. These were probably the first Methodists in the village, and their meetings the first Methodist services. But the entire family shortly afterward removed to the neighborhood of Sandy creek, and even these private services ceased in Pittsburgh. The first Methodist sermon ever preached in Pittsburgh, of which we have any account, was by Rev. Wilson Lee, then one of the preachers on the Redstone circuit, who preached here in the autumn of 1785, in a tavern which stood on Water street, near Ferry street. But no organization or regular services followed this.

Pittsburgh circuit was organized in July, 1788, at a conference held at Uniontown, Pa., and Rev. Charles Conaway was appointed the preacher in charge. It embraced the village of Pittsburgh and the surrounding country. No members were reported at the close of the year. Mr. Conaway was re-appointed in 1789, and at the close of that year reported ninety-seven members; but there is good reason to suppose that none of these were in Pittsburgh. July 19, 1789, Bishop Asbury made his first visit to the place. His journal says: "Sunday, 19th.—Came to Rowlett's and dined; thence we set out and reached Pittsburgh, twenty-five miles; I preached in the evening to a serious audience. This is the day of small things. What can we hope? Yet what can we fear? I felt great love for the people, and hope God will arise and help and bless them. Monday, 20th. I preached on Isa. lv, 6, 7. Had great zeal, and the people were very attentive, but alas! they are far from God and too near the savages in situation and manners. We were not agreeably stationed at ——'s, who was continually drunk, and our only alternative was a tavern. Tuesday, 21st.—I spoke on 'The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.' We were crowded, and I felt more courage. The night before the rude soldiers were talking and dancing about the door, but now they were quiet and mute. This, I judged, might be owing to the interference of the officers or magistrates." He does not say where he preached. The day following this last entry he says: "We left Pittsburgh and came by the Allegheny river to Wilson's"—the same family, no doubt, as that mentioned as containing the first Methodists in Pittsburgh. No mention is made by him of any members in Pittsburgh. The preachers who served the circuit during this period were:

1788, Charles Conaway; 1789, Charles Conaway and Pemberton Smith; 1790, George Callahan and Joseph Doddridge; 1791, Charles Conaway; 1792, Valentine Cook and Seely Bunn; 1793, Daniel Hitt and Alward White; 1794, John Watson and Richard Ferguson; 1795, John Watson and Richard Ferguson; 1796, William Beauchamp. This brings us to the close of the preparatory period.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST SOCIETY TO THE BUILDING OF THE FIRST CHURCH—1796 TO 1810.

Down to the opening of this period there was no organization in this city. If there were any converts they were so few that no church resulted. But we have positive proof of the organization of a class at this time, of the circumstances of which we now speak.

In the autumn of 1796 John Wrenshall, an Englishman, settled in Pittsburgh and became a leading merchant and one of its most honored citizens. His store was on the corner of Market and Fourth streets. He was the progenitor of a large and highly respectable family, some of whom are still here, and among the most distinguished of whom is his granddaughter, Mrs. Gen. Grant. Mr. Wrenshall, was a convert to Wesleyanism in England, and had been a local preacher there for sixteen years. He was a man of culture, deep piety and great earnestness, Finding no regular service here, and the people destitute of public religious privileges, he began to hold meetings himself. It would seem that the itinerants came now but irregularly, and the Presbyterian church was without a pastor or supplies from 1795 to 1799. Touching these events I quote Dr. F. S. DeHass, who has in his possession the manuscript journal of Mr. Wrenshall: "Soon after his [Wrenshall's] arrival, as there was no minister or preaching of any kind in the place, he commenced holding meetings in an old, deserted log church belonging to the Presbyterians, which stood on Wood street near Sixth avenue, where Dr. Herron's church was afterward erected. His first sermon was from the text, 'Worship God,' and appeared to be greatly enjoyed by all in attendance, many of whom were officers and soldiers from the garrison. The congregations continued to increase, but after a few Sabbaths a padlock was placed on the door of the log meeting-house, and a notice served on Mr. Wrenshall that he could not have the use of the house any longer. In this emergency Mr. Peter Shiras, who lived at the Point and owned the site of Fort Pitt, kindly offered a room in the barracks of the old fort, which was gladly accepted. Thus Fort Pitt, which cost Great Britain over $250,000, became the first regular place for Methodist preaching in Pittsburgh. The society, consisting at first of J. Wrenshall, wife and daughter, Peter Shiras and wife, Robert McElhenny and wife, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Chess and James Kerr, continued their meetings here for six years, when Mr. Shiras, in 1802, sold the fort to Gen. James O'Hara, and returned to his former home in New Jersey. The removal of Mr. Shiras, their class-leader, was a great loss to the church in the wilderness; but shortly

after, in the summer of 1803, Thomas Cooper, Sr., and his family, all Methodists, settled in Pittsburgh, and proved a great acquisition to the little flock, now without a fold."

The coming of Mr. Cooper put new life and hope into the little band. He became their class-leader, instead of Peter Shiras, and the newly organized band again began to grow. This event, because it is so marked in the history of Methodism in this city, is quite generally supposed to have been its origin, but this is an error. This was but a reorganization of the little band gathered in 1796, and which had been temporarily disturbed by the loss at the same time of its class-leader and its place of worship, and the origin of Methodism in Pittsburgh must be dated 1796, and not 1803. From this time forward it never halted in its march. Mr. Cooper was an Englishman who never lost his English accent, nor his love for Englishmen and English ways. He was a devout Christian, and a thorough and loyal Methodist who never faltered in his devotion to the church. He and John Wrenshall kept open houses to Methodist preachers and people.

Again I quote Dr. DeHass: "The circuit preachers still came round and held services every other Sabbath, in a small one-story frame building, or kitchen, back of Mr. Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets. The place, however, was too inconvenient and contracted; other places were tried with like results, until in 1806 Sabbath preaching was removed from Pittsburgh and given to McKeesport. In October, 1807, Nathaniel Holmes and Edward Hazelton, with their families, came from Ireland and connected themselves with our church. They were men of deep piety and sterling integrity, and added very much to the future growth of Methodism in Pittsburgh. In the meantime Thomas Cooper, Jr., who was living in a large stone dwelling on the corner of Smithfield and Water streets, opposite where the Monongahela House now stands, offered a room in his house for public services, and in 1808 Sabbath preaching was re-established in Pittsburgh, half the time by the itinerant ministers, the other half by the local preachers."

Let us pause a moment, for here are names which Pittsburgh Methodists should never forget, nor cease to honor. To John Wrenshall belongs the honor of founding Methodism in this city. He was born in England December 27, 1761; came to Philadelphia in 1794, and to Pittsburgh in 1796. For forty-one years he was a local preacher, the friend of Asbury, the bishop's host when in Pittsburgh, and the first minister ordained by him west of the Ohio. He was five feet nine inches in height, slender, a little stooped, of solemn countenance and great seriousness of manner, a fine musician; retained his English accent to the close. He died September 25, 1821, in a house still standing on Fourth avenue, corner of Chancery lane, and sleeps in a vault immediately in the rear of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street. To Thomas Cooper belongs the honor of bringing new life and hope to the discouraged little band in 1803, and becoming for years its leader. He, too,

was an Englishman, of medium height, tending to corpulency in after years, smooth face and bald head. He was a fine singer, and occupied a seat in the altar, and "raised the tunes." We would call him to-day the precentor. He was for years an alderman. He lived until the middle of the century, and was buried in the Methodist burying-ground on the hill. With these two Englishmen should be named the no less honored Irishmen, Nathaniel Holmes and Edward Hazelton, of the former of whom a sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume. Of Mr. Hazelton I have been able to learn almost nothing in the way of biography, but it is certain that he stood among the more honored of his brethren.

But during all this time the little flock was suffering, as we have seen, from the inconveniences and uncertainty of having no settled place of worship—no church. First they were in the little log church; then in the fort; then in the room in the rear of Mr. Wrenshall's store; at another time in the courthouse, and again in the residence of Thomas Cooper. They sorely needed some better accommodations. In 1803 Bishop Asbury visited Pittsburgh again. Under date of Saturday, August 27th, he writes in his journal: "We had a dry, sultry ride to Pittsburgh. In the evening William Page preached. In the courthouse I spoke on Sabbath day to about four hundred people. . . . I would have preached again, but the Episcopalians occupied the house. I come but once in twelve years, but they could not consent to give way for me. It is time we had a house of our own. I think I have seen a lot which will answer to build upon." No doubt he did, but the good bishop would find it far easier to see the lot which would be suitable than to find the money with which to purchase it and erect the needed church. At all events it was not secured, and seven years more passed by before this desired end was attained. Then it came.

The preachers during this period were: 1797–98, Robert Manly; 1799, James Smith; 1800, Nathaniel B. Mills and James Quinn; 1801, Lasley Mathews and Isaac Robbins; 1802, Benjamin Essex and Noah Fidler; 1803, William Page and Lewis Sutton; 1804, William Page and William Knox; 1805, Jesse Stoneman and Thomas Church; 1806, Thomas Daughaday; 1807, R. R. Roberts and J. W. Harris; 1808, Frederick Stier and Thomas Daughaday; 1809, William Knox and Abraham Daniels; 1810, William Knox and Joseph Langston.

FROM THE BUILDING OF THE FIRST CHURCH TO THE COMPLETION OF THE SECOND—1810 TO 1818.

In June, 1810, a lot was purchased for the first church built in the city. It was situated on Front street, now First street, nearly opposite the lower end of the present Monongahela House. The erection of a church was commenced at once, for on August 26th of that year Bishop Asbury preached on the foundation of it. His journal says: "Preached on the foundation of the new chapel to about five hundred souls. I spoke again at 5 o'clock to about



B. H. Jones

twice as many. The society here is lively and increasing in numbers." The building was a plain brick structure, 30x40 feet. We do not know certainly when it was completed, but probably in the autumn of 1810.

In this church the society continued to worship in peace and prosperity for eight years. But near the close of this period it had become too small, and a new and larger one became a necessity. Consequently, in May, 1817, three lots were purchased on the corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, and the erection of a larger church commenced. It was completed the following year.

The preachers during this period were: 1811, J. M. Hanson; 1812, Jacob Dowel; 1813, John Swartzwelder; 1814, L. R. Fechtig; 1815, Jacob Dowel; 1816, Thornton Fleming and John McElfresh; 1817, Andrew Hemphill; 1818, Lewis R. Fechtig.

FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE FIRST CHURCH TO THE END OF THE CITY MISSION SYSTEM—1818 TO 1835.

The second church, on the corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, was dedicated in 1818. It was a large brick structure, having a gallery on the two sides and one end, as was the custom of that day. In this "new meeting-house," as it was called for many years, the rapidly growing society worshiped and prospered. In 1819–20 the church was visited by a very extensive revival of religion under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Davis. The entire community was moved. Business was suspended to a considerable extent, and people gave their time and attention to the subject of religion. As a result many were added to the society, and the church was greatly strengthened. Not a few of those who belonged before and who were added at this time were persons of intelligence and culture, and, for that day, of considerable wealth. For years they had peace and prosperity. About 1827 a serious trouble arose. At this time the "Radical Controversy," which had begun to make itself felt in other parts of the church, appeared here, and this for a time was the theater of some of its fiercest struggles. It related to the economy of the church, which the "Reformers," as they called themselves, denounced as tyrannical and undemocratic. They demanded lay representation in all the councils of the church, and the radical modification, or abolition, of the offices of bishop and presiding elder. The "Old Side," or loyal party, were satisfied with the economy as it was, and stood up manfully for its defense. The discussions were heated, and party spirit ran very high. In May, 1829, the "Reformers" called Rev. George Brown, a minister then stationed at New Lisbon, Ohio, to come and organize them into a separate church. He accepted, withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and came to Pittsburgh. After some preliminary skirmishing and preparation they formally organized as a separate church on the 24th of June, 1829.

From the time of Mr. Brown's arrival until some time in the following autumn the two parties both worshiped in the "new meeting-house," the

"Reformers" on Sundays at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and the "Old Side" at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. But this joint occupancy was terminated before the holidays of that year, by Mr. Brown and his followers taking forcible possession of the church at the hour of service belonging to the "Old Side," and thus shutting them out. The excluded party then repaired to the Front Street church, and held services there. After waiting a reasonable time, and seeing no hopes of regaining possession of the property, the trustees who remained loyal sued out a writ of ejectment, in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, against those whom they claimed held the property illegally. When the case came to trial it was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The defendants asked a new trial, which was refused, when they took an appeal. The supreme court decided, on grounds that need not here be traversed, that the Methodist Episcopal Church was not entitled to recover, and further, in brief, that the property was held by the trustees of the local corporation for the benefit of all its members. This included both of the parties to the controversy, so that, as far as they were concerned, they came out of court just where they went in. The court then granted a new trial, but at the same time advised the litigants to settle their differences amicably. This advice was accepted; committees were appointed on each side, and a division of the property was made by which the Smithfield Street church was returned to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the cemetery, where the Union station now stands, and $2,000 given to the Methodist Protestant Church, as it had now come to be called. Thus ended the trouble between the parties. This adjustment was made in August, 1833. The membership was pretty equally divided between the two churches, probably the larger part of the wealth going to the new organization.

During the pendency of this litigation the third church was erected—Liberty Street—still standing, on the corner of Liberty and Fourth streets. The lot was purchased from Anthony Dravo in March, 1831. The church was erected at once, but just when it was completed we can not now determine. Rev. Wesley Browning, the junior preacher at that time, was the architect, and personally superintended the work.

After the Smithfield Street Church was returned to their possession, in August, 1833, the members divided between the two places of worship, Smithfield Street and Liberty Street, according to preference, thus forming two societies; but the original corporation, chartered in 1828, remained unmodified, and continued to manage both properties until 1837, when, by an amicable arrangement, a division was made. Liberty Street Church procured a charter, and its property was transferred to it. Henceforth they were two separate societies in all respects, as they had been in all other respects since 1832.

In 1830, and probably as early as 1829, the members living in "Allegheny-town" were organized into a class, and soon after into two classes. The first leaders of these classes were George Adams and William Colledge. As their numbers and necessities increased public services were held for them by their pastors

from the Pittsburgh side. The first place of public worship was a frame building on what is now known as Park way. In November, 1831, a lot 60x60 feet, situated on Beaver street (now Arch street), was purchased from Hugh Davis. It was on the corner of what is now known as North Diamond street. On this a small frame building was erected, which was the first church owned by the denomination in that city. This was afterward enlarged, and served the purposes of the growing society until 1838, when, as we shall see presently, another was built. The first preacher appointed to "Alleghenytown" was Rev. Alfred Brunson, in July, 1832.

In 1831 a Sunday-school was organized in Birmingham, in Saulsbury Hall, situated where the present market-house stands. Soon after this a class was organized, and regular preaching was established as early as 1833 by the Pittsburgh preachers. The first church was built on a lot purchased from Hannah Duncan, situated on Bingham street, adjoining, on the south, the present Bingham Street church. Soon this became too small, and it was exchanged for an unfinished Presbyterian church on Center street, which the society completed and occupied until it bought the lot and built its present church, on the corner of Bingham and Thirteenth streets, in 1857.

When, therefore, we reach the close of this period, 1835, we find four churches—Smithfield Street, Liberty Street, Alleghenytown and Birmingham. We have also the Pittsburgh *Conference Journal*, now a little over a year old; and the nucleus of the book depository, started by Rev. Matthew Simpson. The church was now in the midst of the most successful decade, so far as the increase of membership is concerned, in its history, as may be seen by the statistical table appended.

The preachers during this period were: 1819–20, Samuel Davis; 1821, John Baer and T. J. Dorsey; 1822, Richard Tydings and H. B. Bascom; 1823, Richard Tydings; 1824, Asa Shinn; 1825, William Stevens; 1826, Charles Cooke; 1827, John Waterman and Robert Hopkins; 1828, William Lambden and Jacob Flake; 1829, Robert Hopkins; 1830, Z. H. Coston and Wesley Browning; 1831, Charles Elliott and Wesley Browning; 1832, Martin Ruter and Thomas Drummond; 1833, Martin Ruter, P. M. McGowan and Hiram Gilmore; 1834, T. M. Hudson, Matthew Simpson and William Hunter.

FROM THE END OF THE CIRCUIT SYSTEM TO THE PRESENT TIME—1835 TO 1888.

Up to the conference of 1835 all the churches in the city were included in one pastoral charge, or circuit, and each was served in turn by one of the three preachers assigned to the work. But at this conference this system was abandoned, and each church was made a station, having its own pastor. At the opening of the present period, therefore, we have Smithfield Street, Charles Cooke; Liberty Street, Matthew Simpson; Birmingham, G. D. Kinnear; Alleghenytown, C. Jones.

During the year the foundation of another organization was laid, in Bayards-

town, afterward the "old Ninth ward," which took the name of Wesley Chapel. The following year it was connected with Smithfield Street, and received regular preaching from the preachers of that station, Revs. Charles Cooke and Wesley Smith. A lot was purchased on the corner of Liberty and Seventeenth streets, on which a brick church was erected, and this soon became a strong, flourishing society. About 1882 this property was taken by the Penn Incline Company, and the society bought a lot on Penn avenue, near Eighteenth street, on which a small church was built, in which it now worships. In 1838 the South Common Church was organized in Allegheny, taking its name from the street on which it located its church, that which is now called Church avenue. The church was located a few hundred feet east of Federal street. Rev. Simon Elliott was the first pastor of the new organization. It continued to occupy this church until it was condemned as unsafe, in 1884, when services were held in a hall on Federal street for several years. In 1886, under the pastorate of Rev. J. J. McIlyar, a lot was purchased on Buena Vista street and the present brick structure commenced. The lecture-room was occupied first in May, 1887, and the audience-room in September, 1888. After the organization of South Common Church, the old church in Allegheny took the name of Beaver Street, which it retained until the name of the street was changed, in 1871, to Arch street, when it took that name. In 1838, under the pastorate of Rev. Robert Hopkins, the old frame building was replaced by a brick structure, which in turn was removed, in 1888, under the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Conner, to give place to the fine stone structure now occupying that site. East Liberty appears first in 1839, although services had been held there for some time before that. It was taken out of the circuit and made a station in 1863, with Rev. H. Sinsabaugh as preacher, and the name was changed to Emory in 1870. In 1840 a class of Primitive Methodists was organized at Temperanceville. Making but little progress, they connected themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845, and became an appointment on the Chartiers circuit. This society became a station in 1848, with Rev. S. B. Dunlap as pastor. Their first church was built in 1850, and it was torn down in February, 1888, under the pastorate of Rev. H. C. Beacom, to make room for the elegant stone structure now nearing completion. What is now Fifth Avenue first appears in 1842 as Asbury Chapel. Its first church was located on Townsend street, and is still standing. In 1860 the society removed to its present location and took the name of Pennsylvania Avenue. About 1874 the name was changed to Fifth Avenue. Manchester became an appointment in 1846. What organization there may have been before this I can not tell. The first church was a small brick. In 1867 the location was changed to the present site and the name changed to Union Church. What is now Carson Street received its first appointment in 1848 as South Pittsburgh, although it is known that services were held there before that. In 1871, the railroad having taken its building, it removed to its present loca-

tion and took the name of Carson Street. The Ninth Ward Mission became an appointment in 1853. The church was located on Twenty-fifth street and the name changed to Trinity in 1856. Christ Church was organized in 1853 or 1854, and built its church at once. It received its first preacher, Rev. Alfred Cookman, in 1855. Its church was one of the first, if not the very first, of the fine churches, of modern architecture, built by the Methodists of this country. Lawrenceville received its first preacher in 1855. Its first church, a small frame, stood on the south side of Fortieth street, immediately below the schoolhouse. It is now occupied by the German Methodists. The present site was purchased in 1866, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Baker, and a subscription for the new church taken. The following year the church was built, under the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Miller. The lecture-room was dedicated in February, 1868, and the audience-room in June, 1869. Ames Church was organized by members withdrawing from Liberty Street, under the lead of "Auntie Adams," because of their opposition to instrumental music, in 1862. They received their first pastor in 1863. In 1876 the charter, property and all were removed to Hazelwood, and are still in the present church of that name at that place. Centenary, organized by the Ladies' City Mission, received its first appointment in 1866. Simpson Church, known as Duquesne Borough until 1869, first appears in 1858. The Sunday-school out of which Walton Church grew was organized in 1864. Some time afterward a class was formed, and in 1870 a preacher was sent. It was then called East Birmingham. The following year the church building was commenced and the name changed to Walton. The church was built one story high, covered in, and left with a heavy debt, under which the people struggled until April 1, 1881, when by the aid of the Pittsburgh Church Union it was paid off. After this Hon. Joseph Walton, who had already contributed liberally to the church, put the second story on, and finished it at his own expense. Wood's Run became an appointment in 1870; Oakland, 1872; St. Paul, 1872; Homewood, 1872; and Brown Chapel, then known as Squirrel Hill, in 1876. The lot was bought and the Mount Washington church built in the spring of 1866. The dedication took place June 10th of that year. A Sunday-school was started at once, and an organization effected. It was supplied by James Dermitt, a local preacher, until the conference of 1868, when it became a regular appointment. South Street was first known as Allentown. A class was organized in 1873. It was supplied with preaching by Jacob Shaffer, a local preacher, until 1876, when it became a regular appointment. The lots for the McCandless Street Church were bought about December, 1882, and the building erected during the following summer. In the autumn of that year the society was organized. Haven church was built in the summer of 1880, and a Sunday-school maintained in it from that time, and also occasional preaching. A class was organized on August 23, 1884, and a preacher assigned to it at the following conference.

In many of these cases it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine exactly when the first organizations took place, but the dates given will indicate the time at which they attained "churchhood," and are, therefore, sufficiently accurate.

Near the close of the year 1880 a movement was inaugurated which is worthy of special mention. For several years prior to this five of the churches—Walton, Carson Street, Oakland, Centenary and Fifth Avenue—had been embarrassed by heavy debts, which they were unable to pay. At the time above named the presiding elder of the district, who had just been appointed to that office, undertook the work of relieving them. The "Church Union," comprising all the churches of the city, was organized, and a central fund started, from which help should be given to the needy churches. The result was that in less than a year Walton and Oakland churches were freed from debt; Carson Street soon followed, and the other two were practically relieved within three years, although their debts were not finally all paid for some time afterward. Through the work of this Union, Pittsburgh Methodism was freed from debt.

MEMBERSHIP BY DECADES.

1790	97	1850	2,643
1800	478	1860	3,249
1810	428	1870	4,269
1820	597	1880	6,682
1830	633	1888	8,314
1840	1,868		

THE GERMAN CONGREGATIONS.

In the year 1838 the English Methodists requested Dr. William Nast, the father of German Methodism, to come to Pittsburgh and preach to the Germans. He accepted the invitation, came and preached daily for some time. He also distributed copies of the discipline of the church and religious literature. The result was a gracious revival, and the organization of two classes with a total of thirty-five members. Among the converts was Englehardt Reimenschneider, a talented young man, who afterward became an influential minister in this country and in Germany. At the close of the year the congregation numbered one hundred devoted and active members. Pittsburgh had at that time thirty-five thousand inhabitants and only one German church, that located on the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue.

At first the services were held in a building which stood where the Union depot now stands. The new congregation met with great opposition, and was so greatly persecuted, especially by the Roman Catholics, that the police had to interfere. Nevertheless it prospered. Both the pastor and people were deeply spiritual and intensely earnest. The work spread over a large territory, reaching many of the neighboring counties. But, unfortunately, just at this time the cause met with a great misfortune in the strange defection of a

pastor, which retarded its growth for a time. But, providentially, Dr. Doering was sent as pastor in time to avert much of the damage and save the little band. He rented a chapel on Smithfield street, and the cause again began to prosper. Soon a church became a necessity, and the English Methodists aided them to get it. A lot was secured on Strawberry alley, in the rear of Seventh avenue, and a two-story brick building erected on it. But this location was a great mistake. The people would not go to a church in an alley. This mistake, and the misfortune alluded to above, greatly retarded the growth of the cause for many years.

In 1840 the work extended to Allegheny City, and grew so rapidly that a preacher was sent there that year, Rev. J. Smith. This congregation worshiped in a little frame church on Chestnut street until 1857, when it secured the now valuable property on Ohio street, corner of Union avenue. This soon became one of the most influential congregations in the Central German conference, but during the panic of 1873 it suffered severely in members and wealth, and only in the last few years has recovered its strength.

In 1840 a congregation was started on the South Side. Its first church was built upon the hill. Ten years afterward the little brick church was secured from the English church, on Bingham street, above Thirteenth. In 1882 the third church was built on Sixteenth street, near Carson.

A society was organized in 1868 by the members living in Lawrenceville. They bought the church formerly occupied by the Butler street English congregation, and still occupy it. This is a growing and enterprising church.

The first church, situated on Strawberry alley, removed to Ross street in 1870, into a building which had been occupied by the English Methodists. The property was good, but it was in the midst of an Irish Catholic population, so that very little advantage was gained by the change. In a few years this society was united with that on the South Side, the Bingham street and Ross street properties were both sold, and the proceeds put into the new Sixteenth street church.

A mission was organized in East Liberty in 1885, services being held at first in Hall & Nelson's hall, by Rev. C. Golder, of the Lawrenceville church. In the autumn of that year Rev. P. Magley was sent as pastor. He received much encouragement and help from the English congregation, under the lead of its pastor, Rev. A. L. Petty, D. D., and built a neat frame church on the corner of Park avenue and Carver street.

The Germans have, therefore, four churches, valued in the aggregate at $63,500, and all free from debt. Their present membership is 550. They are a liberal, energetic people. They are especially active in the distribution of religious literature, circulating four thousand copies of the *Hausbesucher*, a local paper, every month, carrying them from house to house.

COLORED CONGREGATIONS.

Until 1881 there was no congregation of colored people in either city belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were a number of churches of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, but none of the Methodist Episcopal. But in the spring of that year Bishop Wiley sent Rev. Benjamin Myers from the Washington conference, and he organized the first society during that year. Their first place of meeting was on Spring alley. In 1882 Rev. G. W. W. Jenkins became pastor, and remained for three years. During his pastorate they removed from Spring alley to Eureka Hall, on Arthur street. From 1885 to 1886 Rev. Henry Sellers was pastor. After that Rev. J. H. Watson, the present pastor, was appointed. The congregation removed to the Franklin schoolhouse, and November 21, 1888, into its new church, then nearly completed, on Fulton street, corner of Clark.

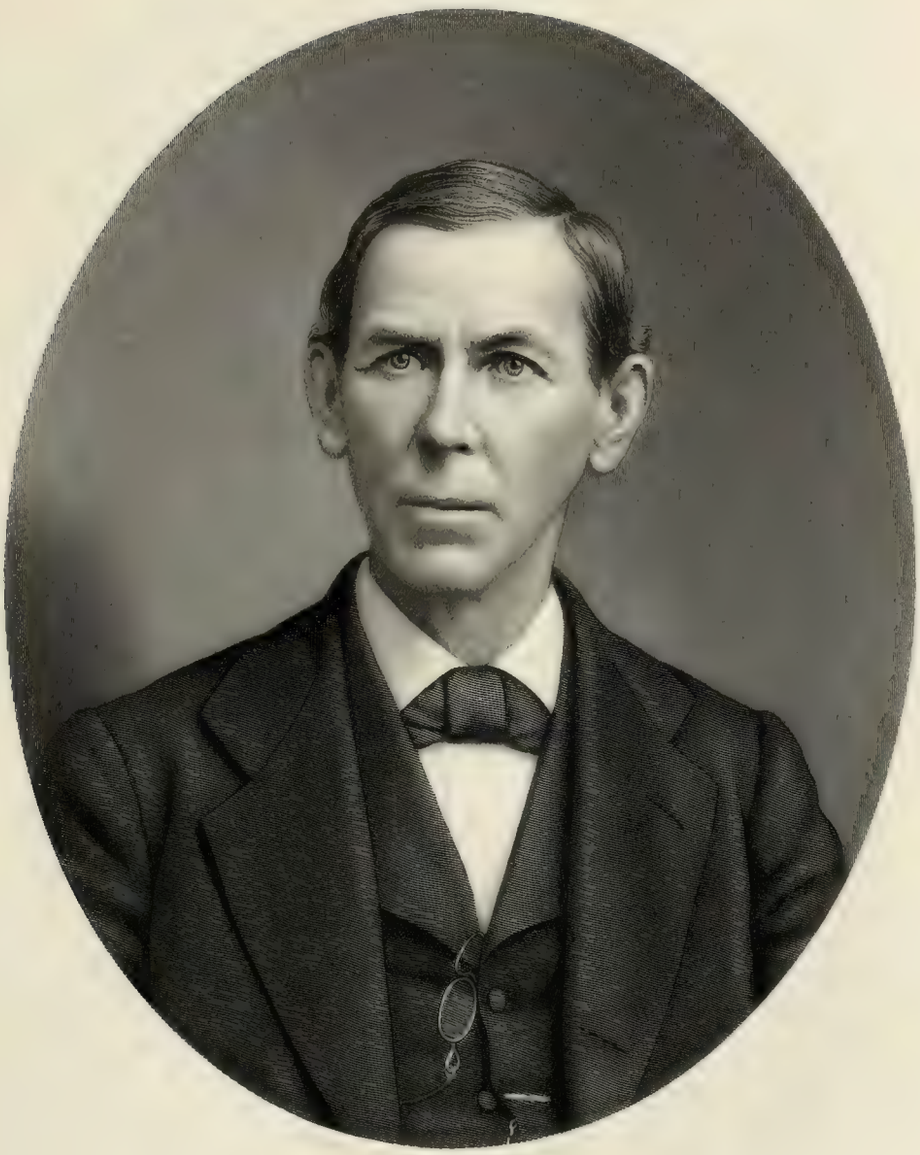
About the year 1887 Rev. G. W. W. Jenkins commenced to hold services in the lower end of Allegheny City, and shortly afterward organized a society among them. It worshiped in the schoolhouse until the latter part of 1888, when a lot was purchased on Market street, and a neat little church commenced, which was dedicated January 13, 1889. The Pittsburgh church has 122 members and 125 Sunday-school scholars. The Allegheny church has 40 members.

METHODIST CHURCH STATISTICS.

Total membership of the two cities: English, 8,314; German, 550; colored, 162; total, 9,026.

THE PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

In 1826 a resolution was introduced into the Pittsburgh Conference, by Revs. George Brown and Alfred Brunson, in favor of the establishing of a religious newspaper in Pittsburgh, but action was postponed until the next year. In the meantime the *Christian Advocate and Journal* had been started at New York, and the conference resolved to support it. But the matter did not rest long in this way. The question of a home paper continued to be agitated until 1833, when, on September 15th, the first number of the Pittsburgh *Conference Journal* was issued, with Rev. Charles Elliott as editor. No further issue was made, however, until February 1, 1834, when the regular publication of the paper commenced. It was known as the Pittsburgh *Conference Journal* up to October, 1840, when it was changed to the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, which name it has borne ever since. Dr. Charles Elliott continued to edit it from the time it was started until June, 1836, when, having been elected by the general conference editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, he removed to Cincinnati. For two months Dr. Charles Cooke acted as editor, until Dr. William Hunter was elected in August, 1836. He served until August, 1840, when Dr. Charles Cooke was elected, and served



John F. Dravo

until August, 1844. From 1844 to 1852, Dr. Hunter was again editor; 1852 to 1856, Dr. H. J. Clarke; 1856 to 1860, Dr. I. N. Baird; 1860 to 1872, Dr. S. H. Nesbit; 1872 to 1876, Dr. Hunter again; 1876 to 1884, Dr. Alfred Wheeler; 1884 to the present time, Dr. C. W. Smith, whose present term will expire in June, 1892.

The paper was started as the organ of the Pittsburgh Conference, and as the territory of that conference has been divided, it has continued to supply all the conferences formed out of it, viz.: The Pittsburgh, Erie, West Virginia and East Ohio conferences. Its chief circulation, therefore, is in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. It has had an honorable and successful career, and has been influential in aiding and directing the church in this region.

THE METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Rev. Jacob Flake kept the first stock of Methodist books ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh, and probably opened it in the year 1831. But it was a private enterprise, and was wound up when Mr. Flake went elsewhere. In 1835 Rev. M. Simpson, afterward bishop, procured a stock of books and kept them for sale. Dr. Charles Elliott, then editor of the *Conference Journal*, soon afterward joined him in the enterprise, and the books were kept at his office. When, in 1836, Dr. William Hunter succeeded Dr. Elliott as editor, he took charge of the embryotic bookstore. In 1840 a regular depository was established, under the superintendency of Rev. Z. H. Coston, who was succeeded in a few years by Rev. Robert Hopkins, and he in turn by Rev. J. L. Read. At that time the agents were elected annually by the Pittsburgh conference. Dr. Read served until 1868, when Rev. Dr. Joseph Horner was appointed agent by the book-agents at New York, the depository having in the meantime passed into their hands. Dr. Horner still holds the position.

About the year 1868 a new and commodious building was erected on Smithfield street, corner Virgin alley, for the accommodation of the depository and the *Christian Advocate*, which is the property of the church.

This has been one of the most successful depositories in the church. It has done a large and profitable business. Its trade is drawn chiefly from Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, to all of which territory it supplies the most of its Methodist literature.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The history of the Baptist denomination is a history of its churches. The nearly three million Baptists of the United States are bound together by no ecclesiastical organization. They are not independent, but interdependent, joined in Christian endeavor, and coöperating in religious and educational enterprises. Their growth is more affected by contingencies than in the case of those of other faiths. Depending largely on individual enterprise and local

influences, they take root and grow where, in the movements of population, the seeds have fallen and the environment favors and fosters. In Allegheny county, and especially in the centers of population, immigration was not favorable to the early planting or the vigorous growth of the faith of this people; and hence, in comparison with other parts of our country, the progress of the denomination has not been rapid, and in our teeming population the percentage of Baptists is very small. In attempting to give a history of the denomination in this county we will endeavor to adopt, as the guiding thought, the figures employed, and note the fall of a seed here and there, and in the cities regard the growth as the tracing, from the beginning, of the continuity of the trunk, and putting into the picture a sufficient number of the principal branches to give some conception of the whole growth. Many things must be passed without notice, and wearisome detail avoided. At the close of our sketch we will, in a brief summary, give the present numerical strength of the denomination in the included limits.

The pioneer Baptist ministers in Western Pennsylvania were John Sutton and John Corbly. The first church organized by them was at Big Whitely, Greene county, in 1770. This church still enjoys vigorous life. In 1870 interesting centennial services were held. Drs. Weston, of Crozer Theological Seminary, and Woodburn, of Allegheny City, delivered discourses. A vivid picture of that early time was presented in the well-preserved records. At that early date churches were also organized at Uniontown, Fayette county, and at Turkey Foot, near the modern Confluence, Somerset county. The early pioneers endured hardships in the services they rendered to the little bands to whom they ministered. Rev. John Corbly, in addition to the hardships of frontier life, had a trial of peculiar severity. On a Sunday morning he was on his way to a service at Big Whitely, about half a mile from his cabin. He was absorbed in the subject of his discourse, and lingered so that his wife and five children walked some distance in advance of him. He was aroused from his reverie by the shrieks of his family, ran to their relief, and found that they were attacked by a number of Indians. He was unarmed, and his noble wife called to him to make his escape, which, although closely pursued, he succeeded in doing. His family were all left for dead by the savages. Two children, however, though tomahawked and scalped, finally recovered, and his descendants are numbered among the good citizens of Greene county.

The first church in Allegheny county was organized November 10, 1773. It is known as the Peter's Creek Church, and is located at Library, about twelve miles south of Pittsburgh. It celebrated its centennial with appropriate services in 1873. It now occupies its third meeting-house, which was erected a few years ago, and is one of the most commodious and beautiful rural church edifices in the county. Rev. I. K. Cramer is the pastor, and the organization is in a flourishing condition. Among those who have served as pastors during the life of this church are the names of many of the pioneer

ministers of Western Pennsylvania. David Philips, whose descendants form a large circle, was among the first ministers. Dr. James Estep closed his long and eminently useful life as pastor of this people; Rev. William Shadrach, D. D., who still lives at an advanced age, and whose name is linked with the history of many churches and institutions in Pennsylvania, began his ministry with this church.

The first church in Pittsburgh was organized in April, 1812. The city then had about five thousand inhabitants. The nation was agitated by preparation for the conflict with England, and the members of the little community at the head of the Ohio river were doing their share in furnishing men and material for the war. The church was independent in its origin. It was not an outgrowth of earlier churches, but the planting of a new seed. Some of the honored ministers of the Redstone association, however, were present and assisted in the organization. This was the first "association" west of the mountains, and the second in point of age in the state. It embraced a large territory, and in the year 1809 had on its roll thirty-three small churches, with an aggregate membership of 1,323. The Redstone association is now extinct. Some of the churches connected with it were "hyper-calvinist" in doctrine and "anti-mission" in spirit, and these have passed away, and with them the association to which they adhered. New associations now occupy the territory. The Beaver association was formed in 1809, and the Monongahela association in 1833. The First Church, Pittsburgh, withdrew from the Redstone association, and was a member of the Monongahela association, to which all the churches in Allegheny county belonged until 1839, when the Pittsburgh association was formed. In the latter organization all the churches in the county now unite in coöperative effort. The constituent members of the First Church, Pittsburgh, representing six families and numbering about twelve, had come from Old and New England, including Rev. Edward Jones, who was their first pastor. The church after its organization had no edifice for some time, but worshiped in private houses and rented halls. Its early history was varied by alternating periods of prosperity and adversity. The great influence of the celebrated Alexander Campbell, who was the founder of the denomination now known as "Disciples," or "Christians," caused trouble, and encouraged defection in the membership of many Baptist churches, and this influence was felt in Pittsburgh. The church secured its first charter in 1822, and heading the list of charter members is the name of Sidney Rigdon, who became afterward a noted man from his association with Joseph Smith in the early history of Mormonism. It is generally regarded as an established fact that the "Book of Mormon" was given to the world through Rigdon's coöperation. The unpublished work of Solomon Spalding, entitled the "Manuscript Found," it is asserted, came into the possession of Rigdon, who was a printer by trade, and was used in the composition of the "Book of Mormon." It is, however, claimed by lifelong friends of Rigdon that he was incapable of deliberate

fraud. The later years of his life were passed in comparative obscurity, and he died, respected by those who knew him, in 1876, at Friendship, Allegany county, N. Y. Sidney Rigdon was born and reared on a farm in this county, and when quite young was baptized by Rev. David Philips, and became a member of the Peter's Creek Church. He united with the First Church, Pittsburgh, in 1822, and became pastor, but before the end of a year trouble arose, and he was excluded from the ministry by a council of Baptist ministers for teaching "baptismal regeneration" and other erroneous doctrines. From causes which have been indicated the growth of the church was retarded.

When Rev. Samuel Williams became pastor, in 1827, the church had only thirty-six members, although there were doubtless many more Baptists in the community. During the pastorate of Mr. Williams, which continued for twenty-eight years, the church prospered; a large number was added to their fellowship. In 1843 four hundred and fifteen members were reported, and many had been dismissed to form new organizations. Rev. Samuel Williams exerted a wide influence, and was an early and ardent advocate of anti-slavery principles. His later years were passed in New York city, where he died in 1887, after sixty-three years' service in the ministry, and was buried in this city.

Almost all the existing churches in the two cities and suburban localities have had in their constituency original members of the First Church, and some that were formed in the past have become extinct, or reunited with the parent body. In 1841 the Grant Street Church was organized, with Rev. N. G. Collins as pastor. Among the leaders in this enterprise were some who have long been identified with the business interests and the religious and philanthropic movements in this community, such as B. L. Fahnestock and John Owens, recently deceased, and Prof. L. H. Eaton, the active and energetic principal of the Forbes public schools. During the pastorate of Rev. T. C. Teasdale, in 1846, the celebrated Elder Jacob Knapp visited the city and preached a series of sermons in the Grant Street Church; two hundred and eight persons were baptized, and immediately succeeding this large accession a number withdrew and formed the Berean Church. After four years of separate life the two interests, the Grant Street and Berean, united and assumed the name of the Union Church. This church had a very creditable history, numbered in its membership many of the prominent workers of the cities, and had for its pastors many able men, including Rev. Drs. Shadrach, Dickinson, Sawyer, Young and Herr. In 1873 a basis of union was adopted, and the Union and First churches united to form the Fourth Avenue Church. The united body, according to agreement, was to occupy the building of the First Church, and the property of the Union Church was sold, and is now occupied by the Reformed Presbyterian congregation, of which Rev. N. Woodside is pastor. Of the proceeds of this sale $10,000 was invested as a church extension fund of the Pittsburgh association. The property of the First Church alluded to is located on



L. J. Spang

Fourth avenue. The first brick building occupied by the First Church was erected in 1833, on the corner of Grant street and Third avenue, at a cost of $4,000. This building was destroyed in the great fire of 1845, and was replaced, at an expense of $8,000, by a building which was sold and is now occupied by a Jewish congregation. Under the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Dickerson, D. D., a lot was purchased on Fourth avenue, and a stone chapel was erected, at a cost, including lot, of $40,000, and was dedicated in 1867. Under the pastorate of Dr. Dickerson and his successor, Dr. Rowland, the church prospered, and when the latter resigned to assume the pastorate of the Tenth Church, Philadelphia, the "union" to which allusion has been made was effected. Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., entered on the pastorate of the united body—the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church—in 1873. He was a very eloquent orator, and soon the chapel was insufficient to meet the demands of the increasing congregation, and the main edifice, fronting on Ross street, a magnificent structure with a seating capacity of 1,300, was erected, at a cost of $86,000. It was dedicated November 28, 1876, Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., LL. D., president of Brown University, preaching the sermon. During the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Hartman, who succeeded Dr. Pearson in 1879, the entire remaining debt on the property was liquidated.

Rev. Lemuel C. Barnes became pastor in 1882, and during his ministry the church was greatly strengthened, and its working forces developed to an extent unknown in its former history. Large amounts have been given to the national societies of the denomination and expended in local work. A chapel was erected at Linden Grove, Oakland, and a prosperous mission established, which is under the charge of an associate pastor. After the resignation and removal of Mr. Barnes to Newton Centre, Mass., the church called to the pastorate Rev. Howard B. Grose, of New York, who, with the associate pastor, Rev. E. T. Fox, late of Erie, Pa., has undertaken the work in this venerable church, that has maintained a continuous life through seventy-six years. The present members number 631. In the records of this body are the names of prominent citizens and the ancestors of those who have exerted a large influence in the community. Of the living representatives in the present membership the names of Everson, Porter, Lippincott, Lincoln and King and many others might be enumerated.

In 1835 fifteen persons were dismissed from the First Church, who united in an organization in the borough of Alleghenytown, which had at that date a population of 4,000. The now venerable Dr. Shadrach was then a student at the Western Theological Seminary, situated on what is now known as Monument hill, and became the pastor of the infant church. Dr. James Estep and Rev. Samuel Williams assisted at the organization. This church has had a continuous history for fifty-three years. It was named the First Baptist Church of Alleghenytown, and it is now known as the Sandusky Street Baptist Church. The church occupied at first a room in the Pittsburgh Academy

building, which was located in the present park grounds, near Marion avenue. Very soon a frame building was erected on Robinson street. In 1843 a building was erected on Sandusky street, which has been remodeled several times, and is still occupied by the church. In the early records of this organization are the names of prominent workers, such as Wright, Trevor, Lippincott, Morgan, Beck and others. Faithful pastors served the church in the intervening years, such as Collins, Downer, Taylor and Sawyer; but the church has enjoyed the largest and most constant prosperity since 1859, when Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D., who died in 1888, entered upon his work in this field. Dr. Bell was a man of great energy and devotion, and has filled a large place in the history of the Baptists here and elsewhere. During his pastorate a large number were added to the membership, and the work of the church was enlarged and extended. He resigned in 1870, and was succeeded by the present pastor, B. F. Woodburn, D. D., who is now in the nineteenth year of his pastorate. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 454.

Among the names of those enrolled in the later history of the church are many who were and are well-known citizens, such as Hoskinson, Bown, Eaton, Torrance, Myler and Cooper. Representatives of this church in the persons of former members are found in many organizations. Two young ladies, Miss Zillah Bunn and Miss Agnes Whitehead, are now in Burmah as missionary teachers.

In 1867 the constituent members of the Nixon Street Church, Allegheny City, were dismissed from the Sandusky Street Church. This body occupies a promising field. Among its ministers Rev. A. G. Kirk, the first pastor, and Rev. J. S. Hutson served longest in the pastorate, and have been identified with its most prosperous and progressive years. Rev. John Brooks is the present pastor, and the membership is 172.

In 1868 sixteen colored persons who had been members of the Sandusky Street Church were dismissed, and formed the first colored Baptist church in the county. Since that date five additional organizations have been effected. These churches, named in the order of their organization, all support pastors, and are prospering: Green Street, Allegheny, Rev. J. J. Jones, pastor, membership 66; Ebenezer, Pittsburgh, Rev. J. H. Pryor, pastor, membership 239; Tabernacle, Allegheny, Rev. J. C. Taylor, pastor, membership 94; Antioch, Pittsburgh, Rev. J. H. Robinson, pastor, membership 39; Siloam, E. E., Pittsburgh, Rev. W. Duvall, pastor, membership 130; Shiloh, Allegheny, Rev. I. Lafayette, pastor, membership 35.

In 1874 a church was organized on Mount Washington, which grew out of a mission school established largely through the efforts of Mr. W. T. Bown, a deacon of the Sandusky Street Church. This church has had a number of faithful ministers, including Revs. Messrs. McKinney, Blaine and Macrory, their late lamented pastor; Rev. George T. Street is their pastor-elect. In

this work some well-known Baptists have shared, such as F. J. Rebbeck, clerk of the Pittsburgh association, and Prof. Coffin, of the Western University.

In 1826 a Welsh church was organized in Pittsburgh from members dismissed from the First Church. For a number of years Rev. William Owens was pastor, conducting services in the Welsh language in their edifice on Chatham street. New life has been infused into this body in recent years under the ministry of their present pastor, Rev. D. R. Davies. They have erected a new edifice on the old site on Chatham street, and have built a chapel and conduct services at Homestead.

In 1862 a German Baptist church was organized, which has prospered. They have a commodious and tasteful edifice on Nineteenth street, South Side. They are distinguished for their devotedness and for the amount of their benevolent contributions. Rev. E. J. Deckman, recently deceased, was their pastor for a number of years, and during his life was called by his associates in the ministry "the model pastor of the Pittsburgh association." Rev. L. H. Donner is the present pastor, and the church numbers 235.

In 1876 two churches, known as the South Pittsburgh and East Birmingham churches, united and took the name of the Union Church. During the pastorate of Rev. William Hildreth, D. D., the church erected a convenient and commodious edifice. The main audience-room is built in amphitheater style, and is seated with chairs. Rev. J. W. Riddle, their present pastor, entered upon his work in 1884. The growth and efficiency of the church in all departments have been constant in recent years. A mission has been established at Allentown, and a chapel erected.

In 1859 a church was constituted, now known as the Thirty-seventh Street Church, Pittsburgh. It has a good edifice, and a membership of 379. It occupies a field second to none in its importance. Rev. A. I. Bonsall was pastor when the present edifice was built. Rev. T. H. Chapman served the church for the longest period as pastor.

In 1873 a church was organized and an edifice partly completed on Penn avenue, East End. Rev. J. D. Herr, D. D., was the first pastor of this new interest, and was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Wrightnour. After several years' efforts, owing to the unfavorable location of their edifice, and in view of its incomplete condition, the property was disposed of so as to liquidate their indebtedness. Property has been purchased on Shady avenue, and the church organized under the name Shady Avenue Church. Under the leadership of their present pastor, Rev. E. D. Hammond, they are worshiping in a hall, while a new edifice is in process of erection. They number 270 members, and in their fellowship there are and have been some of the most efficient workers of the denomination, such as Fahnestock, Verner, Lusk, Van Gorder, King, Black and Morris.

Among the churches of this county none is more worthy of mention than the McKeesport Baptist Church. In the early records it appears under the

name of the "Forks of Yough Church," and it was organized in 1820. Its present pastor, Rev. William Codville, D. D., has been indefatigable in his efforts during the twelve years of his pastorate, and has reaped large results. It owns a fine property, including the church edifice, a parsonage and a mission chapel. It numbers four hundred members, including some of the most reputable and influential citizens, such as Hon. A. B. Campbell and Messrs. Penny, Baillie and Riggs. Through the coöperation of an efficient body of workers three mission interests are maintained.

In the early records of the Baptists a church at Deer creek is mentioned. This early organization is now represented by the Sharpsburg Baptist Church, with a membership of 198 and a good church edifice. Faithful men have filled the pastorate of this church: Revs. John White, David Williams, T. J. Lewis and S. Drummond. Rev. Alex. McArthur has recently removed from the field. In the membership appear the names of persons of great worth and influence, such as Crowther, Campe, Ingham and others.

Of the more recent offshoots of the denominational tree we can not speak. The churches at Mansfield, Braddock, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Homestead, Sewickley, Fair Oaks, Industry and Coultersville, as well as the church at Elizabeth, which was organized in 1842, must be omitted to avoid unduly lengthening our sketch.

The following statistical summary has been prepared to represent the existing condition of the churches: There are in Allegheny county 27 Baptist churches, with 25 church edifices, valued at $318,100, and having a seating capacity of 9,660. The total membership of the churches is 4,544.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

While the details of the settlement of Lutherans in Allegheny county are unfortunately wanting, it is certain that a considerable number of them had found a home here more than a hundred years ago; for in 1783 Pittsburgh was visited by a learned German traveler by the name of Schœpf, who gathered information about his countrymen in America, and published the result in two volumes. He states that in Pittsburgh he saw a small church which was used alternately by the Lutherans and the Reformed. And further proof is found in the fact that the heirs of William Penn donated a large lot on the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue to "the two German religious communions or congregations in the aforesaid town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, one of the said communions or congregations being known and distinguished by the name or designation of the Protestant Evangelical Church, which adheres to the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, and the other of the said communions or congregations known and distinguished by the name or designation of the Protestant Reformed Church." This document is dated in the year 1787. For many years the two congregations worshiped under the pastoral care of one minister, whom they jointly elected and supported Some

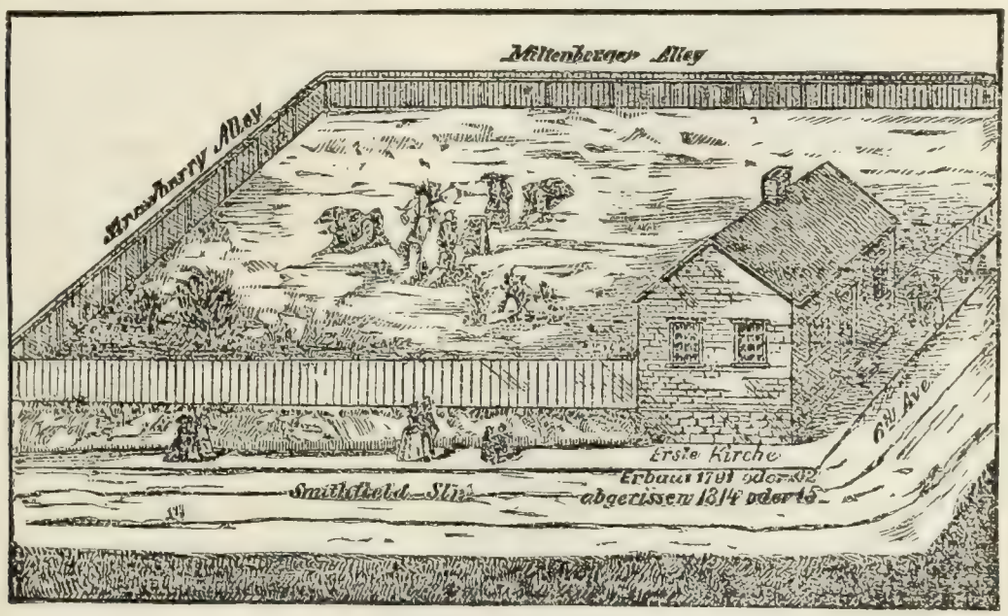


S. M. Kier

of these were Lutheran ministers, as Revs. Steck, Jacob Schnee and Henry Geissenhainer. But, in the course of time, this arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and the Lutherans longed and labored to secure a spiritual home which they could call their own.

THE PARENT CHURCHES.

The First English Evangelical Lutheran Church in Pittsburgh.—As early as 1833 the Lutherans residing in Pittsburgh and vicinity were visited by Revs. D. P. Rosenmiller, G. Yeager, Thomas Lape and others, each of whom held a few services with them. But no serious effort to organize a distinctively Lutheran congregation was made until the winter of 1836 and 1837, when Rev. F. Heyer, of apostolic spirit, was sent to this city from the eastern part



THE OLD UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
[From cut in the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette.*]

of the state to labor among the German Lutherans. On his arrival he entered earnestly into his work. Almost immediately an effort was made to induce him to hold English services, and to endeavor to organize an English congregation. The good man gave his consent, and accepted a call to labor in that direction. Public services were now held regularly, and on January 15, 1837, the congregation was formally organized. The first entry in the record is as follows: "Pittsburgh, January 15, 1837.—Inasmuch as circumstances seem to require the immediate formation of an English Evangelical Lutheran congregation in the city of Pittsburgh, under the care of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of West Pennsylvania, the following-named persons made application to have their names recorded and to be considered as members of the church to be organized." The names of twenty-two persons are appended to this brief paragraph, and the first on the list is that of George Weyman, of blessed memory. The following officers were elected: Elders George Weyman and F.

A. Heisely, Deacons Jeremiah Ritz and W. J. Anshutz, and they were installed in the evening by the pastor, after he had preached a sermon to the little flock. The first communion service was held on Easter Sunday, March 26th of the same year. Rev. Heyer served the congregation a little more than a year, and at the same time ministered to the German Lutherans of this city and Allegheny. The services in both languages were held at first in the Unitarian church on Smithfield street, and afterward in the Second Associate Reformed church. But this privilege was not of long duration, and the services were next held in a schoolhouse, where the Monongahela House now stands, at the corner of Smithfield and Water streets. But soon they were obliged to give up this refuge also, and then they assembled in private houses. But they were a second time granted the free use of the Unitarian church by the kindness of Mr. Benjamin Bakewell, who owned it, the church being at that time without a pastor. This privilege was continued until June, 1838, when the Unitarians secured a pastor. But when, in the course of a few months, he retired from his position, the Lutherans were again permitted to use the church for their public services. When they were again compelled to leave this church they held their services in the old courthouse, which is described as forbidding and gloomy to the last degree. They occupied it only because they could find no other place, having been refused the use of other churches. Here the services were continued more than two years. January 24, 1838, a committee, consisting of George Weyman, Jeremiah Ritz and F. A. Heisely, was appointed "to look around for a building lot." After a long search they finally bought the lot at the corner of Seventh avenue and Strawberry alley, now Montour way, for $8,400. October 2, 1838, under the guidance of Rev. John N. Hoffman, the following action was taken: "Resolved that, in reliance upon divine aid, we forthwith commence operations in view of the erection of an English Evangelical Lutheran church."

Rev. Heyer was succeeded by Rev. Emanuel Frey, who served the congregation only a short time on account of failing health. He was called November 19, 1838, and closed his ministry before the end of the year. After fruitless efforts and weary waiting for a pastor, one was secured in the person of Rev. John McCron, who began his labors here May 9, 1839. He was cordially received by the congregation, and, on this very day, it was resolved to proceed with the building of a church. The new pastor was requested to seek aid for this purpose from the older churches in the east, and he made several such journeys to collect funds. The erection of the new church was begun in the spring of 1840, and finished the following October, at a cost of $14,000. It was consecrated on the first Sunday in that month, during the convention within its walls of the West Pennsylvania synod. The first sermon was preached in the basement, by Rev. Augustus H. Lochman. The sermon at the consecration was delivered by Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, who was assisted by Rev. C. P. Krauth, Sr., D. D., and the pastor, Rev. J. McCron. The con-

vention of the synod and the consecration services produced a very happy effect on the congregation and the community. But two years later the congregation was again left without a pastor by the resignation of Rev. McCron, which took effect November 9, 1842. His departure was deeply regretted.

The purchase of the lot and the building of the church involved the little flock in great financial trouble, under which they struggled for a number of years. But, by the grace of God, their earnest efforts and self-sacrificing gifts enabled them ultimately to free themselves from the oppressive burden. For this deliverance great praise is due to George Weyman for his sound judgment, earnest personal efforts and extraordinary liberality, and to his wife, who encouraged him in every good work.

The next pastor was Rev. William H. Smith, of Charleston, S. C., whose ministry continued from April, 1843, to March 4, 1844, when he withdrew on account of ill health. He was a good and faithful man. But the vacancy did not last long; for, on the 22d day of April following, Rev. William A. Passavant, of Baltimore, was elected pastor, and entered on the discharge of his duties on the 1st of June. He served the congregation until May 1, 1855, with great zeal and marked success. The membership was largely increased, and the entire debt provided for. A most worthy successor was found in the person of Rev. Charles P. Krauth, Jr., of Winchester, Va. He was elected September 1, 1855, and assumed charge of the congregation one month later. He rendered this congregation and the Lutheran Church at large invaluable service, and left on both an indelible impression of his own exalted conceptions of the right faith and life of the true church. He was a giant among great men. And when he resigned his office, September 12, 1859, and moved to Philadelphia, the people deeply regretted their great loss, and followed him to the close of his life with their thoughts and affection, and when he died they draped their chancel and bent their heads in sincere sorrow.

The next pastor was Rev. Reuben Hill, who was called November 16, 1859, and served his people until July 1, 1866. He proved himself to be a faithful, laborious and affectionate pastor. His whole heart was devoted to the welfare of the congregation. Rev. Samuel Laird was elected pastor January 30, 1867, and assumed the office on the 1st day of the following May, and remained pastor until August 1, 1879. He was a strong man, and his ministry was very acceptable to the congregation and fruitful of happy results, and his departure was the source of sincere grief. November 19, 1879, the congregation elected Rev. Edmund Belfour, of Chicago. He began his ministry February 1, 1880, and is the present incumbent.

The long-cherished desire and purpose of the congregation to build a new church edifice was brought up for definite action by the proposition to purchase the lot at the corner of Grant street and Strawberry alley, having a frontage of 120 feet on Grant street and running back to Foster alley. At a congregational meeting held August 12, 1885, the council was instructed to make the

purchase, and this was consummated on the 4th day of the following month, at a cost of $55,900. In the following December the congregation sold a property, which it had owned for a number of years, on the corner of Penn avenue and Ninth street, for $75,000. On the newly acquired lot the congregation has built a magnificent gothic church and chapel of gray stone, with tower and spire. The interior is finished in hardwood. It has a large and superior organ, and the chancel is adorned with sedilia, lecturn, pulpit, marble altar and reredos, and a duplicate of the baptismal font, known as the "Angel of Baptism," made by the famous sculptor, Thorwaldsen, for the Metropolitan Lutheran Church in Copenhagen, Denmark. The consecration of the noble edifice took place on Sunday, November 4, 1888. The pastor, Rev. Edmund Belfour, D. D., presided, and performed the act of consecration, while the sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Samuel Laird, D. D., and other parts of the services were performed by Revs. Reuben Hill and John A. Kunkelman, D. D. The cost of the church was $90,000.

This congregation has been exceptionally liberal in its benefactions, in aiding missions, the poor, the orphans, the sick, and in the educational work. It has sent twelve young men into the ministry. Its life-blood is now flowing in congregations in Allegheny City, East Liberty, the South Side, Braddock, McKeesport and many other places. It has two Sunday-schools, two benevolent societies and a fund for the poor. The congregation adheres strictly to the faith of the Lutheran Church, as taught in its confessions, and to its conservative life and work.

The First German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Pittsburgh.—It has already been stated that Rev. Heyer labored among the German as well as the English Lutherans. The German services were held in the same places as the English, and therefore we need not name them again. Just one week after the organization of the English congregation, namely, January 22, 1837, the indefatigable pastor organized the first German Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Pittsburgh. The church council was installed February 5, 1837, and consisted of the following members: Elders Michael Thomas and Matthias Kinzer, Deacons Jacob Kuntz, George Grossmann, Matthias Reuschler and George Stegmeier.

Want of means prevented the congregation from securing a church property at an earlier day, but on the 14th of July, 1839, they resolved to build a church. They bought a lot on the corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street for $4,500, and consecrated the new church April 5th of the same year. They immediately opened a parochial school in the basement of the new building. Rev. Heyer resigned his office in the autumn of 1840, and went to another field of labor. He was succeeded by Rev. Friedrich Schmidt, who was elected October 11th of the same year. It was during his ministry that, January 17, 1841, the congregation was incorporated. He was succeeded by Rev. Gottfried Jensen, who served with fidelity until his death, which occurred February 19,

1847. His remains rest in the cemetery of the church, and the spot is marked by a monument erected by the congregation. During the next four months the pastoral services were performed by neighboring ministers, Revs. Mechling, Madulet and Hoelsche. June 10, 1847, Rev. Jacob Vogelbach was chosen pastor, and continued in the office three years.

But the prosperity and growth of the congregation were such that a larger church was needed. In January, 1848, it was resolved to purchase a lot on the corner of Wylie avenue and High street, for the sum of $6,000. The work of building the new church was prosecuted with energy, and it was consecrated on the first Sunday in Advent. The old church property was sold to a Baptist congregation for $5,500.

Rev. Vogelbach was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Zeumer, November 18, 1850. During the pastorate of the latter greater efforts were made to strengthen the inner organization of the congregation by the adoption of very strict rules regulating all its spiritual affairs. It was decided, among other things, that persons belonging to secret societies must not be admitted to membership in the congregation, and this rule is rigidly enforced to this day. The pastor resigned June 10, 1856. During the vacancy the congregation was served by Rev. A. Ernst. At this time the practice of hearing "trial sermons" before electing a pastor was abolished. In the spring of 1857 Rev. E. A. Brauer, of Addison, Ill., assumed the pastoral office. Various changes were now introduced in the services of the church, and the charter and constitution were altered. A provision put into the charter will sooner or later make serious trouble for the congregation. It is that the divine services of the church must never be conducted in any other language than the German.

The ministry of Rev. Brauer was very acceptable, and it was with great regret that the congregation gave him up, when, in the spring of 1863, he went to St. Louis, and became professor of theology. He was very soon succeeded by Rev. J. A. F. W. Mueller. During his ministry the congregation was compelled to seek another location for church, schoolhouse and parsonage. A railroad company had built a tunnel which ran under the church and ruined it. The company paid the damages inflicted on the church only after a prolonged and expensive litigation, when compelled by the court. For a time the congregation worshiped in Lafayette Hall, on Wood street, and when that was destroyed by fire they were granted the use of the Third Ward schoolhouse, on Grant street. A large lot was bought for $25,000, on High street, near Fifth avenue, on which the congregation erected a large gothic church, a three-story schoolhouse and a parsonage. The consecration took place August 9, 1868. The name of the church is now Trinity Church.

In 1871 Rev. Mueller was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Beyer, and he was followed in 1880 by Rev. F. A. Ahner, the present incumbent, who is a very faithful pastor. While the congregation is very large, four other congregations have gone out from it.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Allegheny City.—The organization of this congregation is immediately connected with that of the two preceding ones, and is the work, under God, of Rev. F. Heyer. At first the German Lutherans of Allegheny attended the services held by him in Pittsburgh. When the Germans of the two cities began to discuss the project of building a church, a difference of opinion arose in regard to the location. And when the brethren in Pittsburgh insisted that the church must be built in that city, those who resided in Allegheny determined to build for themselves in their own city. The precise date of the organization of St. John's Church in Allegheny can not be fixed, but certain circumstances indicate that it was near the close of 1837. Thus in one year, by the labors of one humble, plain servant of the Lord, three churches were founded, which, with their offshoots, have grown to be a mighty host and are doing a great and noble work. The newly formed congregation, through its trustees, on the 30th of January, 1838, bought two lots on the corner of Main street and Beach alley for $1,100. But it was many years before the amount was paid. On this lot was built a small frame church, forty-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide, at a cost of $450. These will appear to be small sums, but it must not be forgotten that the people were poor and that at that time a laborer received only thirty-seven and one-half cents for a day's work. The consecration took place January 1, 1839, and the services were conducted by Revs. Heyer and Schweizerbarth, the latter of Zelienople, Pa. This is the second Lutheran church built in Allegheny county. As Rev. Heyer could not serve the congregation regularly on account of his labors in Pittsburgh, Revs. J. Mechling and M. J. Steck, of Greensburg, Pa., occasionally filled his place.

In the early part of 1839 Rev. H. P. R. Mueller was elected pastor. He served until 1841, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. Bauermeister. He was a faithful and energetic pastor, and is still held in kindly remembrance by the older members, though his pastorate lasted only about one year. He was followed by Rev. Karl Kobler, who made a bad record, and was soon dismissed. During the vacancy Rev. Schmidt, of the Pittsburgh church, rendered the congregation valuable service. At this time a charter of incorporation was secured, which contained important safeguards.

In 1843 Rev. Herman Eggers became pastor, but he remained only a short time, and was followed in 1844 by Rev. Jacob Hoelsche. In 1846 it was resolved to build a new church, as the congregation had outgrown the one it had. The frame church was sold to a Methodist congregation and moved to the corner of Chestnut street and Carpenter alley. The cornerstone of the new church was laid April 15, 1847. The pastor was assisted by Revs. Mechling and Passavant, D. D. The building was finished and consecrated September, 1847. The pastor performed the act of consecration and Rev. Schweizerbarth preached the sermon.

Rev. Hoelsche's ministry in the congregation was brought to an unpleasant

close in 1848, and he was succeeded by Rev. C. G. Friedrich, of Lancaster, Pa. He was an eloquent preacher, and the congregation prospered under his care for some time, when unhappy contentions arose and he was compelled to leave his post. He was followed by Rev. C. E. A. Brandt, a thoroughly educated minister, who served until 1856, when he withdrew under a cloud.

The next pastor was Rev. F. Schiedt, who was elected July 6, 1857. He filled the position twenty-five years, and exercised a powerful influence over his people. Important changes were made for the better administration of the affairs of the church, and the progress was very marked. The question about secret societies was earnestly discussed, and it was resolved that persons belonging to such could not be members of the congregation, but at a subsequent meeting this action was rescinded. The membership had greatly increased, and again it became necessary to build a larger church. A lot was bought on the corner of Liberty street and Madison avenue, being 82x157 feet, at a cost of $6,800. On this the congregation built a large and elegant church, which cost $50,000, and a few years later a parochial school at the large outlay of $13,000, and a parsonage and teacher's house for $9,000. In 1884 Rev. A. Ebert was called as assistant pastor, and shortly thereafter Rev. Schiedt resigned, after a service of twenty-five years, and in the autumn the assistant died, greatly lamented by the congregation, who had learned to love him.

In 1885 Rev. H. J. Shuh took charge of the church, having been unanimously elected. The question about secret societies was again brought up, and it was decided that members of such societies can not be members of the congregation. This resolution is strictly enforced. One result was the withdrawal of a considerable number of members and the organization of another congregation. But while this was regretted, the old congregation is now in a very flourishing condition. Besides the seceding party, four congregations have been formed out of St. John's, and the mother is still the strongest. In addition to providing for the living, the congregation owns a large burying-ground, or, as the Germans call it, a "God's acre."

From the time when the laborious and trying work of laying the foundations of the church in the new territory was accomplished until the present day the progress has been very marked and constant. In giving statements of this progress we shall not go into the particulars to the extent that we did in presenting the history of the three parent churches.

CHURCHES IN PITTSBURGH.

St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in East Liberty, was originally organized in 1839, as a United Church, by Rev. Weitershausen. Afterward it was reorganized as a Lutheran church and served by the following ministers: Revs. J. Hoelsche, W. Berkemeier, H. L. Hoehn, H. B. Kuhn, R. Neumann, J. Kucher, C. Bauman, C. A. Fritze, F. H. Reichman and H. Schmidt, the present pastor. At its organization the congregation was very small. The

membership has, however, increased to a marked degree, and now it numbers 200 heads of families. A parochial school has always been maintained, and it now has two teachers and 120 pupils, and the Sunday-school numbers 225. In 1852 a church was erected on Frankstown avenue, and in 1864 the present church edifice was built on the corner of Collins avenue and Station street, and a schoolhouse was recently erected near the church.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, South Side, was organized in 1850, with fourteen voting members. At present it has 980 communicant members. The following pastors have served it: Revs. G. A. Neuffer, C. Popp, J. H. C. Schirenbeck, H. Gilbert, F. A. Herzberger and P. Brand, the present incumbent. The first church edifice was consecrated in 1850, and the present one in 1866; the parsonage was built in 1868, and the schoolhouse in 1881. Four teachers are employed, who have 250 scholars under their care.

The Second German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church was formed in 1852, under the care of Rev. W. Berkemeier, with but a few members. Mr. Berkemeier was followed by Revs. R. Neumann, G. A. Wenzel, D. D., F. Lindeman and N. Soergel. The first church building stood on the corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street. The present church was built on Pride street in 1870, mainly through the efforts of Rev. Dr. Wenzel. The congregation has 400 members, and a parochial school with two teachers and 112 pupils.

Grace English Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the South Side, was organized in 1852 by Rev. H. Reck, with sixteen members. The first place of worship was a hall, and the present church edifice was built in 1853, on South Seventh street. The congregation also owns a parsonage. Their present membership is 280. A good Sunday-school is maintained. The following have filled the pastoral office: Revs. H. Reck, C. D. Ulery, H. W. Roth, D. D., and J. K. Melhorn.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. Graff in 1857. During the first thirteen years the pastoral changes were very frequent. In 1870 Rev. F. Schaeffer was elected, and he was followed by Revs. H. E. Seipel, A. Bauer and S. M. Reidenbach. The church, which was built in 1862, is located on Fortieth street, below North street. There are 400 members; two teachers and 60 pupils in the parochial school.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the corner of Thirty-seventh and Bank streets, was formed in 1868, as a mission, and in the same year it became self-supporting. The pastors have been Revs. C. Engelder, F. Reichman and Mr. Hein. The first church was erected in 1868, and the present one in 1876. The congregation numbers 500 members, and has two teachers and 150 scholars in its parochial school.

Christ English Evangelical Lutheran Church was established as a mission in 1869 by Rev. J. Q. Waters. At first service was held in a schoolhouse,



Wm Frew

but a chapel was soon built on the corner of Broad street and Sheridan avenue, which is still the place of worship. There are 141 members. The following pastors have had charge: Revs. J. Q. Waters, L. Geschwind, J. S. Lawson and W. A. Passavant, Jr.

Bethany Lutheran Church was organized in 1888, with forty members. The place of worship is a public hall at the corner of Highland and Ellsworth avenues. The pastor is Rev. G. L. Hamm.

The Swedish Lutheran Church was organized several years ago, and worshiped in the basement of the First English Lutheran Church, on Seventh avenue, but it was not until 1887 that it attained much strength. At that time Rev. Nelsenius labored successfully among his countrymen, and helped them to build a substantial church on Center street, near Forty-third street. The present pastor is Rev. M. J. Englund.

There is also an English mission on Forty-third street, in charge of Rev. C. A. Brick.

CHURCHES IN ALLEGHENY.

Trinity English Lutheran Church was the outcome of a mission Sunday-school held in Friendship engine-house, on Anderson street, in about 1855. The congregation which grew out of this work was organized in the autumn of 1860, with thirty-two members, by Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D. A considerable number of members from the First Church in Pittsburgh entered this organization. Rev. H. Reck took pastoral charge. The place of worship was a frame chapel on Washington street, which was bought from a Presbyterian society. The present church edifice was erected in 1872, on Stockton avenue. Mr. Reck was succeeded in 1863 by Rev. J. G. Goettman, D. D., who is still in charge of the congregation. Recently the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate was celebrated with much spirit, and the event was signalized by paying off the debt resting on the church, and giving the pastor tangible evidence of appreciation and affection. The congregation numbers 500 and the Sunday-school 600.

Mount Zion's English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1877 by Rev. G. H. Gerberding. The church is on the Perrysville road, near West View. A parsonage has been built by the side of the church. Rev. Gerberding was succeeded by Revs. W. P. Shanor and F. P. Bossart.

St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1873 by Rev. J. P. Beyer. It was at first a mission on the corner of Third street and Gerst alley. The present edifice, on the corner of North avenue and Middle street, was built in 1877, and a parsonage has since been added. Mr. Beyer was followed by Revs. A. H. Bauer, F. Wambsganss and E. H. Wischmeyer. The number of communicants is 450, and there is attached to the church a parochial school with two teachers and 130 pupils.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed in 1880 by Rev. Pfeiffer. In the course of one year it became self-sustaining. The

present house of worship, on the corner of Chartiers and Adams streets, was built and donated by Mr. G. D. Simon. Rev. Pfeiffer was succeeded by Revs. O. von Zech and A. R. Kuldell.

St. Paul's English Evangelical Lutheran Church, worshiping on the corner of James and Second streets, was commenced by Rev. E. Pfeiffer, who held the first service in July, 1882, in the Reformed Presbyterian church on Sandusky street. The mission was organized to meet the wants of those members of St. John's German Church who need English services. The congregation was organized January 7, 1883, with sixteen members, by Rev. G. W. Lose, the present pastor. Under his ministry a church was built on the corner of James and Second streets, and it was consecrated in September, 1887.

Memorial English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. W. P. Shanor in 1883, and a church edifice was built the same year. The present pastor is Rev. W. J. Finck, under whom the work is prospering.

Emanuel English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized by Rev. J. Q. Waters in 1886, and a chapel was built on Juniata street the following year. Its membership and Sunday-school are prosperous.

Grace English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. W. J. Finck, March 25, 1888. It has a flourishing Sunday-school, and is at present worshiping in a public hall.

Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1888, from members of St. Paul's Church, by Rev. A. R. Kuldell, on Wood's Run avenue. A church edifice was at once erected and Rev. E. Goessling called as pastor.

St. Thomas German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in November, 1887, by Rev. Ivan Dietrich. A neat church was erected the following year, and duly consecrated. A considerable number of members has already been gathered.

CHURCHES OUTSIDE THE CITIES.

There are Lutheran churches scattered over every part of the county, which we will enumerate without special descriptions. Chartiers, one English church; Natrona, two German and one English; Springdale, one English; Greenock, two German; McKee's Rocks, one German; Braddock, two English, one German and one Swedish; Tarentum, one German and one English; Glenfield, one German; Homestead, one English and one German; McKeesport, one English and one Swedish; Franklin township, one German; Wilkinsburg, one German; Sharpsburg, one English and one German; Turtle Creek, one English; White Hall, one English; Dorseyville, one German; Perrysville, one German; Mansfield Valley, one German; Mount Washington, one German; near Perrysville, one German and one English.

There are, hence, in the county, including the cities, fifty-five Lutheran churches, of which twenty-three are English, twenty-eight German and three Swedish. The number of communicants is over ten thousand.

There is a hospital in Pittsburgh, and orphans' homes at Rochester and

Zelienople, a little beyond the county line, which are connected with the Lutheran Church, and are under the special care of their founder, Rev. Dr. W. A. Passavant, who has devoted most of his life to eleemosynary institutions in the east and the west.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, OR THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The religious movement with which these churches are identified took its rise in the first quarter of the present century. It was in the beginning a vigorous protest against the religious intolerance and sectarian spirit which then dominated and distracted the religious world. At the opening of the century we find a number of small congregations in England and Scotland, and three, at least, in this country, one at New York city, one at Danbury, Conn., and one at Pittsburgh, Pa., which, having discarded human creeds, were endeavoring to build on the Scriptures alone. These churches, though very similar, and all tending in the same direction, had but little intercourse with each other, and were without unity and concert of action. As a distinct historic movement, therefore, we trace its history from the labors of Thomas Campbell and his son Alexander, in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, who, more than all others, succeeded in bringing all these separate movements into sympathy and coöperation. Thomas Campbell was a minister in the Seceder church in Ireland, and in the year 1808 emigrated to this country, and began preaching in Washington county, Pa., under the jurisdiction of the local Seceder presbytery. Soon he drew upon himself the disapproval and formal censure of the presbytery by his very generous and liberal treatment, both in teaching and practice, of other religious denominations. However, his bold arraignment of the sectarian spirit of the age, and his eloquent appeals for a Christianity broad enough to comprehend all believers in Christ, soon gained for him an intelligent and enthusiastic following.

About this time his son, Alexander Campbell, followed him to this country, ardently espoused his father's teachings, and became at once the fearless and eloquent advocate, and soon the acknowledged leader, of the now rapidly growing movement. From this time the movement, both in the formulation of its principles and its methods of organization, took definite shape, and was called by its friends "The Reformation." Its followers called themselves, not invidiously, but that they might be scriptural in name, "The Disciples of Christ," and their organization "The Christian Church." The cardinal principle of the movement was that sectarianism, in the light of God's word and the light of history, was sin, and must be abandoned. It had but one simple plea, namely, for the unity of God's people into one body on God's word. It protested unceasingly against the projection of human authority into the realm of religious faith and practice as treason against Christ. Rigidly rejecting all human creeds, confessions, books of discipline, and decisions of synods and councils, it steadfastly pushed forward and upward the New Testament Script-

ures as the only and all-sufficient book of faith and discipline, and the only basis on which the followers of Christ could be united. It aimed continually to reproduce the pure and simple gospel as taught by Christ and his apostles, and to restore the primitive integrity of the church as the apostles left it, as the only possible fulfillment of the Savior's prayer for the unity of his people in order to the conversion of the world. That the Christian world was ripe for such a movement is evidenced by its marvelous growth. In less than three-quarters of a century it numbers, in this country alone, 6,450 churches, 3,600 preachers, and not less than 750,000 members. It has over forty institutions of learning, and from twenty-five to thirty periodicals and magazines, besides a large number of Sunday-school and other publications. It is strictly congregational in its polity, and maintains voluntary associations for missionary purposes only. Of these, besides state and district, it has three general associations, the General or Home society, the Foreign society and the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. These societies, during the year ending October, 1888, raised for missionary work $232,937.95. Besides home work, missions are sustained in Jamaica, Scandinavia, Turkey, India, China and Japan.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

The first church of the Disciples in Allegheny county had its origin in an independent Baptist congregation of the Haldane school, established in Pittsburgh by George Forister as early as A. D. 1810. A number of members residing in Allegheny by mutual consent withdrew, and on the second Lord's day in March, 1835, organized the first Christian church in Allegheny City. Their first house of worship was a single-story brick building on the bank of the Allegheny river below the Sixth street bridge, capable of seating about three hundred persons. This building was burned in 1859, and for nine years services were held for the most part in Excelsior Hall. In 1868 the church completed and occupied its present commodious building on the corner of Arch street and Montgomery avenue, adjacent to the North park. The following have served the church as regular preachers: Samuel Church, William James, Walter Scott, J. S. Benedict, W. J. Petigrew, B. F. Perkey, Robert Ashworth, Thomas Farley, Theobald Miller, W. S. Gray, Isaac W. Tener, T. C. McKeever, Joseph King and William F. Cowden, the present pastor. Besides these regular ministrations, the church has been favored at times by the presence and preaching of many of the great leaders of the reformation. To no service, however, is the church so largely indebted for her growth and prosperity as to the long-continued and self-sacrificing ministrations of Samuel Church and Joseph King, the former covering sixteen, the latter twenty-two years of her history; the former laying well the foundations, the latter building and embellishing the spiritual temple. During her history the church has contributed largely of her membership for the establishment of new churches. In October, 1882, a mission school was established on Fifth avenue, Pitts-



D. Hostetter

burgh, chiefly through the energetic labors of Miss Carrie Merrick, since deceased, and Mr. Robert Latimer, for five years its faithful superintendent. For the use of this mission a lot has been recently purchased, at a cost of $3,500, and buildings are soon to be erected thereon. The church has enjoyed almost uninterrupted peace and prosperity, and is now united, active and prosperous, with a membership of 925, and church property worth $70,000, free from debt. The congregation is characterized by a broad missionary spirit, and is doing much to extend the cause of Christ in the city and the surrounding country.

The Peter's Creek Church.—This church, located near Library, was organized by Edward Riggs, with six members, in 1836, and met in his house until 1839, when a house of worship was completed. Its first officers, Elder Riggs and Deacons James Boyer, Obadiah Higbee and William Morrison, were ordained by Elder Thomas Campbell in 1840. David Newmire was the first preacher. Among the resident preachers the following may be noted: James Darsie, William Lloyd, E. L. Allen, Brother Lawrence and William Loos. James Darsie's work extended over three years. A number of brethren from the Allegheny church visited and preached for the infant church, and from time to time Edward Riggs, Henry Bennett and Thomas Strathren from Braddock. They enjoyed occasional visits, also, from many of the leaders in the reformation, the Campbells, Bosworth, Robert Milligan, Benjamin Franklin, C. L. Loos, L. P. Streator and many others. Elder Daniel Higbee has done a great work in the development of this church, having labored efficiently with it for fifty years, most of the time serving as elder. This rural church has never had a large membership, being constantly depleted by emigration. It has rather been a feeder for other congregations. But it has moved quietly and steadily on its course, and received into its fellowship about one hundred and fifty members. Its history is full of lights and shadows, but in the midst of it all a strong faith has kept it steadfast and devoted to the cause of truth and righteousness. Its present pastor is O. H. Phillips, of Allegheny.

The Church at Braddock.—As early as 1840 a few Disciples residing in Braddock held occasional meetings in the schoolhouse. About this time a meeting was held in a grove near by, at which Alexander Campbell did the preaching. Soon after a church was organized, and Thomas Strathren was for many years its faithful elder and preacher. In 1854 a house of worship was built, largely through the agency of Isaac Mills. Among its preachers may be mentioned A. S. Hale, W. B. Higbee, Eli Regal, James Darsie, L. S. Brown, J. L. Pinkerton, George P. Slade, E. A. Bosworth and W. S. Lane, the present pastor. In 1874 the house of worship was burned, and was a total loss. It was rebuilt soon after, but was not completed until 1886. This church has had a diversified history, but in recent years has enjoyed peace and prosperity. It has a membership of over two hundred, and an excellent church property free from debt.

The Church at Hazelwood.—This church was organized December 21, 1868, with nineteen members. O. A. Bartholamew was the first pastor, followed in order by Alanson Wilcox, George P. Slade, J. L. Pinkerton, Levi Marshall and H. K. Pendleton, the present pastor. It has had a slow but steady and healthy growth, numbering over two hundred members, with a beautiful house of worship. The church is in a happy and flourishing condition, and, possessed of large resources of wealth and social influence, is moving steadily on to the accomplishment of greater achievements for God and his cause.

The Church at McKeesport.—The church here was organized by George P. Slade on the 17th of February, 1879, with fourteen members. Mr. Slade was followed by E. W. Gordon, L. C. Jackson and W. H. Applegate, the present pastor. It numbers 120 members, who have a comfortable house of worship free from debt, and though not wealthy in this world's goods, are united, zealous and self-sacrificing, and according to their ability accomplishing a great work.

The Church at Banksville.—Rhys T. Davis began preaching here in 1882, secured a lot, and succeeded in building a house of worship, which was dedicated January 6, 1884, and a church organized with eighteen members. He continued to be their pastor to the time of his death, March 11, 1887. Since then the pulpit has been regularly supplied by a number of brethren from the Allegheny church, with occasional visits from neighboring pastors. The church now numbers about fifty members. It has its church property paid for, and is a faithful, loving band of Disciples, zealous of good works.

The Church at East End, Pittsburgh.—In April, 1885, William F. Cowden, pastor of the church in Allegheny, began Sunday afternoon services at the residence of John M. Addy, at East End. These services continued with but little interruption until the end of the year, when a church property on Emerson street was purchased, at a cost of $2,500. On the 3d day of January, 1886, this house of worship was rededicated, and a church was organized with thirty members. Measures were at once taken to secure regular preaching, and in the following October the present pastor, T. D. Butler, entered on his labors. In December, 1887, the church purchased a lot on the corner of South Highland and Alder streets, at a cost of $5,550, removed and remodeled its house, and now has a beautiful and valuable property in one of the most desirable locations in the city. This young and vigorous church now numbers about one hundred members, is united, enterprising and consecrated, and has before it a bright and promising future.

Mansfield.—In 1884 Rhys T. Davis began regular preaching in this place. He was followed by Samuel Williams, also a member of the Allegheny church. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Williams was elected agent of the American Bible Society, and in May, 1888, the work was transferred to the district missionary society. Under the energetic management of the board, this mission is being vigorously pushed. Prof. O. H. Phillips has been placed in

charge of the work, and by the aid of a number of active members of the Allegheny church, some of whom reside in Mansfield, it is hoped that a church will soon be planted in this thriving city.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

The Catholic Church was the first of the various religious denominations that now occupy the soil of Allegheny county to hold religious service in Southwestern Pennsylvania; and to the Jesuit Father Bonnecamp, who accompanied the expedition sent down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers in the summer of 1749 by the Marquis de la Gallissonière, governor-general of Canada, under the command of Capt. Louis de Céloron, belongs the honor of having officiated. The expedition reached the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers early in August. Five years later, when the French under Capt. Contrecœur took possession of the territory at the confluence of the two rivers, where the city of Pittsburgh now stands, as will be found fully narrated in another part of this work, the army, according to the universal custom of the French, was accompanied by the chaplain, who performed regular religious service for the soldiers. The chaplain during the occupation of Fort Duquesne was Rev. Denys Baron, a member of the Recollet branch of the Order of St. Francis, whose register of baptisms and interments, kept during the French occupation, is one of the most valuable historical documents extant relating to this section of country. In July, 1757, the Jesuit father, Rev. Claude Virot, established a mission among the Indians at Sakung, a village at or near the mouth of the Beaver river, from which, however, he was soon compelled to withdraw by the hostility of Pakanke, a chief of the Wolf or Loup tribe of Indians. His name is not mentioned in the register of Fort Duquesne.

The missionaries withdrew with the expulsion of their countrymen, and we hear no more of the presence of members of the Catholic religion, except that Christian Frederic Post says there were a number as servants among the traders; but it may safely be believed that their number was small, and their religion still less. With the settlement of the country, however, a few began to mingle with the general population, principally in the Monongahela valley, at Pittsburgh and about the mouth of Chartier's creek, some three miles below. The number of these became so considerable that in the year 1784 a petition was drawn up by them and sent with one Felix Hughes, a member of the church, to the superior of the clergy in the United States, at Baltimore, asking for the ministration of a priest, at least at distant intervals, for some seventy-five families living about Pittsburgh and in the Monongahela valley; but owing to the scarcity of priests it was impossible at that time to comply with their request, and they were left to depend for the consolations of religion on the occasional missionary who stopped on his way to Kentucky or to the old French settlements in the Illinois country. These visits were only made at distant intervals, and many of the people had grown so indifferent in matters of religion that

they did not care to avail themselves of such opportunities when presented. Probably the first of these to pass through Pittsburgh was the Carmelite Father Paul, who was here in 1785. Rev. Charles Whelan stopped for a short time in the year 1787. In 1792 Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, afterward first bishop of Bardstown, Ky., stopped for some weeks, awaiting a rise in the river, and during that time ministered to such as he found, among whom were some French soldiers in the forces which Gen. Wayne was then training previous to leading them against the Indians. Revs. Badin and Barrière were at Pittsburgh in 1793, but how long they remained or what they did history has not recorded. Rev. Michael Fournier, who was on his way to Kentucky in the winter of 1796–97, was detained for fourteen weeks at Pittsburgh, but, though he held service every Sunday, the people were so indifferent that only six ever came to enjoy the privilege of assisting. It must be borne in mind, as a palliation of their conduct, that all the priests who passed through, with rare exceptions, were Frenchmen, who possessed little or no acquaintance with the language of the people. Two other priests, Messrs. Maguire and Bodkin, spent the same winter at Pittsburgh. The people already began to talk of petitioning the bishop of Baltimore, to whose jurisdiction the whole country belonged, for a resident pastor; and measures were also contemplated looking to the erection of a church. In 1798 Rev. H. John Dilhet stopped for a short time, and found the people very anxious to have a resident priest. He wrote to the bishop, presenting their petition; but nothing could be done at that time.

As early as 1789 a priest took up his residence at the spot now occupied by St. Vincent's abbey, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, which was then called Sportsman's Hall; but he does not appear to have visited Pittsburgh or its immediate vicinity before the year 1798. About this time Rev. Patrick Lonergan, who was then at Sportsman's Hall, withdrew with a number of families, and, after looking around for some time, formed a settlement not far from Waynesburg, Greene county. From there he visited Pittsburgh at distant intervals for about two years. Rev. Peter Helbron, who came to Sportsman's Hall in the latter part of 1799, also visited the place about once or twice a year till a resident pastor was appointed. He was accustomed to lodge in the house of Col. James O'Hara, who, though he had fallen away from the church to which he originally belonged, still favored it, and had a room in his house known as "the priest's room," where the occasional missionary who came to the town was accustomed to put up. He afterward donated the lot upon which the first church was built. Rev. Mr. Helbron officiated for a time in the house of a Mr. McFall, that stood at the corner of Liberty and Water streets, and later in other private houses.

But though the number of Catholics really devoted to their religion was as yet very small, the future prospects of the town were flattering, and it was felt that the presence of a resident priest would go far toward furthering the interests of the church. After meeting with several disappointments the people at



Calvin Wells

length succeeded, and in the early part of November, 1808, Rev. William F. X. O'Brien, lately ordained in Baltimore, was appointed the first resident pastor of Pittsburgh. He took up his residence in a house on Second avenue near Grant street, and set apart one of the rooms for a chapel. About the same time the first church, "Old St. Patrick's," which stood at the corner of Liberty and Washington streets, immediately in front of the present Union depot, was commenced. It was completed with difficulty, owing to the small number and poverty of the people, and was dedicated by Bishop Egan, of Philadelphia, on his visit, the first visit of a Catholic bishop to Western Pennsylvania, in August, 1811.

The Catholic population increased but slowly, and in 1816, when Very Rev. Felix de Andreis passed through the city on his way to Missouri, he wrote to a friend in Rome that "among a population of ten thousand the Catholics number scarcely three hundred. They are all generally very poor, so that the church is almost destitute of everything." Rev. Mr. O'Brien had also to minister to the scattered families in all Western Pennsylvania beyond the limits of Westmoreland county, so that the writer quoted above could truly say: "The pastor of Pittsburgh has under his jurisdiction a parish nearly equal to ten dioceses, and is constantly engaged in visiting his parishioners." Broken down in health, he at length withdrew to Maryland, his native state, early in 1820, and died at Baltimore November 1, 1831. He was succeeded, in March, 1820, by Rev. Charles Bonaventure Maguire. "Priest Maguire," as he was commonly called, was one of the most noted men of Pittsburgh in his day. A polished scholar, a gentleman of the old school, yet sociable and witty, firm in his religious convictions, yet tolerant of the opinions of others, he was universally esteemed. Born in Ireland, though educated in Germany, he had traveled much, taught theology in Rome, executed several important commissions for distinguished personages in Europe; was sought after by the French in the Reign of Terror; was present on the field of Waterloo immediately after the battle; he had, in addition to his education, a vast experience, which made him familiar with almost every topic that could be broached in conversation. When the academy was opened in Pittsburgh, soon after his arrival, he accepted the chair of Greek, and filled it for a number of years. At first he visited a number of places outside the city, in addition to his duties there, but as the population increased his labors were soon confined to the members of his church residing in Pittsburgh and the immediate vicinity.

Gradual as had been the increase of his congregation, the little church was soon too small to afford accommodation for all, and about the year 1825 he found it necessary to enlarge it. With the commencement of work on the Pennsylvania canal, a year later, the number of Catholics became so considerable and the future prospects so encouraging that it was deemed advisable to erect a second church; and the more so as a strong German element was now beginning to infuse itself into the population. Measures were accordingly

taken in August, 1827, looking to the purchase of property for that purpose, and that at the corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street, upon which the present cathedral stands, was bought. Work was commenced on the new building, and the cornerstone was laid on the 29th of June, 1829. The Germans were promised the old church in case they aided in the erection of the new one, and in this way all resources were turned upon the one great work. But Father Maguire was not destined to witness the completion of his favorite undertaking. With the completion of the canal many of the laborers withdrew, and the activity of business in the city suffered a temporary check, and work had to be discontinued on the church for a time. Before it was resumed Father Maguire died of the cholera, July 17, 1833. Rev. John O'Reily, who had been his assistant since the previous October, now became his successor, and resumed work on the unfinished edifice. It was completed early in the following summer, and was dedicated on the 4th of May. At the time of its completion it was most probably the largest and most elegantly furnished Catholic church in the United States.

Rev. Francis Masquelet now organized a German congregation in the old church; but the terms upon which the use of it was granted by the English congregation not being acceptable to all, there was a division among the Germans, and one of them purchased an old cotton-factory at the corner of Liberty and Fourteenth streets, where St. Philomena's church now stands, and fitted up a room in it which served as a church for a number of years. At length, in 1838, a union was effected between the two elements, and a few years later the present St. Philomena's church was built, and dedicated in November, 1844.

Owing to the increase of the population and the distance to Philadelphia, where the bishop resided who exercised jurisdiction over Western Pennsylvania, the propriety and necessity of having a bishop appointed for Pittsburgh began to be felt. At first all the territory subject to the crown of Great Britain was under the jurisdiction of the vicar of London, who was accustomed to appoint a vicar-general for the American colonies. But when the French gained possession of the valley of the Ohio, that territory formed a part of the extensive diocese of Quebec. After the expulsion of the French it reverted to the vicar of London, and was governed as before. But at the close of the war of the Revolution it was evident that this could not with propriety continue; and the few priests of the country, most of whom were found in Maryland and Eastern Pennsylvania, met together and petitioned the pope for a superior depending immediately on the Holy See. Their petition was favorably received, and Rev. John Carroll, one of their number, was appointed prefect apostolic of the American clergy in June, 1784. Six years later he was consecrated the first bishop of the United States, with his see at Baltimore. In 1808 this extensive district was divided, and four new sees erected, one of which, at Philadelphia, embraced, among other territory, the entire state of Pennsylvania.

But the growing population and importance of the western part of the state

seemed to demand a separate ecclesiastical organization. As early as 1823 Rev. Demetrius A. Gallitzin, the Russian prince-priest, who had founded a colony at Laretto, in Cambria county, in the first years of the century, exerted himself to have a bishopric established at that place. Few, however, would have regarded it as a suitable location, and the proposition never attracted any attention among the church authorities. Nothing was attempted till 1835, when the proper ecclesiastical authorities took the matter in hand. All the preliminaries were arranged in 1837, but the matter was permitted to rest for some time longer. In the meantime Rev. Michael O'Connor was sent to Pittsburgh in July, 1841, as the vicar-general of the bishop of Philadelphia for the western part of the state, which supplied in a measure the need of a bishop. At length the provincial council, which met in Baltimore in May, 1843, decided upon recommending to the pope the erection of an episcopal see at Pittsburgh, and proposed the name of Rev. Michael O'Connor as the most fitting person, in their opinion, to fill it. Both recommendations were approved at Rome, and on the 7th of August Dr. O'Connor was named, and on the 15th was consecrated first bishop of Pittsburgh. He spent some time in Europe in securing missionaries and teachers for the new diocese, and did not reach home before the early part of December. He commenced with his wonted energy the work not only of ruling, but also, it might be said, of creating his diocese; supplying it priests, religious teachers, schools and charitable institutions—in a word, with all that the rules of the church and the circumstances of the place demanded, in all of which he met with marked success. He was a man of superior education and remarkable natural ability, as his episcopate of seventeen years amply proves.

The second English congregation had in the meantime been organized at St. Patrick's church, with Rev. E. F. Garland as pastor, in October, 1840. The number of persons attending the two English churches was estimated in 1844 at seven thousand, and four thousand Germans; but many of these resided beyond the limits of the cities. The extensive manufactories for which Pittsburgh was even then noted drew a large foreign population, among whom was a considerable number of Irish and German Catholics, which necessitated the building of additional churches for their accommodation. St. Bridget's, on the hill, was undertaken in the summer of 1853, for the convenience of those residing in that district, which has since been replaced by a much larger edifice. A year later the Catholics residing in the Lawrenceville district felt the necessity of building a church for themselves rather than going to Sharpsburg or to one of the churches of the city, and as a result St. Mary's, on Forty-sixth street, was erected under the direction of Rev. A. P. Gibbs, one of the most noted priests of the city, who continued pastor of it till the time of his death, a period of more than thirty years. In time the church was enlarged, and finally gave place to the present imposing edifice. The English Catholics of the East End, after attending religious service in the German

church, or in one of the churches of the city, built one for themselves in the summer of 1873, which, like nearly all the others, has since been replaced by a much larger one. When the theological seminary was transferred to Glenwood, on the Monongahela, in the fall of 1858, a public chapel was attached to it for the accommodation of persons residing in the vicinity, which, after serving its purpose for some fifteen years, gave place to the present St. Stephen's Church. Other churches have been formed from the outskirts of existing congregations, till the number of English churches between the two rivers has reached nine.

On the 6th of May, 1851, the cathedral was destroyed by fire, and the present magnificent structure was built to replace it. In the erection of this cathedral much credit is due to Very Rev. E. McMahon, then vicar-general of the diocese. Though not completed, it was sufficiently advanced to be dedicated and opened for divine service in 1855, and the solemn ceremony was performed on the 24th day of June. The erection of the towers and the completion of other minor details was the work of subsequent years.

Turning to the South Side, we find a large population of both English and Germans, for the former of whom St. John's Church, Fourteenth street, and St. James', Temperanceville, were opened early in the summer of 1854, the former of which has since been enlarged, and the latter, after having undergone the same improvement has been replaced by a more stately edifice. In addition to these there are on the South Side four other English churches.

Crossing the river to Allegheny, it is found that the first Catholic families there attended religious service at the cathedral or St. Patrick's church, Pittsburgh. Soon, however, their numbers increased, and in September, 1848, a movement was made to secure property for the erection of a church on their own side of the river. Lots were purchased on Anderson street, and work was soon after begun; but it was not until April, 1850, that the church was finished and opened for religious service. This church may be justly called the school of bishops, for of its four pastors three are now wearing the miter: Right Rev. James O'Connor, bishop of Omaha, and brother of the first bishop of Pittsburgh; Right Rev. Tobias Mullen, bishop of Erie, and Right Rev. Richard Phelan, coadjutor bishop of Pittsburgh. The fourth pastor, Very Rev. E. McMahon, was for a long time vicar-general of the diocese of Pittsburgh, and at times administrator. The congregation of St. Peter's was divided at the close of 1863, and St. Andrew's Church, in the lower part of the city, was cut off, which, from small beginnings, has now become one of the most important congregations of the western part of the state. Still St. Peter's church was too small, and lots for a new church were purchased at the corner of Ohio street and Sherman avenue, where the present magnificent pile stands, and a church was built, which was dedicated in July, 1875. It was burned some two years ago, but has risen from its ruins more stately than before. With the erection of the see of Allegheny, in January, 1876, St. Peter's became a cathedral, or bishop's church.

It has already been stated that the German Catholics organized a congregation of their own nationality as early as the year 1834, which is now represented by St. Philomena's Church. From this parent stock have branched off the following flourishing congregations: In the city proper, in the latter part of the year 1857, Holy Trinity parish, on Center avenue, was organized for the benefit of those living on the hill; in the autumn of the same year the congregation of SS. Peter and Paul, in the East Liberty district, was cut off; in the spring of 1860 St. Augustine's congregation, Thirty-seventh and Butler streets, was formed for the Germans residing in the Lawrenceville district, and which has since grown to be one of the most important congregations of the diocese; in 1868 St. Joseph's congregation, Bloomfield, was cut off from it, which, like all the others, has steadily increased, and is now worshiping in a large and elegant church erected some three years ago.

On the South Side, St. Michael's, the largest German congregation in Western Pennsylvania, numbering more than six thousand souls, was organized in 1848. There are nine hundred children in the schools of this parish, in two large buildings, erected at a cost of over ninety thousand dollars. From this congregation have been formed three others: St. Joseph's, Mount Oliver, in the summer of 1870, which, though located immediately beyond the city limits, draws the greater part of its worshipers from within the city. In the beginning of the following year St. Peter's congregation was organized in the upper part of the South Side, and has since become very flourishing. [For further particulars of St. Peter's Church see biographical sketch of Rev. John B. Duffner.] About the year 1884 St. George's parish was formed, in Allentown, on the hill back of the South Side.

St. Martin's congregation, in the West End, was formed in the summer of 1869, and is keeping pace in numbers with the growth of the general population.

The German Catholic population of Allegheny is very strong, and early claimed the privilege of having a church of its own. It was ready to receive them in December, 1848. Shortly after its completion it was placed in charge of Rev. John Stebiel, and from that date until the time of his death, in January, 1869, no person deserved better of the German Catholic population of the two cities than he, by his prudence, energy and zeal in laboring for their spiritual and temporal welfare. Some years ago the Benedictine Fathers took charge of this congregation, and it is now the second in size among the Germans in this part of the state. Its growth necessitated its division, and in the summer of 1866 a new parish was formed from its southern end, St. Joseph's, which itself has lately been divided by the formation of the congregation of St. Leo's at Wood's Run. On the north another parish was also cut off from St. Mary's in the summer of 1866, the Church of the Holy Name, on Troy hill, which was dedicated in August of that year, and soon after placed in charge of Rev. S. G. Mollinger, whose name is well known throughout the country. There are few sections of the country in which the German Catholic population is stronger than it is in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The colored Catholics, a few of whom were found in the city at an early date, were the objects of Bishop O'Connor's solicitude. Soon after his appointment he opened a chapel for them in a room at the corner of Diamond and Smithfield streets, and placed it in charge of Rev. R. H. Wilson. The zeal of the pastor and his frequent visits among the people soon gathered a considerable number to his humble chapel. But a minister of one of the denominations of the city declared from the pulpit of one of the colored churches that Dr. Wilson was a pro-slavery man, who, when he had collected a sufficient number of colored people, intended to seize them, carry them to the south and have them sold into slavery. The trick had the desired effect; the poor, simple people took the alarm, and the congregation was dispersed about a year after its organization. Nothing more was done for the colored Catholics, except assigning them a place in the several churches they frequented, till the year 1867, when Rev. James P. Treacy, pastor of St. Bridget's Church, in whose neighborhood the greater part of the colored people lived, undertook, at the request of the bishop, to build them a church. Although services were held in it, it was never finished, and soon the people were sent back to the churches they had frequented before. An attempt, which promises to meet with better success, is now being made to organize them into a separate congregation.

From an early day a number of Bohemians made their homes in Allegheny, and during the life of Rev. John Stebiel, who understood their language, were ministered to by him. But soon after his death they united together and purchased a Protestant church on Main street that was exposed for sale, and converted it into a place of worship for themselves, in the year 1871. Four years later the Poles, a large number of whom had found employment about Pittsburgh, purchased the Fourth Presbyterian church, on Penn avenue, near Sixteenth street, and made it the nucleus of a congregation of their nationality. Another Polish congregation was formed on the South Side, and a church was built for them about the year 1883, on Fifteenth street.

Bishop O'Connor, having organized the diocese of Pittsburgh, and governed it for seventeen years with marked success, was forced by declining health, though but fifty years of age, to ask to be relieved of a burden which he felt himself no longer able to bear. His resignation was accepted by the authorities at Rome in May, 1860, and was announced by him to the diocese in a letter dated June 18th of the same year. Early in the fall Rev. Michael Domenec, of Germantown, Philadelphia, was selected as the successor to the see of Pittsburgh, and he was accordingly consecrated in the latter city on the 9th of December. He continued to govern the diocese until January, 1876, when, at his own request, it was divided and the see of Allegheny formed, to which he was at the same time transferred. Right Rev. John Tuigg, of Altoona, was chosen to fill the vacant see of Pittsburgh, and was consecrated at Pittsburgh on the 19th of March. Bishop Domenec resigned the see of

Allegheny in July, 1877, and a few days later the two sees were united under the administration of the bishop of Pittsburgh, and so they remain and are likely to remain for years to come. Bishop Domenec retired to his native place in Spain, and died at Tarragona on the 7th of January, 1878. Bishop Tuigg was incapacitated for active service by an apoplectic stroke in the fall of 1883, and so he remains, living at Altoona, although he retains his jurisdiction, and directs the affairs of the diocese. Seeing that his return to health was not to be expected, he petitioned the proper authorities for a coadjutor, and Right Rev. Richard Phelan, of Allegheny, was appointed to that position, and was consecrated August 2, 1885.

The advantage and necessity of calling certain of the religious orders both to assist in ministering to the spiritual wants of the people, and also to conduct educational and charitable institutions, early attracted the attention of Bishop O'Connor and his successors in the see of Pittsburgh. At the date of the arrival of Bishop O'Connor only two religious communities were found in Pittsburgh, the Redemptorist Fathers and the Sisters of Charity. The latter retired, however, soon after his arrival, and did not return until some thirty years later. On his return from Rome after his consecration the bishop stopped in Ireland and brought over with him a colony of the recently established order of the Sisters of Mercy, which were the first of that name to cross the ocean. They have met with remarkable success in Western Pennsylvania, in both educational and charitable work, and have spread into many other parts of the Union. In the diocese of Pittsburgh alone they now number more than two hundred members. During the late rebellion a number of them left Pittsburgh to conduct a hospital in Washington city for soldiers wounded in the defense of their country. In October, 1846, the bishop welcomed the Benedictine order into the diocese, and located the members at St. Vincent's, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, from which point they have branched out to every part of the United States, and have sent out their shoots to South America. No religious order in America has met with more marked success.

Next came the Passionists, an Italian order, the first of whom arrived at the close of the year 1852, and were also the pioneers of their institute in the New World. From the hill on the South Side, where they first located, they have spread abroad into several states of the Union. In Pittsburgh, besides the church which they attend in connection with their monastery, they have also charge of St. Michael's congregation, on the South Side, and they give missions in churches where their services are asked for. The Capuchin Fathers, a branch of the great Franciscan order, entered the diocese in the spring of 1874, and took charge of St. Augustine's congregation in Lawrenceville, which is still under their pastoral care. The Congregation of the Holy Ghost came to the diocese in the same year, 1874, and have charge of the German congregation at Sharpsburg and others, besides conducting the Catholic college, of which mention is yet to be made, and assisting in several other parishes. Not

long after their arrival came the members of the Carmelite order, who were intrusted with the congregation of Holy Trinity, a German parish on the hill, where they still remain.

The necessity of enlisting male religious in the work of teaching, especially for the larger boys, has always been a subject of difficult solution. Bishop O'Connor brought over from Ireland a number of Presentation Brothers for that purpose in 1846; but they did not succeed in forming a permanent establishment. Two years later the priests of St. Philomena's Church secured a colony of the Brothers of Mary Immaculate as teachers of the boys' department of their schools. They met with better success, and a few years later took charge of the male department of St. Mary's schools, Allegheny, both of which are still under their care.

Of the various orders of women, engaged in teaching and in charitable works, there is quite a number in the two cities, all the schools and Catholic charities being under their charge. The first religious order of women to appear in Pittsburgh was the Poor Clares, who arrived from Belgium in 1828, and soon after opened a young ladies' academy on the hill back of Allegheny, which from that circumstance is still known as "Nunnery Hill." Circumstances, however, forced them to withdraw in the early summer of 1835. They were immediately succeeded by the Sisters of Charity, who taught a day school and opened a young ladies' academy, besides taking charge of the orphan asylum, when it was first opened in 1838. But they withdrew from the city in 1845, and did not return for about thirty years. They now teach a number of English parish schools, and are in a very flourishing condition. The Sisters of Mercy, however, have always been the principal community of women in this part of the state. Introduced into the city in 1843, they were the first of their order to cross the Atlantic, since which time they have spread into every part of the Union. In the two cities they have charge of a large number of schools, to many of which an academy is attached for the higher education of young ladies. They have also the Mercy hospital, which they opened in January, 1847, and have since conducted with marked success. The English orphan asylum has also been under their care since the withdrawal of the Sisters of Charity, and they have recently opened a home for working-girls. The Sisters of St. Francis, another teaching order, first entered the city in the latter part of the year 1865, and now teach the greater part of the German schools. In September, 1872, they opened St. Francis' hospital, on Forty-fourth street. Two years later they opened a German orphan asylum on the South Side. The Ursuline nuns came to the city in the fall of 1870, and soon after opened an academy for young ladies. Two years ago they built a large and elegant academy at Oakland, which, besides being one of the best educational institutions in the country, is also by its fine architectural proportions an ornament to the city. The School Sisters of Notre Dame came to Pittsburgh in 1849, and took charge of the girls' school attached to St. Philomena's Church, and a



H. A. Gambling.

year later they opened the German orphan asylum on Troy Hill. To these may be added the Benedictine nuns, who teach the German schools of Allegheny City.

But one of the most deserving of all charities is that which cares for the aged. The Catholic Church possesses one of these in each of the two cities; that in Allegheny having been opened in 1872 by the Little Sisters of the Poor, for which a large and commodious building is now being erected, and that in Pittsburgh, in charge of the same community, opened about the year 1883. The two homes accommodate about two hundred and fifty aged persons of both sexes. This long list of charities is closed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who came to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1872, and opened a house for the reformation of girls who had fallen from virtue, and for the preservation of those who were in danger of falling. Soon they built very extensive houses on Troy hill, where they have accomplished a lasting good among the unfortunate objects of their charity.

From the arrival of Dr. O'Connor at Pittsburgh the higher education of boys was a subject that arrested his attention. Several attempts were made to open a college, but none of them met with complete success, either under him or his successors, till at length the Fathers of the Holy Ghost opened a day college in the summer of 1878. Rented rooms were occupied until extensive lots were purchased, and the splendid college building that crowns the brow of Boyd's hill, and overlooks the Monongahela, was erected six years ago, and chartered under the title of the Catholic College of the Holy Ghost. The number of students has gone on constantly increasing, and the best facilities are offered them for a commercial, classical and scientific training. An important part of church work is the training of laborers for the vineyard of the Lord, and this was one which early attracted the attention of Bishop O'Connor. Scarcely had he returned from Rome to his newly erected diocese when he opened a diocesan seminary, which, though begun on an humble scale, as his circumstances demanded, was yet productive of great good to religion. For a time it was in the bishop's residence, then it was located in buildings on the South Side, and, after various vicissitudes, it was finally opened at Glenwood, now within the city limits, in September, 1858. Here both the theological and preparatory departments were conducted till the close of the year 1876, when Bishop Domenec, then occupying the see of Allegheny, withdrew his students, and the institution was compelled to close its doors, which have not since been opened. But the prospects of re-opening in a new and more suitable building, in the near future, are very flattering. Finally, to complete the long list of good works, a home was opened for Catholic newsboys in the fall of 1888, where the young waifs are cared for when off duty.

In conclusion, it may be said that the progress of the Catholic Church in the two cities has been very encouraging, especially in the last fifty years, during which time it has more than kept pace with the growth of the popula-

tion, and, besides the erection of large and substantial houses of worship, has added education and charitable institutions which place it in the foremost rank of the religious organizations of the cities. The mammoth industries of this busy center have at times attracted such numbers from foreign shores, whose circumstances did not permit them to contribute to the cause of religion, while they required places of worship, that considerable debts had to be contracted to afford them accommodations; but with proper economy and a strict adherence to business principles, these are fast disappearing, and what yet remain are no longer a source of fear or anxiety. Every year strengthens the firm basis upon which the structure of religion rests, and adds accommodations and financial ability at the same time that it increases the numbers of the several congregations. To bring this brief and incomplete sketch to a conclusion, the present standing of the church may be summed up as follows: Bishops, two; cathedrals, two; churches, thirty-five, namely: English, seventeen; German, fifteen; Polish, two; Bohemian, one; large chapels, twelve; priests, seventy-seven; colleges, one; young ladies' academies, five; parochial schools, thirty-four; hospitals, two; orphan asylums, three; homes for the aged, two; girls' reformatory and industrial school, one; working-girls' home, one; newsboys' home, one; children attending parochial schools, 12,479; Catholic population, 83,000.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

The Jews in this vicinity first began to meet for worship at Lawrenceville, in 1842. Services were held on their Sabbaths and principal holidays at private houses, or wherever circumstances would permit them to assemble. Mostly German Jews were resident in the city then. Worship was continued in this way till 1850, when the congregation Rodef Scholom was organized. Its first place of worship was on Sixth street, where it continued till it was removed to its present location on Eighth street, in 1860. A temple was then erected there, and it had only ordinary repairs till 1888, when it was remodeled and enlarged. It is tastefully finished, and has a seating capacity of 800. The ministers of this congregation have been Revs. Sulz, Bacher, William Armholt, L. Naumberg and Dr. L. Mayer, now in charge. This congregation has a school for religious instruction. In the vestry-room of the temple a young ladies' sewing society meets weekly for the purpose of preparing clothing for the poor. In 1865 the congregation Ez Chazi M (Tree of Life) was organized. Its place of worship was on the corner of Second and Market streets till 1880, when it was removed to the corner of Fourth and Ross streets, where a Baptist church was purchased and refitted for its use. Revs. Bergman, Chrone and others have served this congregation. The present rabbi is Rev. A. Bernstein. Of the Russian Jews there is a congregation that worships on Grant street, and another on Wylie avenue. They have only recently been organized, but they number many members. Of these congregations the one on Eighth street is a "Reformed Congregation." The others are orthodox.

There are several Jewish benevolent societies here, the chief among which is the United Hebrew Relief Association of Allegheny County. This ministers to the wants of the home as well as the transient poor. Mr. A. Fink, Rabbi Mayer, and Mrs. Rau and other ladies are the present managers of this organization. Two young men's Hebrew associations meet statedly in Allegheny City for mutual intellectual improvement.

The number of Jews in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity is estimated at five thousand.

CHAPTER XVII.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES—DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION—WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL—THE COUNTY HOME—WORKHOUSE AND PENITENTIARY.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.*

THE change from ministerial training under pastors to the higher system of the theological seminary, with its body of learned professors, large libraries and the association of students, was made by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1810, when its first seminary was projected, and two years later was located at Princeton, N. J. It was soon discovered that one seminary would not meet the wants of the church, and in 1825 a resolution was adopted by the assembly, declaring that it "is expedient forthwith to establish a theological seminary in the west," to be styled "The Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States." A board of directors was selected to report, the following year, a suitable location, and to present a "plan" for the proposed seminary, and five commissioners were chosen to examine all proposed locations and to report their views to the directors.

Offers of sites were made from twelve different places—nine from Ohio, two from Pennsylvania and one from Indiana. Various inducements were held out to secure the location. The offer from Allegheny, a donation of twenty-one thousand dollars, to be paid in installments, and the release of eighteen acres of "common" for use, worth in fee simple about twenty thousand dollars, was regarded as the most valuable, and the seminary was located at that place definitely by the action of the general assembly in 1827.

A board of directors, consisting of twenty-six members, was appointed by the same assembly, and a plan of the seminary, somewhat different from that of Princeton seminary, was adopted. The main object of the whole enterprise may be gathered from a single sentence in the plan, which declares "that

* Information furnished by Fry T. H. Robinson.

learning without religion in ministers of the gospel will prove injurious to the church; and religion without learning will leave the ministry exposed to the impositions of designing men, and insufficient in a high degree for the great purposes of the gospel ministry."

Difficulties delayed the preparation of suitable buildings, and it was not until the spring of 1831 that the first seminary building, the foundations of which were laid in 1829, was ready for use. It was placed on what is now known as Monument hill, an elevated and commanding position, which furnishes a fine outlook upon the three rivers and two cities at its foot.

During the erection of this building, and for two years previous to the laying of its foundations, the teaching department had been carried forward in the session-room of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. It opened with a class of four students November 16, 1827. By the time the seminary building was opened nearly forty young men had come thither for instruction.

On January 23, 1854, the seminary building was completely destroyed by fire, many of the students losing their clothing and their books, and the seminary library being greatly damaged. Generous offers were immediately made of the use of their lecture and Sunday-school rooms by the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny and the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. The offer of the first-named church was accepted, and its rooms were used until a new building was ready for use. Through negotiations with the city, the old location, which had been found very inconvenient for educational purposes, had, prior to the fire, been exchanged for a beautiful site at the foot of the hill, on grounds fronting on Ridge avenue. On the new site secured a new edifice was erected, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, now known as Seminary Hall. The building was completed and dedicated in January, 1856.

On the same site four professors' houses were erected during the period from 1854 to 1856. Their cost was about five thousand dollars each. In 1859 a new hall, named "Beatty Hall" or "Memorial Hall," in honor of the noble generosity of Mrs. Hetty E. Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, whose gift of ten thousand dollars covered the cost of the building, was erected on the north side of Ridge avenue, above Irwin avenue. This structure, a fine one of four stories in height, was wholly given up to students' dormitories. It was remodeled in 1868. At a later period a fine library building was erected, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, on the lot adjoining Memorial Hall on the west, and the residence next on the east was purchased for a fifth professor's house.

The winter of 1887–88 witnessed another partial destruction of Seminary Hall by fire. The damage was so serious as to require a general reconstruction of the interior, which, with some alterations, that have made the building more commodious and more beautiful, and other permanent improvements of the seminary property, have cost over twenty thousand dollars. The property now consists of two large halls, a library building and five residences for the professors. The entire value of the real estate of the seminary, together



Lawrence Yates

Chas. W. Batchelor

with the various endowments it possesses, exceeds six hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The library contains about twenty thousand volumes, and is one of great value. The collection of unbound pamphlets is very large.

The whole number of students who have pursued a full or partial course of study in the seminary since its opening in 1827, including those who are now present, is 1,663. The number in attendance at present is seventy.

The following persons have been professors and instructors in the seminary:

Professors.—Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, D. D., professor of theology, 1828–29; Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D., LL. D., professor of theology, 1829–37, and professor of church government and ecclesiastical history, 1836–44; Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., professor of oriental and biblical literature, 1829–40; Rev. David Elliott, D. D., LL. D., professor of theology, 1836–74; Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., professor of oriental and biblical literature, 1840–47; Rev. Alex. T. McGill, D. D., LL. D., professor of ecclesiastical history and church government, 1842–54; Rev. Melancthon W. Jacobus, D. D., LL. D., professor of oriental and bibical literature, 1851–76; Rev. William S. Plummer, D. D., LL. D., professor of theology, 1854–62; Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., professor of biblical and ecclesiastical history, 1857–83; Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D., LL. D., professor of sacred rhetoric, 1860–72; Rev. Archibald A. Hodge, D. D., LL. D., professor of theology, 1864–77; Rev. William H. Hornblower, D. D., professor of sacred rhetoric, church government and pastoral theology, 1871–83; Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie, D. D., professor of New Testament literature and exegesis, 1874–77; Rev. William H. Jeffers, D. D., LL. D., professor of Old Testament literature and exegesis, 1877–; Rev. Samuel H. Kellogg, D. D., professor of theology, 1877–86; Rev. Benj. B. Warfield, D. D., professor of New Testament literature and exegesis, 1878–86; Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D., professor of sacred rhetoric, church government and historical theology, 1883–; Rev. Robert D. Wilson, Ph. D., professor of Hebrew, Chaldee and Old Testament History, 1885–; Rev. Henry T. McClelland, D. D., professor of didactic and polemic theology, 1887–; Rev. Matthew B. Riddle, D. D., professor of New Testament literature and exegesis, 1887–.

Instructors.—Rev. Joseph Stockton, 1827–28; Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, 1828; Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D. D., 1827–28; Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., 1829–36; Rev. Allan D. Campbell, D. D., 1836–40; Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., 1854–57; Rev. John H. Kerr, 1882–83; Rev. Jonathan W. Miller, 1883–84; Rev. William O. Campbell, 1883; Rev. Robert D. Wilson, 1880–85; Prof. George M. Sleeth, 1883–84; Prof. James E. Culliton, 1885–86; Prof. Chas. W. Hollister, 1886–87; Prof. John P. Stephen, 1887–.

During the history of the seminary about ninety-four persons have served on its board of trustees, and two hundred on the board of directors.

ALLEGHENY (U. P.) THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.*

"The Associate Reformed Synod of the West resolved, in May, 1825, to establish a theological seminary at Pittsburgh, Pa., and unanimously elected Rev. Dr. J. Kerr, of St. Clair, Allegheny county, Pa., as its professor, and the congregation in that city being vacant, Dr. Kerr was chosen by it as pastor. He accepted both, and opened the seminary in the following December, with three students. The enterprise gave every indication of decided success, when, on the 15th of November, 1829, Dr. Kerr suddenly died. Rev. Mungo Dick, of Westmore-

* From the manual of the U. P. Church, by Dr. J. Brown Scoviller.

land county, was appointed by the Monongehela presbytery to fill the office until more permanent arrangements could be made. In October, 1830, the synod elected Rev. Alexander Sharp, of Newville, Pa., but he declined to accept, and Mr. Dick was continued for the time. On the 19th of October, 1831, Rev. J. T. Pressly, pastor of Cedar Spring, S. C., and professor of theology for the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, was unanimously elected, and in the early part of the following January entered on the duties of the office. During the same year he accepted the pastorate of a new congregation in Allegheny City, and the seminary was removed to his church.

"In 1835 Rev. M. Kerr, son of the first professor, was elected to the chair of biblical literature and exegesis, but his feeble health allowed him to remain only for a single year. This chair remained vacant until 1843, when Dr. J. L. Dinwiddie was elected, but his promising career of usefulness was suddenly cut short in February, 1846, by partial paralysis of the brain, from which he never wholly recovered. In 1847 Rev. A. D. Clark, president of Franklin College, Ohio, was elected, and in 1851 Rev. D. R. Kerr was added in the department of church history and government. On the 13th of August, 1870, Dr. Pressly died, and on the 25th of the following October Dr. J. T. Cooper was chosen his successor, and on the 7th of December, 1875, Rev. Dr. A. Young was elected to the chair of pastoral theology and apologetics."

The following have been professors in this institution: Joseph Kerr, D. D., Mungo Dick, John Taylor Pressly, D. D., Moses Kerr, James Lemonte Dinwiddie, D. D., Alexander D. Clark, D. D., Joseph Tate Cooper, D. D., LL. D., David Reynolds Kerr, D. D., LL. D., Alexander Young, D. D., LL. D., David McClenahan, A. M., James A. Grier, D. D., John McNaugher, A. M., and O. J. Thatcher, A. M., a recently appointed instructor.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This excellent institution, located at Edgewood station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, like many of its class, had its origin in an apparently trivial circumstance. In the summer of 1868 a little deaf-mute colored boy was brought to a mission Sunday-school, held in the public-school building on Franklin street, Pittsburgh, of which Joel Kerr was superintendent. Through the intervention of a lady teacher, W. R. Drum, a graduate of the Pennsylvania institution at Philadelphia, undertook to become his teacher. The attendance of this class of unfortunates rapidly increased. Two additional teachers, Archie Woodside and F. H. Murray, were secured. Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., pastor of the Third United Presbyterian Church (with which the mission school was connected), was deeply interested in the new departure, and through his efforts the central board of education was induced to take the matter in hand. A day school for the instruction of deaf and dumb children in the city of Pittsburgh, the first in the United States, was opened on the first Monday in September,

1869, with fourteen pupils, and Mr. Archie Woodside and Miss Sarah Woodside as teachers. It became necessary to provide for the care of children from a distance, and for that purpose a "home" was organized and maintained until 1875. In this home some twenty deaf-mutes were cared for. The institution was regularly incorporated in 1871, and about that time James Kelly placed a tract of ten acres of land in Wilkinsburg at the disposal of the board of trustees, and subscriptions to the amount of $21,500 were secured for the erection of buildings. An appropriation of $16,000 having been granted by the state, it was decided to discontinue the day school and extend the benefits of education to all deaf-mutes in the western counties in the state. Suitable buildings and grounds were rented at Turtle creek, and there the institution was formally opened on the 25th of October, 1876, with nineteen pupils. This number soon increased to fifty-six, and within two or three years to one hundred. James H. Logan, who had succeeded Mr. Woodside as principal of the day school in 1876, was followed by J. A. McWhorter, Thomas McIntyre and John G. Brown, D. D., the present principal of the institution.

After protracted litigation the land donated by Mr. Kelly was disposed of, and a tract of sixteen acres was secured in its stead, on which, in 1883–84, the present imposing edifice was erected. The cost of the buildings was about $150,000. In addition to Mr. Kelly's donation the sum of $71,000 was contributed by the citizens of Allegheny county.

The attendance at this institution during the year 1888 was one hundred and fifty. Articulation is successfully taught here.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

This institution had its origin, more than forty years since, in the benevolent desire of a number of citizens to extend aid, comfort and relief to their indigent and afflicted fellow-beings. On the 9th of March, 1847, these men met in the city of Pittsburgh and formed themselves into an association for the purpose of establishing a hospital. They chose as officers: Thomas Bakewell, president; George Breed and John Graham, vice-presidents; M. Allen, T. Bakewell, John Harper, John Bissell, George Breed, J. Carothers, William Ebbs, John Graham, George Hogg, William Holmes, John Irwin, George W. Jackson, F. Lorenz, S. Lothrop, O. Metcalf, J. K. Moorhead, Jacob Painter, J. N. Shoenberger, Charles F. Spang, William J. Totten, William Wilkins, W. W. Wallace, managers, and Harmon Denny and David Shields became life managers. Of these only John Harper, J. N. Shoenberger and Charles F. Spang are now (1889) living.

On the 18th of March, 1848, an act of incorporation, with these gentlemen as corporators, was approved. Within three years from the date of incorporation two hundred and twelve other citizens made themselves, by contributions, life members of the corporation. Of these only twenty survive.

From the annual report of the managers to the legislature for 1867, made through the president, John Harper, the following extracts are made:

"A judicious site for the contemplated hospital was among the first objects that engaged the attention of the board of managers, and a generous donation of twenty-four acres of land, in the Ninth (now Twelfth) ward of the city of Pittsburgh, was accepted for that purpose, forming the square bounded by Ferguson, Smith, Fisk and Morton streets. The managers went to work vigorously, relying upon the generous aid of their fellow-citizens, and erected a large and commodious building, dividing the same into medical and surgical wards, which was opened for patients in the month of January, 1853. . . . A supplement to the act of incorporation was passed, and approved the 8th of May, 1855, appropriating ten thousand dollars to aid in extending accommodations to the insane. . . . The district designated in the act now embraces twenty-two counties, forming the Western Judicial district of the supreme court of Pennsylvania; and the governor, judges of the several courts of record and members of the legislature were made *ex-officio* visitors of the hospital. A further supplement to the charter was approved the 19th of March, 1856, granting a further sum of twenty thousand dollars to aid in extending the accommodations for the insane of Western Pennsylvania, the proposed additional buildings for that purpose to be approved by the governor, and authorizing him to appoint annually three managers on behalf of the state, and making it the duty of the institution to submit yearly, in the month of January, to the legislature a certified statement of the condition of its affairs.

"After mature consideration the managers determined to erect a new, separate hospital beyond the city limits, on a site combining facility of access, capacious territory and cheerful prospects for the unhappy inmates; and it was also decided that *no part of the state appropriations should be expended in the purchase of the grounds.* A farm was then bought on the left bank of the Monongahela river, but afterward sold, by the advice of Miss D. L. Dix, on account of having no railroad approaches. That distinguished lady, whose advice was solicited, accompanied a delegation of the managers, and after visiting nearly all the fit locations near Pittsburgh, a selection was made of a farm on the right bank of the Ohio river, about seven miles below the city, which was bought through private benefactions. Subsequently the board purchased three adjoining tracts of land, which were also paid for by generous individual aid. These united farms contain three hundred and seventy acres. This property is readily accessible by river and railroad, possesses an abundant supply of good water for drinking and culinary purposes, derived from a spring of sufficient elevation to reach all the stories of the hospital. It possesses, also, a fine quarry of excellent freestone.

"In honor of the lady mentioned this domain was named Dixmont, which is also the name of the station of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway on the premises. At the base of an abrupt wooded cliff the railroad extends along the hospital property two thousand eight hundred feet, parallel and



Asa Ives

proximate to the river. From this cliff orchard, garden and pasture land rise to a summit, crowned with forest trees, of the altitude of four hundred and fifty feet. Half way up the slope, in a pure atmosphere, a site was chosen, commanding an extensive and picturesque prospect, upon which now stands a most imposing structure—a hospital for the cure of 'mind diseased,' an asylum for the care of those upon whom God, in his inscrutable wisdom, has laid a chastening hand.

"The plan of the buildings was submitted to the governor, and it met his approval, and his signature is affixed thereto. The legislature also sanctioned the undertaking by making toward it a liberal appropriation in April, 1859. . . . The work on the center building was commenced about the 1st of May, 1859, and on the 19th of July following the cornerstone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens from various parts of the state."

The building has since been enlarged by the successive addition of wings till it has reached a length of seven hundred and fifty feet, with twenty-five wards and a capacity for four hundred patients, though the present number is greatly in excess of that.

J. A. Reed, M. D., was elected superintendent in 1856, and continued in that capacity till his death, when Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson, the present incumbent, was chosen. It has been truly said that the institution fully realizes the expectations which were formed of it.

At the time of the removal of the insane to Dixmont the civil war had broken out, and was in progress. "There was then but little preparation for the comfort of disabled volunteers, maimed in battle or broken down by exposure. For these patriotic sufferers the managers promptly tendered to the secretary of war the use of their Twelfth Ward hospital. . . . Nearly a thousand patients at a time were accommodated in the large building and temporary outside arrangements."

After the close of the war it was kept open as before, for medical and surgical cases, and by means of a bounty fund of $200,000, the avails of a sanitary fair in Pittsburgh, which became an endowment of the hospital, it was, during some ten years, a place where disabled volunteers were cared for. Since the withdrawal of these the hospital has been used for the treatment of those suffering from disease or injuries. Its support has been derived from the income of its endowment fund, the benefactions of benevolent individuals and small appropriations from time to time by the legislature, aided by such sums as patients have been able to pay for their care and treatment. The poor have never been refused, but neither the city nor the county has ever aided in the support of the institution. The number of patients admitted in 1885 was 1,244; in 1886, 1,380; in 1887, 14,462.

"The legislature has empowered the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, through its organization, to distribute coal to the worthy poor, derived from the

earnings of certain bequests for that purpose. William Holmes, Esq., executor of the late Charles Brewer, paid to the treasurer certain funds bequeathed by the decedent, amounting in the aggregate to over fifty thousand dollars. John Holmes, Esq., executor of the late James Crawford, has paid to the treasurer ten thousand dollars, under the will of the decedent, which is invested. Through such benevolent means the hospital is now the benign agency of cheering many a humble fireside in Pittsburgh and vicinity."

Thomas Bakewell was the president of the institution from its organization until his death, in 1866. He was succeeded by John Harper, who has continued in office until the present time.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME.

This institution, one of the most important public charities of the county, is situated at Woodville, in Collier township. The act of assembly authorizing the purchase of ground and erection of buildings was approved April 23, 1852, and a supplement thereto, April 23, 1853. The commissioners under this act, Thomas Varner, Alexander Carnahan, James Kelly, John Boyles, Thomas Blackmore, Jr., John Gilfillen, Jr., Erasmus Cooper, Henry Chalfant and Christian Sniveley, organized November 1, 1852, with Mr. Varner president and Mr. Gilfillen secretary. Agreeably to the requirements of the law, they selected and purchased a farm of 205 acres from Jeremiah Dunlavy, the price paid being $90 an acre, securing the same by deed under date of May 22, 1853. J. W. Kerr was engaged as architect, and the contract for the building awarded to Abraham Patterson for $23,255, June 20, 1853. The work of construction was begun July 8, 1853, and the buildings received their first occupants September 8, 1854. As enlarged at various times, the main building is about three hundred feet long, with two wings on either side. The hospital building is detached. The number of inmates is 225. The government of the institution is constituted as follows: Directors, W. H. Guy, A. S. Miller, Frank Patterson; superintendent, W. J. Glenn; matron, Mrs. M. E. Glenn; assistant matron, Miss Emma Harrison; resident physician, J. L. Srodes, M. D.; farmer, S. W. Lea.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

Few institutions are more interesting and worthy of a visit than the Allegheny County Workhouse. It was built in 1870, with cell capacity for four hundred prisoners which was believed to be ample for many years. It has, however, been from time to time so enlarged that at the beginning of 1885 it had cell capacity for 402 males and 150 females. Additional prisoners were provided for by the erection of bunks in the corridors, not at all desirable, and by temporary barracks in the yard.

"Mr. Henry Warner, the superintendent, has made prison management and discipline a lifelong study, and has brought much practical experience to aid him in his investigations, so unceasingly carried on that now he is, not only at

home, but abroad, a recognized authority upon all subjects relating to the delinquent classes."

The industrial features of the institution are especially noticeable. In the year 1884 the barrel- and keg-factories consumed material to the value of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, at a net profit of forty-three thousand dollars. "Equally good, although not so large, results, because the plants are less extensive, are found in the broom-factory, the brush-factory, the laundry and the knitting department."

A disastrous fire occurred April 28, 1875, destroying the north and east wings, which were rebuilt upon an enlarged plan. The female department was built in 1873.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An act of assembly was passed March 3, 1818, providing for the erection of a penitentiary on the plan of "solitary confinement," and appropriating sixty thousand dollars for constructing the same. The act authorized the select and common councils of Pittsburgh to select for a site ten acres of the public grounds or commons in Allegheny. This was done, but three and a half acres were afterward restored to their original use as commons.

In May, 1818, a commission for the erection of the prison was appointed. In July, 1826, the first prisoner was received, and in November, 1827, the entire work was completed, at a cost of about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Improvements were subsequently made, the cost of which would, at present prices of labor and material, reach two and one-half million dollars.

An act passed April 23, 1829, directed imprisonment by solitary confinement, at labor, in the cells or workyards of the prison. This change necessitated an alteration of the prison, and an act was passed in 1833 authorizing the taking down of all the first cells and the erection of others adapted to the new regulation. These were completed in 1836, and the system of solitary labor was rigidly adhered to during more than thirty years. The growing conviction that the system of solitary labor did not tend to the reformation of prisoners led to the passage in 1869 of two laws which had a most important bearing on prison discipline and reform. One authorized the congregating of convicts for purposes of labor, learning and religious services; the other was known as the "commutation law," or the reduction of the term of imprisonment by good behavior. The changes contemplated by these laws were adopted with watchful caution, but the results have been highly satisfactory. The system of congregated labor adopted was what is known as the "contract system."

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

The House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1850, and was first opened in the latter part of 1854, at a point on the Ohio river near the mouth of Wood's run, some two and a half miles centrally distant

from Allegheny. After continuing in operation there some more than twenty years, that location was abandoned, and buildings, which had been erected at Morganza, in Washington county, were occupied, and the name of the institution was changed to the "Pennsylvania Reform School."

By an act of the legislature approved June 12, 1876, it was directed that the old House of Refuge should be acquired to be used as a temporary prison, "with a view to the removal of the old buildings and the erection of new and suitable buildings on the new site." The work was entered on, and from appropriations for the purpose, "and a judicious use of material from the old buildings," such progress has been made that the prison is approaching completion.

The enactment of the law prohibiting "contract convict labor," and directing that the labor of convicts be employed for the state when the contracts had expired, necessitated considerable changes in the prison management. The biennial report made January 1, 1877, states:

"In the selection of an industry for the employment of at least a part of our idle population, after a careful study of the matter it was decided that the manufacture of cocoa mats and matting would be *less competitive* than any other. The requisite machinery, tools and raw material were purchased, and now, after trial of a year, the wisdom of our choice is apparent to all who have examined its details."

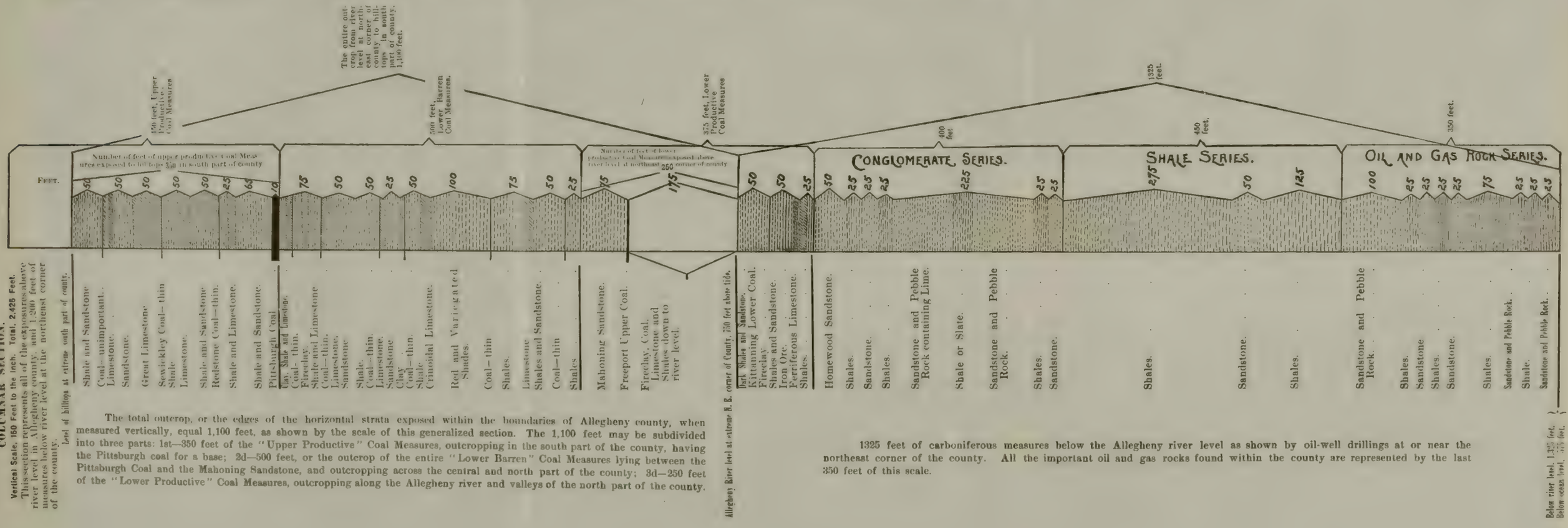
The same report states: "We now make formal report that the old prison site on the public common ceased to be used for penitentiary purposes in July, 1885, and under the provisions of the act of June 22, 1883, the title thereto then vested in the city of Allegheny, for use as a portion of the public parks of said city."

The total number of prisoners received from 1826 to January 1, 1887, is 8,303; the number remaining December 31, 1886, 706.

The board of inspectors and officers January 1, 1887, were: George A. Kelly, president; James McCutcheon, treasurer; T. D. Casey, secretary; A. L. Robinson and James R. Reed. Edward S. Wright is the warden; Hugh S. McKean, deputy warden; D. N. Rankin, M. D., physician, and A. F. Sawhill, clerk.

NOTE TO COLUMNAR SECTION.

At the northeast corner of Allegheny county the river level is, approximately, 750 feet above ocean level, and at this point, were the hills high enough to reach the Pittsburgh coal, it would be found 1,500 feet above ocean level, the distance being 750 feet from the measures at the river level, up the scale, to the place of that scale. At the extreme south end of the county, approximately, the Pittsburgh coal is 800 feet above ocean level, or 700 feet lower at the south end of the county than the scale would show it at the northeast corner of the county, were the coal in existence at that point; therefore, the distance from point to point being 35 miles in a direction between south and southwest, or along a line from Freeport on the Allegheny river to Monongahela City on the Monongahela river, and the difference in the elevation of the coal at the two extremes of the county being 700 feet, we find the dip of the strata, in the direction named, to be 20 feet to the mile—700÷35=20.



The total outcrop, or the edges of the horizontal strata exposed within the boundaries of Allegheny county, when measured vertically, equal 1,100 feet, as shown by the scale of this generalized section. The 1,100 feet may be subdivided into three parts: 1st—350 feet of the "Upper Productive" Coal Measures, outcropping in the south part of the county, having the Pittsburgh coal for a base; 2d—500 feet, or the outcrop of the entire "Lower Barren" Coal Measures lying between the Pittsburgh Coal and the Mahoning Sandstone, and outcropping across the central and north part of the county; 3d—250 feet of the "Lower Productive" Coal Measures, outcropping along the Allegheny river and valleys of the north part of the county.

1325 feet of carboniferous measures below the Allegheny river level as shown by oil-well drillings at or near the northeast corner of the county. All the important oil and gas rocks found within the county are represented by the last 350 feet of this scale.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTORY—COLUMNAR SECTION—THE EARTH'S CRUST—THE PITTSBURGH BITUMINOUS COAL—PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS—SANDSTONES, ETC.—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY.

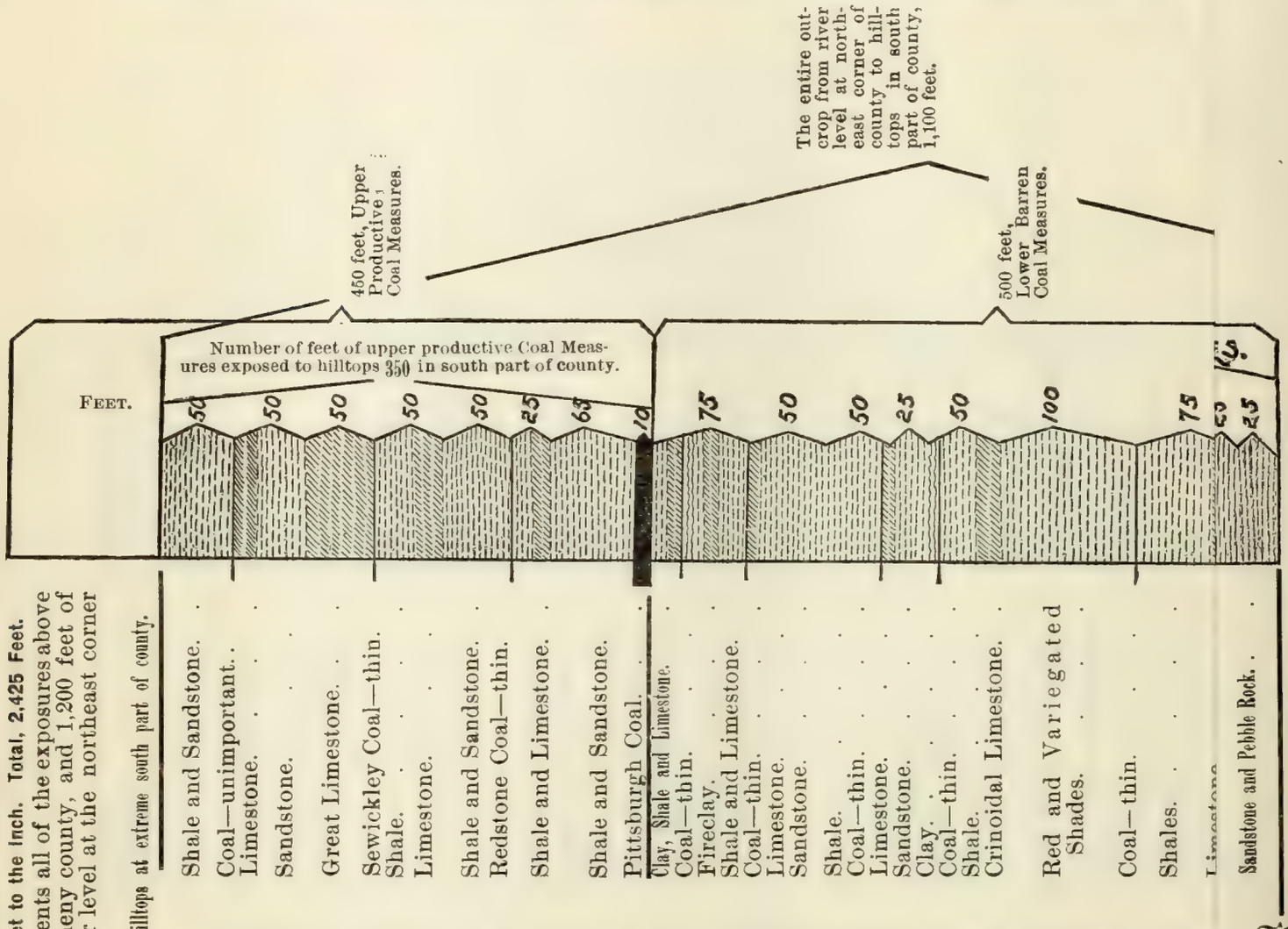
IN writing an abridged geological sketch of Allegheny county we shall necessarily be confined to a brief outline of such general principles of geology as may be of interest or profit to the general reader, and avoid the use of such technical terms and details as may be omitted without sacrificing the subject too greatly. For a work at once elaborate and instructive we shall refer the reader to the reports of the geological survey of Pennsylvania, published by a board of commissioners for such purpose, and under authority from the state government.

Geology treats of the earth's formation and structure, its rocks, strata, minerals, organic remains, the changes it has undergone from inundation, also from volcanic and other influences. Geology is a history of the earth built upon circumstantial evidence, such as is read from the rocks, minerals and organic remains, together with stratagraphical construction, and the later disarrangement of that by volcanic action, and the slow process of erosion, which has been going on for countless ages. For how long has it taken the waters of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers to wear their ways between the hills of Western Pennsylvania? And how immeasurably longer must have been the process of rock- or structure-making, since each succeeding stratum represents a vast period of time, and a deposit of sediments when the surface of the country was overspread by the ocean, or a marginal bay or estuary, and until the great Appalachian uplift raised this end of the continent out of water, leaving the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers flowing through the carboniferous basin of coal, limestone, sedimentary and sandstone deposits laid down or formed during the period of inundation.

We herewith give a generalized sectional view of the strata as shown in the hillsides throughout the county, from river level to the hilltops and below river level, by oilwell boring, showing the rock structure to a depth of twelve hundred feet at the northeast corner of the county.

In Allegheny county it is a stratification of rock, shale, limestone, clay and coal as shown in the sectional diagram. The Pittsburgh bituminous coalbed, underlying, as it does, fifty square miles of the county across the south part, being accessible in the hillsides and above water level, economically considered, is the most important member in the county's geological structure, if not in

At the northeast corner of Allegheny county the river level is, approximately, 750 feet above ocean level, and at this point, were the hills high enough to reach the Pittsburgh coal, it would be found 1,500 feet above ocean level, the distance being 750 feet from the measures at the river level, up the scale, to the place of that scale. At the extreme south end of the county, approximately, the Pittsburgh



COLUMNAR SECTION.

Vertical Scale, 150 Feet to the Inch. Total, 2,425 Feet.

This section represents all of the exposures above river level in Allegheny county, and 1,200 feet of measures below river level at the northeast corner of the county.

The total outcrop, or the edges of the horizontal strata exposed within the boun measured vertically, equal 1,100 feet, as shown by the scale of this generalized section. into three parts: 1st—350 feet of the "Upper Productive" Coal Measures, outcropping in t the Pittsburgh coal for a base; 2d—500 feet, or the outcrop of the entire "Lower Barren Pittsburgh Coal and the Mahoning Sandstone, and outcropping across the central and nort of the "Lower Productive" Coal Measures, outcropping along the Allegheny river and vall

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the state, being the chief source and foundation of the county's wealth and prosperity. It has made the city of Pittsburgh the greatest manufacturing center on the continent, and the city in turn has afforded a market for the agricultural products of the county's bountiful soil, until the county has become one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the wealthiest, sections on the globe. The Pittsburgh coalbed has an average thickness of about eight feet, and each square mile contains 8,000,000 tons of coal. The south part of the county is underlaid with about forty square miles of coal or about 320,000,000 tons, but this is only a small part of the Pittsburgh coalbed, as there are about twenty-five hundred square miles of the bed lying south of Pittsburgh, and within the state. Owing to railroad facilities for transportation, and a natural waterway made navigable through the coal-basin by a system of dams to Pittsburgh, that city must continue to be the commercial center for bituminous-coal operations within the state as well as the great manufacturing center.

The Pittsburgh coalbed for the past forty years has supplied the cities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, and many other cities and towns throughout the country, by means of railway transportation, bringing to Allegheny county an immense amount of wealth, independent of Pittsburgh's great manufacturing interests. Twenty-five hundred square miles of the Pittsburgh coalbed within the southwestern part of the state means 10,000,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, after allowing liberally for intervals between outcroppings; of the above, no doubt 7,000,000,000 will be available for commercial purposes after allowing for waste in mining. The average outspread for the past ten years has not exceeded 10,000,000 tons per annum, at which rate the Pittsburgh coalbed within the state limits will not be exhausted for seven thousand years. A matter about which the reader need not be personally concerned.

The Pittsburgh coal, while being of the very best quality for heating and cooking purposes, from its geographical location surpasses all other coals on account of being easy of access and for its availability in mining.

The next most important of the underground products of Allegheny county may be considered under the head of petroleum and natural gas; but while natural gas has lent a great impetus to the city of Pittsburgh and her manufacturing interests, the story may soon be told, for within a few short years that delightful fuel will only be available in quantities for household purposes. The manufacturers will have to return to the use of bituminous coal or gas manufactured from it, or petroleum, and the latter can not be depended upon as a fuel, for many years, as the supply is decreasing. The present production is already less than the consumption, causing a depletion of the stock of oil above ground, and we may say that the prospect of an increased production, except, perhaps, temporarily, is very doubtful. Yet Allegheny county is already producing petroleum in paying quantities, and is giving

promise of cutting a respectable figure among the oil-producing counties of the state.

The sandstones and flagstones of Allegheny county add to her material wealth, and are excellent for basework and ordinary building purposes; but as elaboration is not intended, and as the writer makes no pretensions to great geological knowledge, we shall not attempt a scientific or technical discussion of the several strata in detail. The limestones and fireclays of the county may be passed over as a being of no very great economical importance, excepting the use of the limestone for still further enriching an already fertile soil.

The topography of Allegheny county makes beautiful, picturesque scenery. The Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, together with their tributaries, having cut their way down through several hundred feet of shales and sandstones, leaving beautiful bluffs and escarpments on either side overlooking the rivers and creeks with their terraced banks, form scenery not often surpassed, and the smaller streams, fed by springs, running down the hillsides and finding their way to the creeks, afford most excellent natural drainage for the county.

With a climate salubrious, soil rich, and an abundance of mineral wealth, the county is capable of sustaining an immense population, and with its vast manufacturing interests is almost a world in itself.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

OLD AND NEW COUNTY BUILDINGS—THE CELEBRATION—OBJECT OF THE PARADES—DEDICATION OF NEW BUILDINGS—CIVIC AND MILITARY PROCESSION.

THE history of Allegheny county would be incomplete were there not given some account of the celebration, in Pittsburgh, of the centennial of the formation of Allegheny county, September 24, 1788.

The second courthouse, opened in 1841, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, May 7, 1882. The county commissioners, after consultation with many citizens, and after an examination of many of the best courthouses in the country, decided to rebuild upon the site of the burned courthouse, and invited plans and proposals from architects. Fortunately their preference fell upon a plan submitted by H. H. Richardson, of Massachusetts (since dead). The estimate upon this plan was that the new courthouse and jail could be built for $2,500,000. Contract for the erection of the buildings was made with Northrop Bros., of Massachusetts, and they were finished in time for occupancy in August, 1888, and the cost was, for a wonder, inside of the estimate.

As the best history of this effort was made at the centennial by R. E. Mercer, one of the commissioners, it is hereto appended:

It was on Sunday, the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1882, that the old courthouse, a building of great architectural beauty, and for years the pride of our people, was destroyed by fire, and we, as county commissioners, were confronted with the duty of building a new courthouse and jail, a legal responsibility of the office we held.

The task thus presented was one of great and serious responsibility and fraught with manifold difficulties, and was one for which we previously had no special fitness or adaptness. Illy equipped as we were, we called upon the leading public-spirited citizens of the county and the public press, and with their advice and assistance entered upon the prosecution of the work.

We were exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of that eminent architect, Henry Hobson Richardson, and to his genius, skill and great learning we are largely indebted for the rapid and satisfactory manner in which the masterpiece of his life's work was completed, and it is with feelings of deepest sorrow that we remember he was called from the scene of his earthly labors before the completion of these buildings.

To his credit, however, be it said, that for rare architectural beauty, completeness of arrangements and substantial workmanship the buildings are unequaled anywhere throughout the country.

The sum estimated as necessary to be expended for their construction and equipment was $2,500,000; their actual cost, not including $162,200 paid for the ground on which the jail stands, is $2,450,284.66.

The important question at the beginning of the work was, "How shall this great sum of money be obtained?" A variety of opinions prevailed among the citizens and taxpayers; some advocated the issue of bonds for the entire amount, while others recommended that it be raised by direct taxation during the progress of the work, and thereby avoid increasing the indebtedness of the county, which, on the 1st day of January, 1882, was $3,922,477.01.

The suggestion to avoid increasing the indebtedness of the county was in part adopted, and although it was necessary, during the prosecution of the work, to issue $800,000 in bonds, yet to-day the indebtedness is but $4,081,617, while the available assets of the county acquired during this time amount to $160,000 invested in the university building and other properties used temporarily for county purposes. We are thus enabled to present to you these buildings with every dollar of their cost paid or provided for, without increase in the tax-levy, and the indebtedness of the county, taking into consideration the assets referred to, $860.01 less than it was January 1, 1882.

That new buildings, costing $2,500,000, should have been built and paid for without incurring any increase in indebtedness is, indeed, a remarkable fact, and that none of this large sum was found sticking to the hands of either the commissioners, the architect or the contractors, is creditable in the highest degree. The new buildings are models of taste and beauty, as well as of adaptedness to their uses, and add much to the appearance of the city.

The jail was first built, and was finished in 1886, and the fact that the courthouse was finished in 1888, the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the county, led to the suggestion that the building should be dedicated on the day of the county's formation, September 24, 1788. Acting upon this hint, the citizens of the two cities, through a centennial committee of one hundred, of which Mr. Morrison Foster, of Allegheny, was chairman, made



Edwin M. Stowe

arrangements for a grand centennial celebration of three days, September 24th, 25th and 26th, the courthouse to be dedicated on the 24th, to be followed by a civic display and grand procession on the 25th, and a military display on the 26th, the nights of the three days to be occupied in displays of fireworks. No celebration would be complete, in this country, without this Chinese *addendum*.

The object of the several parades was to show, by contrast, the great advance made by the county within the hundred years. It was impossible, of course, to show the actual condition of things here in 1788; but by means of mules and horses laden with packs of merchandise, the only method of transportation a hundred years ago; by parading a Conestoga wagon of the period of 1820, and the canal-boats of 1830, a clear contrast was drawn with the locomotives and cars of to-day; and by pictorial delineations of river transportation in 1788 by canoe, flat and barge, by steamers in 1812 and at subsequent periods, the contrast with 1888 was clear and unmistakable.

On the 24th, before the courthouse was formally turned over to the people, there was a significant parade of the police of the two cities, and of their respective fire departments, including such of the old fire-engines as could be obtained. There was no police force in 1788, to contrast with the splendid display of such force made in 1888; but that very fact was sufficient, in itself, to mark the advance made in a century. The present police of the two cities is not a very large force, numerically speaking, but this parade showed it to be composed of men physically adapted to their task, and the peace and good order that prevailed during the three days' celebration demonstrated how well trained they are to their difficult work. The contrast between the old fire-engines, worked by hand, and the present steam fire-engines was also noteworthy. The history of these old hand-worked fire-engines extends back only to 1808, and from that period forward to 1869; but from 1788 to 1808 the fire department consisted exclusively of the bucket brigade. The old borough of Pittsburgh compelled every householder to keep a certain number of leathern buckets always on hand. When a fire occurred each householder repaired with his leathern buckets (which had his name painted on them) to the fire, where a double line was formed from the fire to the nearest pump, well or stream, and the buckets, as filled, were passed up one side of the line, and returned empty down the other side. This was a miserable provision for putting out a fire, but it was the best that could be made then. Fortunately, each house was detached from all others, and, clumsy as this method was, it generally served to confine a fire to the premises on which it began. After 1808, when a small hand fire-engine was in use, the bucket brigade was still used to furnish water to the engine. It was not until a long time afterward that the city furnished a water supply, and so ended the services of the bucket brigade. Since the introduction of the steam fire-engine fires have been easily extinguished, and, though frequent, are not often disastrous. The

transition from 1788, when the fires had to be extinguished by pouring water on a bucketful at a time, to 1888, when water is copiously supplied in a dozen potent jets from as many engines, or is frequently put out without water, by the use of a Babcock extinguisher, was a great one, and was made fully manifest by the parade of the magnificent steam apparatus of the present day.

At the morning exercises, on the 24th, Judge Stowe presided, and addresses were made by Judge White, D. D. Bruce, Henry Warner and ex-President Hayes, who was an invited guest. The courthouse was formally turned over to the people by the county commissioners, and accepted, on behalf of the people, by William M. Darlington, Esq., the oldest attorney at the bar. At the afternoon meeting Hon. James L. Graham presided. The school children of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, some three thousand of them being present, sang several patriotic songs admirably, and this would of itself have made the occasion a notable one. There may have been a school in Pittsburgh in 1788, but if any existed at all it was a private and very small one, while the public schools of 1888 are the pride and the glory, as well as the security, of the people. An oration by A. M. Brown, Esq., followed, and several speeches, among them one by Judge Patton, who held the first court in the courthouse lately destroyed by fire; and this, with some fine choral singing, finished the proceedings of the first day, and completed the dedication of the new building.

The civic procession of the 25th was the grandest display of the kind ever witnessed in Pittsburgh up to that time. The procession began to move at 10:20 A. M., and occupied three hours and a quarter in passing a point a short distance from the starting-place, and was so vast in its proportions that it was impossible to get into it more than three-fifths of those waiting to take part in it. As a mere civic spectacle it was a grand success; but as affording a demonstration of the growth of the city and county within the past hundred years it was still more successful. The almost interminable lines of workingmen from innumerable factories of every kind, and the displays of domestic materials and handiwork, were bewildering in their number and extent. It was an overwhelming proof of the progress wrought in a century. No words can express the height and the depth, the length and the breadth of the teaching it conveyed by an object-lesson of such surpassing magnitude. The military procession of the 26th was not so gigantic in its proportions; but it, too, was an object-lesson sufficient to leave a lasting impression. When Mad Anthony Wayne was here, shortly after the formation of the county, drilling his troops for an advance into the Indian country, it was thought a great thing that Pittsburgh was able to form a small military company of thirty or forty men; and among all the contrasts brought out during the three days of this centennial, none was more noteworthy than that between the puny military company of Wayne's day and the grand military display of 1888. All the troops present were volunteers. The regular army has no force in Pittsburgh. The war of 1861–65 has left behind it a military spirit that still keeps up its ardor, and Western

Pennsylvania could, if needs were, turn out a respectable army, on short notice, to repel the advance of any possible enemy, from any quarter.

The mere details of these processions would not be edifying in a history of this kind, and are therefore omitted. It is enough to say that the lesson of the centennial was beautifully and fully taught; and we are left to wonder, with all who witnessed this grand display, what the next hundred years will bring forth. What will be the measure of their advancement? It can not be greater, everyone is fain to think, than that of the past century; and the fondest aspirations will be satisfied if it shall prove to be as great.

CHAPTER XX.

PITTSBURGH.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SITE OF PITTSBURGH—MCKEE'S ROCKS AND "THE FORKS"—FORTS—INFLUX OF SETTLERS—COL. CAMPBELL'S TOWN—EARLY GROWTH OF PITTSBURGH—FORT PITT—TEMPERANCEVILLE—THE PONTIAC CONSPIRACY—SIEGE OF FORT PITT.

IT was at a very early period that the site of Pittsburgh attracted attention. To a practiced military eye its advantages as the site for a fort were at once plain. The Indians, however, never seemed to have any idea of its value for the purpose of fortification.* Shannopin's† town was not at the forks, but at Two-Mile run, on the Allegheny, while Shingiss‡ selected McKee's Rocks as the most advantageous military point.

In Judge Agnew's recent work, giving a history of the titles to land in Western Pennsylvania, he cites from the treaty of Fort Stanwix, made in 1784, a statement of the boundaries of the lands surrendered by that treaty, which speaks of "Shingo's old town, at the mouth of Beaver," as the starting-point north and south of the western boundary line of Pennsylvania. As "the mouth of Beaver" was never known as "Shingo's old town," and there is no trace of such a town at the mouth of Little Beaver, twelve miles below "the mouth of Beaver," the judge is not a little mystified by this phraseology. The mouth of Beaver was known among the Indians as Sawcung, a generic Delaware word signifying the mouth of streams, generally. Saucon creek, in

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*That the Indians never attached any importance to the "fork" as a military point is shown by the fact that they had no name for it until after it was occupied as a fort. The Indian name for this place was Menachink—literally "at the fortified place." Menach is an enclosure, a fortification; ink is the locative, as in Kittan-ing, meaning at. Hence Menachink is "at the fort," or at the fortified place. This shows that the name was framed after its occupation by the English and French. The name has very little to commend it to general use, being harsh in sound and not sufficiently indicative in its meaning.

†A Shawanese chief.

‡The chief of the Delawares, erroneously called "King" by many of the earlier writers.

Northampton county, Pa., is an instance of its use, and it is found in Maine, in Saco and Sagadahock, as well as in Saginaw, in Michigan. If the treaty had meant Big Beaver creek, therefore, it would have used the well-known Indian name applied to the mouth of that stream, Sawcung; and as the parties named in the treaty to run the lines must have known what was meant by the terms used to define the boundary, and as they started the line north and south from the mouth of Little Beaver, it follows that "Shingo's old town" was at the mouth of Little Beaver. There is nothing beyond this inference to show that this was the fact; but as Shingiss' town [Shingo being used for Shingiss in the treaty] was at McKee's Rocks in 1753, "the mouth of Beaver" is referred to in the treaty as "Shingo's old town" to distinguish it from his new town near the site of Pittsburgh. And the language is used in 1784 as definitely indicating a specific point, showing that at that time there could be no difficulty in identifying it. The fact that there is nothing at the mouth of Little Beaver to show that Shingiss ever occupied it amounts to nothing. There is as little now to show that he ever lived at McKee's Rocks.

In 1748 Thomas Lee, one of the king's council in Virginia, formed a plan for a settlement on lands west of the mountains. (It must be borne in mind here that Virginia, as well as Pennsylvania, laid claim to all the lands west of Laurel hill, which accounts for Washington's visit here in 1753 and Braddock's expedition in 1755.) A company was formed of persons in Maryland and Virginia, called "the Ohio Company," to whom half a million acres of land, principally south of the Ohio, were granted. George Washington, in his journal of the visit of 1753, says:

"About two miles from this [Pittsburgh], on the southeast side of the river, at the place where the Ohio Company intended to erect a fort, lives Shingiss, king of the Delawares. As I had taken a good deal of notice yesterday of the situation at the fork, my curiosity led me to examine this more particularly, and I think it greatly inferior, either for defense or advantages, especially the latter. For a fort at the fork would be equally well situated on the Ohio, and have the entire command of the Monongahela, which runs up our settlement, and is extremely well designed for water carriage, as it is of a deep, still nature. Besides, a fort at the fork might be built at much less expense than at the other place."

We infer from the fact that the Ohio Company was formed in 1748, and that a fort was designed by it at McKee's Rocks, that some representative of that company had been over the ground prior to that date. Céloron, a French officer, was certainly here in 1749, and must have noted the "fork," as Washington calls it, as a desirable and commanding military position. France at and prior to that time was incited, by her extensive possessions in North America, to strengthen herself by establishing a line of posts from her northern (Canada) to her southern (Louisiana) colony. In this great scheme the point at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers became a command-



J. J. VANDERGRIFT.

ing position. But the knowledge of this implies a personal knowledge of the spot on the part of its exploring agents. So it is fair to conclude that both the English and French had been on the ground and made note of its value, as a military point, some years before 1750. This is certain as to the French, the English explorers seeming, at first, to prefer a point a little lower down the river. But Washington had too good a military education to prefer McKee's Rocks to "the fork." The latter commanded his preference at first sight.

Céloron was sent out, not to select sites for forts, but to take possession of the country along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. He did this by burying leaden plates, on which were inscribed the objects of his mission, at different points. Three of these, it is said, have been found, one at the mouth of French creek, Pennsylvania, one at Marietta, Ohio, and one at Big Kanawha. Of the latter, a *fac simile* was published by Neville B. Craig in "The Olden Time."

This action of the French excited the governor of Virginia, who sent out George Washington, in 1753, to visit and remonstrate with the French commandant at Fort Le Bœuf. He arrived here November 24, 1753, and made his way to Fort Le Bœuf, where he discharged his mission and returned. When he reached this place in December the Allegheny was running with ice. He attempted to cross at Herr's island on a raft, which was wrecked by the ice, and he narrowly escaped with his life. But he got over in some fashion, and passed on to Frazier's, at the mouth of Turtle creek. Frazier was an Indian trader, and his settlement was one of the few then in Western Pennsylvania. From Frazier's he went home to Virginia, and made report of his mission.

The English were the first to act in taking possession of "the fork." Washington returned in December, 1753. In February, 1754, Capt. Trent was dispatched to build a fort there, and must have got rapidly to work, for he had a stockade built and occupied in April, 1754. On the 17th day of that month Capt. Contrecœur, on behalf of the French, demanded an instant surrender. Capt. Trent being absent, Ensign Ward was in command, but the Frenchman knew his advantage, and insisted upon and received an instant surrender. Contrecœur then built a new fort, which he called Fort Duquesne, after the governor of Canada. To dispossess Contrecœur was now the grand object of the English, and the management of the effort to recapture the fort was intrusted to Gen. Braddock. Of the disastrous failure of his expedition our readers all know. This occurred in 1755, and the French remained in possession until Gen. Forbes undertook another expedition in 1758. The French, by that time, had become satisfied of their inability to hold the fort, and instead of waiting for his arrival blew it up, and carried their forces away in canoes to a fort of the Shawanese in Ohio. By 1763 Canada had fallen into the hands of the English, and all the French schemes for a foothold in America were blasted.

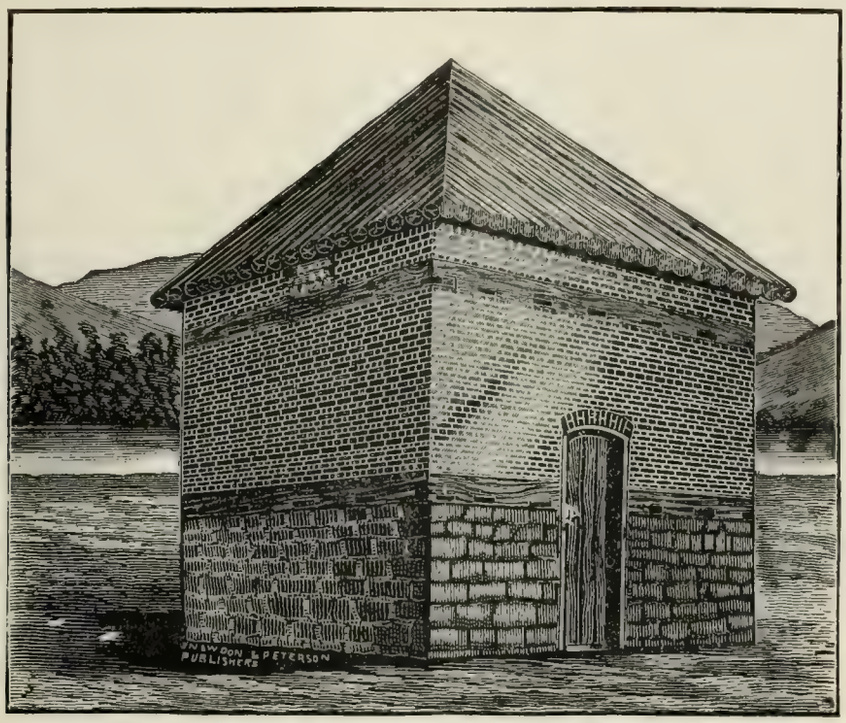
On the 17th of February, 1754, Capt. William Trent and Christopher Gist

built their half-faced camps on the forks of the Ohio, and selected the site of the fort which was destined to attract the attention of all Europe and America, an event which an enthusiastic writer has properly proclaimed as the real founding of Pittsburgh. No doubts of immediate success appear to have depressed the spirits of these hardy pioneers. Little more than two years before Gist had laid out a town and fort on Redstone creek, not far from Brownsville, and eleven families soon afterward took up their homes there. About the same time the bold surveyor had transferred his home from the Yadkin (North Carolina) to a site between Redstone creek and the Laurel hills, while in 1753 a considerable settlement had been planted a little further off, on the Youghiogheny. The Ohio Company had established a fort in the meantime at the mouth of the Redstone, and was now seeking to plant another stronghold still nearer the tribes to which they already were sending their traders. But with the succeeding spring came the French, followed by the contest for military supremacy between the rival powers and Pontiac's conspiracy to sustain the "frail fabric of French empire in the west."

The close of the French and English war, in 1763, found all these organized attempts at colonization prostrated, but the events of the war and succeeding campaigns had brought the attractions of the region to the notice of many, while the bounties offered the troops created an interest in the lands beyond the mountains which soon brought an eager throng of pioneers into this region. The provisions of existing treaties still made the Allegheny hills the boundary between the whites and the Indians, but, in spite of royal proclamations and strict military orders for their removal, the settlers came into the forbidden territory, and planted their homes on the very banks of the river. In 1761 a return of the garrison and camp-followers at Pittsburgh showed something more than three hundred persons present, but no sign of a regular settlement. Three years later, however, when Bouquet's campaign was scarcely ended, and almost before a stockade promising ample protection had been provided for, Col. John Campbell laid out that portion of the city which is now indicated by the line of Water and Second streets, between Ferry and Market. What his encouragement for this action was can not now be ascertained. Doubtless the site promised great advantages for a frontier town, which Campbell felt sure would rapidly grow into existence under the protection of the fort, and he hastened to reap the advantage of his early presence on the ground. Whatever the basis of his claim was, it does not appear to have been disturbed, and his plat became the origin of the town, which has since developed into a great manufacturing center. To resume, the importance of the site of Pittsburgh was recognized as early as 1748; induced in part the journey of Céleron in 1749; led to Washington's visit in 1753; to the erection of a stockade in 1754 by the English; to its capture by the French in the same year, and the erection of Fort Duquesne; to the expedition of Braddock in 1755; to the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1758 by Gen. Forbes; to the subsequent erection of Fort Pitt in

1759, and to the laying out of a squatters' town by Campbell in 1764. In all this time, from 1748 to 1758, there were but few settlers in Western Pennsylvania beyond the immediate vicinity of the fort; but after the expulsion of the French, in the latter year, white settlers began to creep in, and there was enough demand for supplies from settlers and from Indian traders to warrant this first beginning of a town of stores made by Campbell in 1764.

The municipal history of Pittsburgh begins with 1794, when the town was incorporated as a borough; but the history of the town of Pittsburgh begins with 1764, the year in which Col. Bouquet erected his redoubt, still standing at the Point. "In the same year, also," says Craig in his "History of Pittsburgh," "Col. John Campbell laid out that part of the city which lies between Water and Second streets [now Second avenue] and between Ferry and Market



BOUQUET'S REDOUBT, ERECTED 1764.

streets, being four squares." What fashion Craig followed in finding *four* squares where there are really but two I can not say, positively, but probably Chancery lane was counted by him as an intervening street between Ferry and Market, which would make four squares, or blocks.

This little town plot of Col. Campbell was near the fort, and therefore under its protection. The fort, it is true, was nearer the intersection of the two rivers, the Allegheny and Monongahela, and was between Liberty street and the Allegheny, with two of its five sides facing the Monongahela; but the original fort, Duquesne, being practically destroyed by the French when they evacuated it in 1758, the British force left by Gen. Forbes to occupy the position erected a temporary barracks and a redoubt on the corner of what is

now Redoubt alley and Water street, which served as a fortification until Fort Pitt was erected near the site of Fort Duquesne. It is not improbable that in 1764 this redoubt was occupied by the British forces as well as Fort Pitt, so that Col. Campbell, in laying out his little town, would be able to feel that its citizens were sufficiently near to military protection. If, however, the old redoubt was not occupied by the military, the new redoubt of Bouquet was only two squares distant; and the fact that the laying out of this embryo town was done in the same year the redoubt of Bouquet was built would naturally indicate the dependence of the town upon the new fortification for military succor when needed. The commandant of the fort, also, might very properly think the town would be injurious to the fort if allowed any nearer.

Whatever encouragement Col. Campbell had, or thought he had, his legal authority for plotting this town-site does not appear from any papers now accessible to the public. The Indian title to the land had not been extinguished in 1764, so that, although the Penns claimed all the territory five degrees west of the Delaware under the original grant of William Penn, their purchases from the Indians extended west only to the eastern side of the Allegheny mountains. In 1768 the Iroquois Indians sold to the Penns all the territory from the eastern side of the Alleghenies to the Allegheny river at Kittanning, and thence downward to its mouth, and thence to its western border; and in 1769 the Penns ordered a survey of the manor of Pittsburgh. It was completed March 27, 1769, and contained 5,766 acres. This was five years after Campbell's town was laid out, so that he did not need, in 1764, any authorization from the Penns to justify his act. His plan, nevertheless, seems to have satisfied the Penns; for when their survey of the town was made, in 1784, they adopted Campbell's plan, as far as it went, and the rest of their plan was made to conform to it.* Whether the settlers on Campbell's plan had to buy their titles from the Penns, or whether Campbell's titles were recognized, or whether, in fact, Campbell made any titles, I can not tell. Probably he did not undertake to give title to what he never owned; and those who built upon the lots laid out by him, being merely squatters, were recognized by the Penns as having the first right to a title from them. Campbell was a Virginian, and may have got authority from Dunmore. He ran off with Connolly, and this gives color to the supposition. The little town, we are told, was occupied mainly by Indian traders after it was laid out, and may hence be regarded as a mere military convenience, to carry on intercourse with the Indians outside of the forts, and not as a speculation in town lots. In an account given of the visit of Rev. Charles Beatty and Rev. Mr. Duffield to Pittsburgh in 1766 we are told that "Mr. Duffield preached to the people *who lived in some kind of a town, without the fort*, to whom Mr. Beatty also preached in the after-

* This fact may explain a peculiarity of that plan which will be more fully noted when we come to consider it farther.





noon." Mr. Craig adds: "We infer from the expression 'some kind of a town' that Pittsburgh must have been a poor affair, indeed." Which it undoubtedly was. In 1788, twenty-four years afterward, Dr. Hildreth, then on his way to Marietta, Ohio, writing of Pittsburgh, which he passed on his way to the west, says: "The houses were chiefly built of logs, but *now and then* one had assumed the appearance of neatness and comfort." If this was so in 1788, what must have been the appearance of the town in 1764? In December, 1784, Arthur Lee, of Virginia, visited here, and writes very contemptuously of the place. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in *paltry log houses*, and are as dirty as in the north of Ireland, or even Scotland. There is a great deal of small trade carried on, the goods being brought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per cwt. from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops money, wheat, flour and skins. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church, nor chapel, so that they are likely to be damned without benefit of clergy. The rivers encroach fast on the town, and to such a degree that, as a gentleman told me, the Allegheny had, within thirty years of *his* memory, carried away one hundred yards. The place, I believe, will never be very considerable."

This is not calculated to give us a very high opinion of Mr. Lee as a prophet, but as a delineator of what he saw he may be trusted. The town, doubtless, as he saw it, and when he saw it, was mean in appearance, dirty, and with dirty inhabitants. To a Virginian it doubtless held out the very minimum of promise; yet it would take all the towns in Virginia, that then looked so clean and promising, to make an approach to it to-day in wealth, in appearance, in population and in resources. Even then, he admits, there was "a great deal of small trade carried on;" and another writer, of an earlier period, speaks very encouragingly of the brisk trade of which this small and mean-looking town was then the center. Especially when the Indians filled its few streets, and were keen for barter, did the place look bright and cheery.

From the time of the extinguishment of the Indian title, in 1768, and the survey of 1769, a steady stream of emigration set across the mountains, much of it passing through the settlement at the forks to find a location south of the Ohio in the purchased lands of Kentucky.

The new venture at Pittsburgh felt the invigorating impulse of this tide of life, and early began to take the form of a town. The same influence made itself felt elsewhere, and all along the western margin of the mountains new houses sprang up, though for years greatly isolated and exposed to the raids of the savages.

In 1770 the town of Pittsburgh consisted of four indistinct "squares" with a score of log houses situated along the bank of the Monongahela. With a single exception they were occupied by traders, whose business made the security of a frontier fort more desirable than any other eligible situation. The demands

of the garrison and the roads which had been laid out to the fort would have brought a large number of persons here and given activity to the post if the reservation of bounty lands had not been made in this vicinity. The latter fact, doubtless, added to the number of visitors, and made "a place of public entertainment" a necessity. The single evidence of general business in the town, therefore, was the tavern of Samuel Semple. Its site is said to be on the corner of Water and Ferry streets. It was a double log house, erected in 1764 by Col. George Morgan, and was the first house in the place to have a shingle roof. It was a pretentious structure for the time, contained three rooms below, and ample sleeping-quarters in the upper story for the accommodation of the traveling public.

Although by all these indications destined to fulfill the anticipations of its founder, the incipient city early became a bone of contention, and suffered much in this disturbed period. Its development was greatly retarded, and save for its great natural advantages it would doubtless have lost its chance of future greatness.*

The first Fort Pitt (for there were two) was a temporary affair, at the foot of West street and extending to Redoubt alley, which was erected by Col. Mercer and occupied by him January 1, 1759. Fort Duquesne was captured November 25, 1758, so that Col. Mercer, who was left behind with 200 men by Gen. Forbes to occupy the fort, must have been very active to get into new barracks within little more than a month afterward. A letter from Col. Mercer, January 8, 1759, says: "This garrison now consists of 280 men, and is capable of some defense, though huddled up in a very hasty manner, the weather being extremely severe." A letter from Gen. Amherst, March 15, 1759. announces the death of Gen. Forbes, and the appointment of Gen. John Stanwix as his successor. Gen. Forbes had been very sick for some time before his march to Pittsburgh. He had been carried on a litter from Philadelphia all the way here and back again. He left here with his army after the capture of the fort, in December, 1758, and arrived in Philadelphia January 17, 1759. He died in that city March 11, 1759. His quartermaster speaks of him as "the man with the iron head," and he must have been a man of iron firmness and indomitable will to have endured transportation in a litter from Philadelphia here and back, during the cold of a severe winter, and against many discouragements of every kind. There were but few men in the British army, at that time, who either could or would have done it; and Pittsburgh owes her start into life to his high courage, iron will and unquestioned military ability.

Gen. Stanwix, who succeeded Gen. Forbes, is supposed to have arrived here about September 1, 1759. A letter, given in Craig's "History of Pitts-

* The reference in this paragraph is to the Dunmore war, in which that tory governor of Virginia laid claim to all Western Pennsylvania (all west of Laurel hill) as a part of Virginia. This episode is dwelt upon so fully by Father Lambing, in his sketch of the history of Allegheny county, that the reader is referred thereto for further details. It is unnecessary to repeat them here.

burgh," dated September 24, 1759, says: "It is now near a month since the army has been employed in erecting a most formidable fortification, such a one as will, to latest posterity, secure the British empire on the Ohio." This was Fort Pitt, erected by Gen. Stanwix, and the presumption from the words, "it is near a month since," is that the general arrived about the last of August and began the work of building the fort. He pressed the work with great energy, and soon had the fort in condition for occupancy. It was called Fort Pitt, after the elder Pitt, and was, as near as may be, upon the site of the old fort, Duquesne. Washington, in his journal of 1770, says it was five-sided, each side being of equal extent, the two sides next the land being of brick and the other three of stockade; but Craig says the five sides were *not* equal, so that Washington was in error. As Mr. Craig knew the fort well, having been born near to it, I subjoin his description of it as certain to be correct, and therefore worthy of preservation:

"The earth around the proposed work was dug and thrown up so as to inclose the selected position with a rampart of earth. On the two sides facing the country this rampart was supported by what military men call a *revetment*, a brickwork nearly perpendicular, supporting the rampart on the outside, and thus presenting an obstacle to the enemy not easily overcome. On the other three sides the earth in the rampart had no support, and of course it presented a more inclined surface to the enemy, one which could readily be ascended. To remedy, in some degree, this defect in the work, a line of pickets was fixed on the outside of the foot of the slope of the rampart. Around the whole work was a wide ditch, which would, of course, be filled with water when the river was at a moderate stage. In summer, however, when the river was low, the ditch was dry and perfectly smooth, so that the officers and men had a ball-alley in the ditch and against the revetments.

"This ditch extended from the salient angle of the north bastion, that is, the point of the fort which approached nearest to Marbury* street, back of the south end of Hoke's row, down to Allegheny, where Marbury street strikes it. This part of the ditch was, during our boyhood, and even since, called Butler's Gut, from the circumstance of Gen. Richard Butler and Col. William Butler residing nearest to it, their houses being the same which now [1850] stand at the corner on the south side of Penn and east side of Marbury. Another part of the ditch extended to the Monongahela, a little west of West street, and a third debouch into the river was made just about the end of Penn street.

"The redoubt, which still remains near the Point, the last relic of British labor at this place, was not erected until 1764. The other redoubt, which stood at the mouth of Redoubt alley, was erected by Col. William Grant, and our

* Now Second street, all the streets running at right angles to the Allegheny river being now numbered from one upward. The old numbered streets are now called "avenues," First avenue, Second avenue, etc., instead of First street, Second street, etc.

recollection is that the year mentioned on the stone tablet was 1765, but we are not positive on that point."*

This redoubt must have accompanied the first Fort Pitt, erected in 1758. The date on the stone tablet must therefore have been 1759 or 1760.

The cost of erecting Fort Pitt is stated by Judge Brackenridge, in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of July 29, 1786, at £60,000 sterling. This seems an enormous sum for such a comparatively small work. Arthur Lee, in 1784, states the cost at £600, which is probably a misprint for either £6,000 or £60,000, and Mr. Craig expresses his conviction that the latter sum is correct.

The redoubt built by Col. Bouquet in 1764 is still standing in its original place. Propositions have been made in the Chamber of Commerce to buy it and remove it to some other place for the purpose of preservation; but it still remains where it was built, with surroundings of the most squalid kind, and has itself been turned from its original purpose into a dirty tenement-house. The stone tablet originally inserted in its outer wall has been removed to the City Hall for safe-keeping, so that, if the building should be destroyed, the tablet will remain as a memento. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that the original site of Fort Pitt, from Water street on the Monongahela to Marbury street, and from Penn street to the Allegheny river, fell finally to the lot of Col. Croghan, and descended from him to his second daughter, who married Col. Schenley, of London, in 1841 or 1842, and it remains at this writing a part of the Schenley estate. All the occupants of it are mere tenants, paying ground-rent for the land, on long or short leases, as they can best secure them; so that the fort and its grounds, captured in 1758 by Forbes for the British government, still remain in British hands, and are likely to remain there so long as there are British heirs to claim and hold onto them, unless the legislature should pass an act, as has been done in Illinois, to cut off foreign ownership of American lands.

When the town of Fort Pitt began to be called "Pittsburgh" we can not ascertain with exactitude, but it must have been immediately after the fort was built, or soon afterward. The first fort was built in 1759, and the second in the latter part of the same year; and in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of April, 1760, only six months after Gen. Stanwix had completed Fort Pitt, we find a letter published, dated "Fort at Pittsburgh, March 21, 1760." The place was probably known as Pittsburgh, instead of Fort Pitt, from the start. Campbell's town plot dates from 1764, four years after this, so that we may date the name from 1759–60. To ordinary ears it would seem that Fort Pitt sounded as well and could be pronounced as easily as Pittsburgh; yet the preference was given to the latter, as we find all, or nearly all, letters from that date onward dated at Pittsburgh.

The native fancy seems to have run to "town" as a termination rather than to "burgh," as is seen in the early name of Bedford, Raystown, and

*Craig's "History of Pittsburgh," pages 85, 86.

in the county seat of Westmoreland, Hannastown; also in Norristown and Uniontown. The only exception, at or near that time, is Harrisburg. The suggestion of "burgh" must have come from some one of Anglo-Saxon antecedents, probably one of the English officers. The early Anglo-Saxons, in England, when they formed a settlement inclosed the place for their residence with a ditch, within which was erected the manor-house of the lord or baron, and around it the outhouses and cottages for his serfs or tenants. This was called his bur'h, and from this root we get our word "borough," sometimes shortened into "burgh," likewise the word "burrow." The resemblance of Fort Pitt and its inclosure and ditch to an old Anglo-Saxon bur'h would naturally suggest Pittsburgh as more appropriate than Fort Pitt. At any rate, the name had its origin simultaneously with the erection of the fort, and, like other names that struck the popular fancy, it has stuck permanently. From a letter in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, dated March 21, 1760, we extract the following:

"The Indians are carrying on a vast trade with the merchants of Pittsburgh, and instead of desolating the frontiers of these colonies are entirely employed in increasing the trade and wealth thereof. The happy effects of our own military operations are also felt by about four thousand of our poor inhabitants, who are now in quiet possession of the lands they were driven from on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia."

What is now the state of Ohio was then a part of Virginia, so that the use of the latter name here includes Ohio as well as West Virginia. We get from this letter an estimate of the number of settlers dispossessed by the Indians prior to 1760. Four thousand seems a large aggregate, but the territory covered is also large, and of this total Western Pennsylvania furnished a very small proportion. The proprietaries, not having extinguished the Indian title to the lands until 1768, did all they could to discourage and prevent settlements from being made. Virginia also laid claim to Western Pennsylvania, and cared nothing for the Indian title. The bulk of the white settlements in Western Pennsylvania in 1760 was to be found west and south of the Monongahela and Ohio, made upon Virginia titles. Judge Agnew, in his recent work, mentions the farm of West Elliott, on Saw-Mill run, now in the Thirty-sixth ward of this city, as taken up on a Virginia title. This farm contained about one hundred and fifty acres, and had upon it, within the recollection of the writer, an old stone gristmill and a sawmill, a short distance up the run from the Ohio, and a saltworks, still standing, at the mouth of the run. The claim of West Elliott's heirs was purchased, eventually, by I. B. Warden, who laid the farm off into town lots, and called it Temperanceville, from a clause inserted in the deeds that a sale of liquor upon the premises should work a forfeiture of the title. The courts, however, declared this clause a nullity, and but little effort was ever made to enforce it. Temperanceville was afterward admitted into the city as the Thirty-sixth ward.

Gen. Stanwix was relieved from command at the fort March 21, 1760, and was succeeded by Maj. Tulikens. He (Stanwix) returned to England in the same year, and was shipwrecked in January, 1767. The ship on which he was sailing was the Eagle, and he had his wife, daughter, a relative and four servants along with him. All of them perished. As the notice is found in *Hazard's Register*, a Philadelphia publication, it would be presumable that he was returning to military duty in America; but from Fearne's "Posthumous Works," an English lawbook, we learn that the vessel was bound from Ireland to England. Litigation took place between the heirs of his wife and his daughter, the question turning upon which was the last survivor. The question was so difficult that the court declined to decide, and recommended a compromise, which was adopted.

Of Maj. Tulikens, his successor, nothing can be told. The name is almost unknown to the public annals, and is suggestive of a character in a theatrical farce rather than that of an active military man; but Craig says he "seems to have been highly esteemed and respected." No one is likely to put in a claim to have a street named after him.

He was in turn succeeded by Gen. Monckton, who arrived here on June 29, 1760. On the 7th of July Col. Bouquet was dispatched with four companies to Presqu' Isle to unite there with Maj. Gladwin, for the purpose of taking possession of Detroit and Mackinaw. This is the Maj. Gladwin of whom Parkman makes distinguished mention as the defender of Detroit in the Pontiac war. In August, 1760, Gen. Monckton held a treaty at Fort Pitt with the Six Nations, the Shawanese and the Delaware Indians.* We find here, in the complaints of the Indians, a repetition of the old grumble about the encroachment of the whites upon the Indian lands, or lands to which the Indians had not

*The Iroquois confederacy consisted originally of but *five* nations, the Oneidas, Onondagas, Mohawks, Cayugas and Senecas. In 1712 the Tuscaroras, having been expelled from North Carolina, were admitted to this confederacy as the sixth nation. This accounts for the reference in Indian histories to the "Five" Nations and "Six" Nations, indiscriminately, long after the sixth nation was admitted. In the history of Western Pennsylvania, and of Pittsburgh particularly, the Iroquois, or Six Nations, are almost invariably coupled with the Shawanese and Delawares. The Shawanese had towns on the Allegheny, at Two-Mile run (the old Lawrenceville), and along the Ohio, Post mentioning, in the diary of his visit here in 1758, that he passed through three Shawanese towns between Fort Duquesne and Logstown; the Delaware chief, Shingiss, had a town at McKee's Rocks, and there were four or five Delaware towns, one at Sawcunk (Beaver), and four at Kush-kush-kee, this side of Newcastle; and the Iroquois, or Six Nations, were at Logstown, below Sewickleyville, under Tanacharison, who was always spoken of as "the half-king," or "half-chief." This phraseology was used, it is likely, to distinguish him from a full chief, his command here being a small, and therefore fractional, one. Now, why are these three tribes always mentioned together? There was no tribal relationship, the Iroquois being entirely distinct in language, habits and character from the Algonquins, of whom the Delawares and Shawanese were a part. The answer is found in the claim set up by the Iroquois that at some (prehistorical) time they had conquered the Delawares and made "women" of them, holding them in subjection, and forbidding them to act in any other capacity than as subjects. The Shawanese were Algonquins, and kindred to the Delawares, but did not come into Pennsylvania until 1659; and being weak in number, with no home that they could call their own, they naturally fell into the wake of the Delawares, and generally were classed with them. Tanacharison and his Iroquois were at Logstown, to watch both and keep them in order. The Iroquois occasionally made treaties alone with the whites, but they never suffered the Delawares and Shawanese to act separately in making a treaty without holding them to a strict accountability. That is the reason we find them acting together here, not as kindred tribes, having a common object, but as sovereign and subjects, respectively. After the Pontiac war of 1763 the tribes became scattered, and the Iroquois sovereignty over these Algonquin tribes came to an end.

surrendered their title. Gen. Monckton delivered to them, in reply, a copy of a speech from Sir Jeffrey Amherst, commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, in which it was stated that the king (of Great Britain) did not intend to deprive them of any of their lands, except as necessity obliged him to take posts and build forts in some parts of the country to prevent the enemy (the French) from taking possession of their lands. Within eight years, as has been seen, the Iroquois, acting for themselves and without consulting the Shawanese and Delawares, sold to the Penn proprietaries all the lands from the east of the Allegheny mountains to the Allegheny river westward.

After the definitive treaty of peace betweeen France and England, February 10, 1763, all the French forts in America were surrendered to the English. In the latter part of the spring of the same year the Pontiac war broke out. Pontiac, supposing that the British were not very strong in all these forts, planned his war so as to attack all the forts at the same time. The Shawanese and Delawares, although they had entered into a treaty of peace with Gen. Monckton in 1760, were most active in attacking Fort Pitt. They, with other Ohio Indians, were assigned to this fort because they were the nearest to it. Of the twelve forts held by the British, nine were captured by the Indians. Forts Pitt, Niagara and Detroit escaped. Fort Pitt was under the command of Capt. Ecuyer, and was vigorously assailed by the Indians, who surrounded it and cut off all communication with the rest of the world. The fort, however, was vigorously defended. All the outside inhabitants, traders and others, took refuge in it, and the enemy was successfully kept at bay. Fortunately relief was on the way for them. Col. Henry Bouquet, a Swiss by birth and a gallant soldier, who had served under Gen. Forbes in his capture of Fort Duquesne, was intrusted with the command of a force for the relief of Capt. Ecuyer. He assembled his troops at Carlisle; they left Bedford July 28, 1763, and on the 5th of August they were at Bushy run, about twenty-two miles east of Pittsburgh. Here, when about to encamp after a fatiguing march of seventeen miles, he was suddenly attacked by the Indians, detached from the besieging force at the fort, who thought by a sudden onset to scatter the relieving force. This attack and a second one were both repulsed, when night came on. Next day the fight was renewed, and Col. Bouquet, badly off for water and occupying a poor position, resorted to a device to entrap the Indians. A part of his force, being hard pressed by the enemy, feigned a retreat; the Indians, elated at the prospect of an easy victory, were tempted from their cover to join in the pursuit, when Bouquet, coming up with the rest of his force, attacked them in flank and rear so successfully that, finding themselves between two fires, they broke and fled, "every man for himself, and the de'il take the hindmost." This defeated force carried consternation to their besieging brethren at the fort, who at once raised the siege and departed. Col. Bouquet lost fifty killed and sixty wounded; about forty Indians, including several chiefs, were

killed. From the crippled condition of his force, the colonel was unable to pursue the Indians to their homes. But it was not needed. The Pontiac conspiracy was at an end, and the subsequent outbreak, in 1791–93, was so effectually quelled by Mad Anthony Wayne that Pittsburgh, at least, was not afterward in danger from Indian outbreaks. In 1764, the following year, Bouquet rebuilt his redoubt.

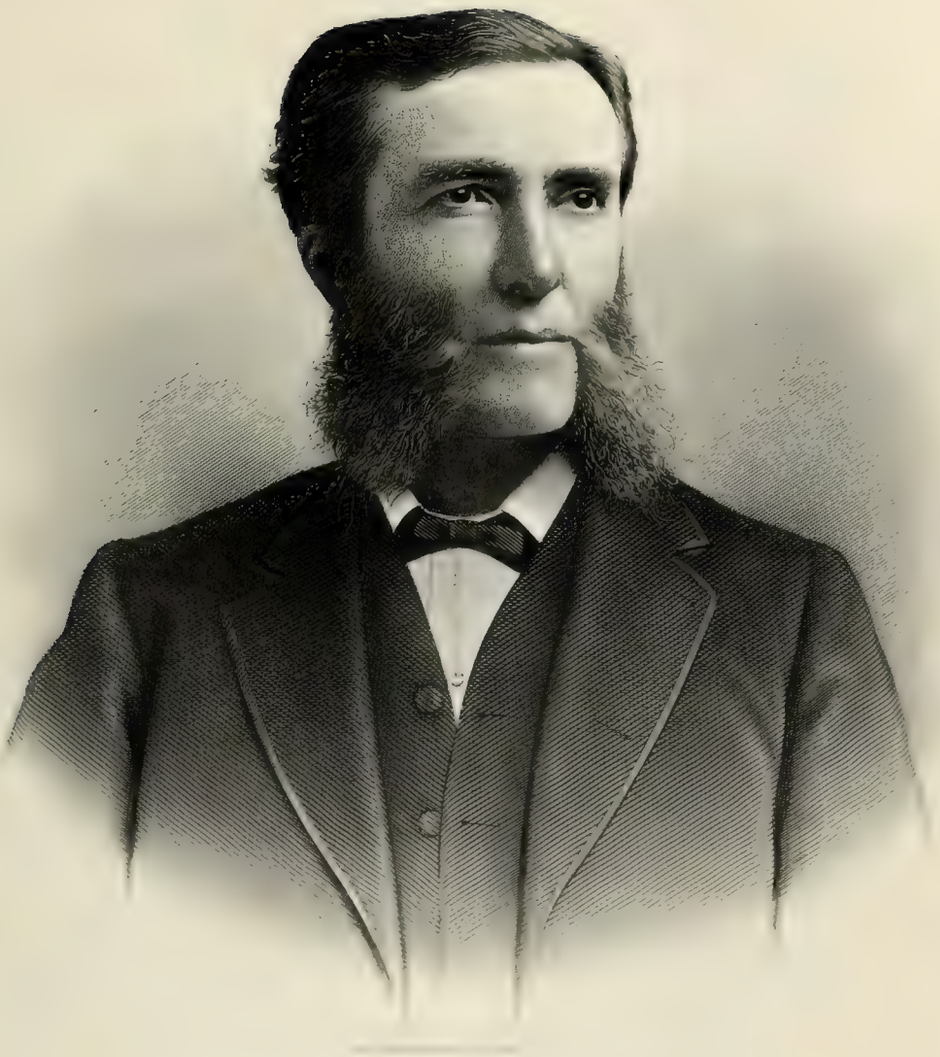
CHAPTER XXI.

PITTSBURGH (Continued).

Pittsburgh from 1763 to 1768—Coal Hill—Land-Claim Disputes—The Manor of Pittsburgh—Sale of Fort Pitt—Pittsburgh in and after the Revolution—The Penns' Sale of Lands.

IT was in 1764, as already stated, that Campbell laid out his little town of four squares, just beyond the fort and facing the Monongahela, and it is from that date that the history of Pittsburgh, as a town, may be said to begin. The town was a small and mean one, apparently, given up to Indian trading, and for the next twenty years its history was nearly devoid of interest. Like the knife-grinder, it had no story to tell, and the narrator of what little gossip there is about it may be told, as Macaulay was about his "History of England," that it is *his story*, and not history. Still, within these twenty years the foundations were laid for the city as it exists to-day, and it does not do for cities, any more than individuals, to despise the day of small beginnings. It was always, during its record of one hundred and twenty-five years, prominent as a trading-post; it has always, too, kept pace with the growth of the great west, at whose gates it sits, and has always had reason to congratulate itself that its founders had *some* conception, even if an inadequate one, of the great prospect before it.

The reproach of Arthur Lee in 1784, that the town was then devoid of either church or clergy, was not altogether deserved, for as early as 1766 the town was visited, as we have seen, by Rev. Charles Beatty and Rev. Mr. Duffield, sent hither by the synod of New York and Philadelphia, to find out what assistance might be necessary to afford religious instruction to the inhabitants. They found in the fort Rev. Mr. McLagan, chaplain of the Forty-second regiment, and on Sunday, September 7, 1766, they preached in the garrison, and also to the people of the town outside afterward. From the mention of the chaplain made here it is inferable that religious services were held in the fort regularly as long as it was occupied by the British, and we know that while in possession of the French particular attention was paid not





only to regular religious services, but to the registration of the births, deaths and marriages of the inhabitants. When the town came to be regularly laid out, in 1784, particular attention was paid to reserving ample lots for building churches on, and Rev. Mr. Barr, a Presbyterian preacher, was even then on the ground arranging for the erection of a meeting-house. So that Lee's sneer goes for nothing. Travelers never do know everything, and they are generally farthest from the truth concerning matters they seem most positive about.

Craig (History, p. 95) says the following is a note to Mr. Beatty's journal of Monday, September 8, 1766: "In the afternoon we crossed the Mocconghehela* river, accompanied by two gentlemen, and went up the hill [Coal hill] opposite the fort by a very difficult ascent, in order to take a view of that part of it more particularly from which the garrison is supplied with coals, which is not far from the top. A fire being made by the workmen not far from the place where they dug the coal, and left burning when they went away, by the small dust [slack] communicated itself to the body of the coals and set it on fire, and has now been burning almost a twelvemonth entirely under ground, for the space of twenty yards or more along the face of the hill or rock, the way the vein of coal extends, the smoke ascending up through the chinks of the rocks. The earth in some places is so warm that we could hardly bear to stand upon it; at one place where the smoke came up we opened a hole in the earth till it was so hot as to burn paper thrown into it; the steam that came out was so strong of sulphur that we could scarce bear it. We found pieces of matter there, some of which appeared to be sulphur, others niter, and some a mixture of both. If these should be large in this mountain it may become a volcano. The smoke arising out of this mountain appears to be much greater in rainy weather than at other times. The fire has already undermined some part of the mountain, so that great fragments of it and trees with their roots have fallen down its face. On the top of the mountain is a very rich soil covered with a fine verdure, and has a very easy slope on the other side."

The idea of calling Coal hill a "mountain" seems ridiculous when we know that it is less than five hundred feet high.

The supply of coal for the garrison and town was drawn from Coal hill, and the mining of it began in 1760. As the vein of coal was near the top, it is to be presumed that there must have been some sort of a road from the top down, to get the coal down from its high level. Such a road was in all probability the origin of the steep road which now leads to Mount Washington from the end of the Smithfield street bridge. If Mr. Beatty followed this road, or clambered up the steeper face of the the hill "opposite the fort," it is not hard to agree with him, in either case, that it was "a very difficult ascent."

Mr. Craig says that this is the first and only evidence confirmatory of a

* This is an awful spell, but not more outlandish than many other attempts to spell the name of this river. The present form, Mo-non-ga-he-la, is as near the Indian form as is needed. Its etymology, according to Gallatin, defies analysis; but its meaning is conceded to be "River of the Falling-in Banks."

tradition that Coal hill was once on fire. Such a tradition has long been current; yet, as Coal hill has for years been emptied of its coal, and no evidence of a conflagration ever found, Mr. Beatty's testimony must be held to apply to some very superficial fire, easily and soon afterward extinguished. Very recently a similar alarm was raised, which was found to have been caused by some boys having a fire in an empty pit, which communicated to a small rib of coal left when the pit was robbed of the ribs reserved to support the roof while the digging was going on. This fire soon exhausted its source of supply, and the alarm was as futile as that of 1766. The abandoned pits in Coal hill are now used by the inhabitants of "the very easy slope on the other side" as a system of drainage, holes being sunk from the houses to the abandoned workings to carry off the drainage.

The immense coal business of the city, now amounting to many millions of tons per annum, had its origin in 1760 in the effort to find a fuel supply for Pittsburgh in this sleeping "volcano" of our clerical friend of the last century. Of all the industries of this busy city, this is the oldest, and can lay claim to an antiquity that makes all the others appear youthful.

The first effect of the general peace of 1763, which followed the withdrawal of the French and the subsequent Pontiac war, was the return of 4,000 prisoners to their abandoned homes in the west, and this was supplemented by an immediate advance all along the line of white settlers pressing in to occupy the new lands along the Youghiogheny and Monongahela. The track which Braddock took over the mountains was the oldest trail between the east and the west, and as this afforded easy access to both the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, it is not to be wondered at that those streams bore the first brunt of the immigrant onset. The Indians, as in duty bound, began to complain. Mr. George Croghan (in no way connected with the Col. Croghan whose daughter married Capt. Schenley), who appears to have been a deputy superintendent of Indian affairs under Sir William Johnson, of New York, was in Fort Pitt May 22, 1766, and received complaints from the Six Nations, Delawares and Hurons. The Iroquois complained that, "as soon as peace was made last year a number of white people came over the great mountain and settled at Redstone creek and on the Monongahela, before they (the Iroquois) had given the country to the king, their father." The burden of this complaint appears to be, not the coming in of the whites, but their coming in and settling before the Indians had been paid for their lands. They were not, it must be confessed, very sharp at a bargain, but they were sharp enough to see that it was easier to get pay for the land before it was settled than afterward. They sold all of Western Pennsylvania, two years afterward, for $10,000, payable, it is supposed, in muskets, blankets and such truck; but it was more than they would have got for it if they had put the sale off to a much later day.

The whole of 1766, 1767 and part of 1768 was taken up in hearing and attending to these complaints. First the complaint would be sent to the gov-

ernor; then the governor, with the aid of the troops in Fort Pitt, would proceed to move a settler off his claim and send him out of the colony, and the next thing would be a new complaint that the intruder had returned to the claim from which he had been removed. Gen. Gage, under date of December 7, 1767, writes from New York: "Even the removing these people from the lands last summer by the garrison of Fort Pitt has been only a temporary expedient. As they met with no punishment, we learn they are returned again to Redstone creek and Cheat river; recommends that more effective laws should be passed." More effective laws *were* passed; but passing laws did not execute them any more effectively in 1768 than 1888. On the 3d of February, 1768, an act was passed inflicting death without benefit of clergy "upon any person settled upon lands not purchased of the Indians, who shall refuse after —— days' notice to quit the same, or, having removed, shall return to the same or other unpurchased lands." This was law enough, but no one was executed under it. Some 250 copies of the law were printed and stuck up all over the disputed section, but the settlers laughed at the law, and kept coming in in spite of it. The principal business of the garrison at Fort Pitt, in those days, appears to have been to act as bailiffs in dispossessing settlers.

At length, on October 24, 1768, a congress or council was held at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., attended by Sir William Johnson, the governor of New Jersey; commissioners from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and chiefs of the Iroquois, Shawanese and Delawares. The two latter were allowed to be present; but the treaty that followed was made by the Iroquois, in their own name and in that of "their confederates and independent tribes." This treaty was made by Tyunhasare, a Mohawk; Senaghsis, an Oneida; Chenughiata,* an Onondaga; Gaustrax, a Seneca; Sequarihera, a Tuscarora; and Tagaaia, a Seneca. In consideration of ten thousand dollars they granted to Thomas and Richard Penn all the territory west of and north of a boundary beginning at Owegy, on the east branch of the Susquehanna, thence to the mouth of Towanda creek, thence up said creek to Burnett's hills, thence to the head of Pine creek, in Lycoming county; thence down said creek to the west branch of the Susquehanna; thence up said river to the northwest corner of Cambria county; thence to Kittanning, on the Ohio (Allegheny); thence down said river "to where the western bounds of the said province of Pennsylvania cross the same river, and then, with the said western bounds, to the south boundary thereof, and with the south boundary to the east side of the Allegheny hills, and with the said hills," etc., to the place of beginning. The shaky part of this boundary was the western and southern lines, the Penns having never come to an understanding with Virginia up to that time as to either of them. There was a commissioner from Virginia present, who heard these terms agreed upon, and saw the money

*Heckewelder gives Chughniata as the proper spelling of Juniata; and it is not improbable that Chughniata is but a shortened form of Chenughiata. The meaning of Juniata is therefore to be sought for in the Iroquois language.

paid, yet raised no objection. The treaty, however, did not define the western and southern boundaries of Pennsylvania, that were between the Penns and Virginia, and the Penns found it an ugly question, afterward, to settle. For the present, however, the treaty seemed fairly to cover all the territory between the Allegheny hills and the Allegheny river, from Kittanning downward, and that embraced all the territory on which settlers were squatting. So that the treaty got them out of immediate trouble, but left the door open for plenty more. The Penns offered the newly acquired lands for sale in 1769. The country west and north of the Allegheny and Ohio was still the Indian country, and remained so until 1784.

Simultaneous with this opening of the landoffice of the state for the sale of these newly ceded lands came the reservation by the Penns of the manor of Pittsburgh. The history of this is so well given by Mr. Craig that it is here appended:

"On the 5th day of January, 1769, a warrant issued for the survey of the 'manor of Pittsburgh.' On the 27th day of March the survey was completed, and returned May 19, 1769. It embraced within its bounds 5,766 acres, and allowance of six per cent for roads, etc. The survey began at a Spanish oak on the south bank of the Monongahela, thence south 800 perches to a hickory, thence west 150 perches to a white oak; thence north 35 degrees west 144 perches to a white oak, thence west 518 perches to a white oak, thence north 758 perches to a post, thence east 60 perches to a post, thence north 14 degrees east 208 perches to a white walnut on the banks of the Ohio, thence up the river 202 perches to a white walnut, thence crossing the river obliquely and up the south side of the Allegheny 762 perches to a Spanish oak, the corner of Croghan's claim, thence south 60 degrees east 249 perches to a sugar-tree, thence south 85 degrees east 192 perches to a sugar-tree, thence by vacant lands south 18 degrees east 23 perches to a white oak, thence south 40 degrees west 150 perches to a white oak, thence west by claim of Samuel Semple 192 perches to a hickory, thence south 65 degrees west 74 perches to a red oak on the bank of the Monongahela, thence obliquely across the river, south 78 degrees west 308 perches to the beginning at the Spanish oak.

"As these hickories, white oaks, sugar-trees and Spanish oaks have nearly all disappeared, and even if still standing would not be readily recognized, we have procured a more modern and intelligible account of this survey.

"The Spanish oak, the place of beginning, stood near the south bank of the Monongahela river, just in the middle of McKee (now South Ninth) street. The manor line is there the eastern line of the Gregg property. The hickory corner, south from the Spanish oak, stood not far from the Buck tavern, on the Brownsville road. The white walnut on the Ohio stood a short distance above the Saw-Mill run, where the Washington and Steubenville roads unite. The white walnut, from which the line starts across the river, stood near the old glasshouse [just below the Point bridge] erected by James O'Hara and Isaac



Engd by A.H. Ritchie

Thos. D. McGee

Craig and now owned by Frederick Lorenz. The Spanish oak on the Allegheny river stood near the line between Croghansville and Springfield farm. From that point the manor line passes along the western side of the Springfield farm, crosses the Fourth street road [Fifth avenue] five or six hundred yards east of the Colony [Oakland], makes a corner near Mrs. Murray's tavern, and strikes the Monongahela three or four hundred feet above the mouth of Two-Mile run."

The evident object of reserving this and other manors from the public, while other land in its vicinity was offered for sale, was to hold it out of market until advanced in value by its surroundings. The Penns had not a very clear vision, so far as seeing ahead is concerned, but plainly had a very keen eye for a nice piece of property. The land between the two rivers was clearly too valuable to leave open to public settlement; hence its reservation as a manor; but why did they go south of the river so far, when they could have gone eastward, and taken in the East Liberty valley? Because they could not see ahead far enough. The hills to the south were full of coal, while several settlers had already got into the East Liberty valley and partially blocked the way in that direction. The Revolution of 1776 was another thing not foreseen by the Penns, although very near at hand. It completely blocked the game of holding the manors for an advance in values. The colony of Pennsylvania was driven, by the plain leaning of the Penns toward toryism, to pass an act divesting them of all interest in the territory of the state, but reserving to them full possession of the manors. This action of the legislature induced the Penns to offer the manors for sale at a much earlier day than they otherwise would have done. "What," asks Mr. Craig, "would have been the population of the country around and its condition had the proprietaries continued to hold it [the manor] as private property? Could such a monopoly be tolerated here? and how long?" Not quite such a monopoly, but one very much like it, was tolerated here for a long time, and is tolerated yet, to some extent. The Croghan, Denny, O'Hara and Ormsby estates were, together, nearly as large as the manor. The O'Hara and Ormsby estates have mainly been disposed of, but the Denny estate is not yet closed, and the Croghan (now Schenley) estate still continues to exist in nearly its original proportions. We have not heard of any rebellion against either of them, and as the Schenley estate is the property of an English family, why should a monopoly in the hands of the Penns be more odious than one in the hands of Capt. Schenley's heirs? This is not saying anything against the holders of either of these estates. The O'Haras, Ormsbys and Dennys were all good and valuable citizens, and Capt. Schenley was always very much respected, as also his worthy wife, the real holder; but no one can doubt that these estates have severally acted as a serious drawback upon the prosperity of the city. No one can censure the heads of these estates for getting all the valuable property they could

and for holding on to it; but the fact remains, all the same, that large amounts of unemployed lands in one hand do not tend to encourage the growth of a young city. So far as a mere human judgment goes, it would have made little difference, if any, if the holders had been the Penns instead of those named. The Penns were in bad odor when the Revolution came, and that bad odor might have followed them if they had held on to the manor; but it would have been their toryism and not their monopoly that would have made them odious. They doubtless did a wise thing for themselves to sell out as soon as they could; but it would have been more fortunate for us if they had held on until purchasers increased, and if their holding had gone into many hands instead of into those of a few.

In 1770 Pittsburgh was honored by a second visit from George Washington, then on his way to the Kanawha. As his journal will speak better for him than we can, we append the following extracts:

"October 17, 1770. Dr. Craik and myself, with Capt. Crawford and others, arrived at Fort Pitt, distant from the crossing [on the Youghiogheny] forty-three and a half measured miles. In riding this distance we passed over a great deal of exceedingly fine land, chiefly white oak, especially from Sewickley creek to Turtle creek, but the whole broken, resembling, as I think the whole lands in this country do, the Loudoun lands. We lodged in what is called the town, distant about three hundred yards from the fort, at one Semple's, who keeps a very good house of public entertainment. The houses, which are built of logs, arranged in streets, are on the Monongahela, and I suppose may be about twenty in number, and inhabited by Indian traders. The fort is built on the point between the rivers Allegheny and Monongahela, but not so near the pitch of it as Fort Duquesne stood. It is five-sided and regular, two of which, near the land, are of brick, the others stockade. A moat encompasses it. The garrison consists of two companies of Royal Irish, commanded by Capt. Edmondson.

"18th. Dined in the fort, with Col. Croghan and the officers of the garrison; supped there also, meeting with great civility from the gentlemen, and engaged to dine with Col. Croghan the next day at his seat, about four miles up the Allegheny." [Craig says that Croghan's seat "was on the lot which is on our right when we first reach the Allegheny, when going from Lawrenceville up toward Sharpsburg," or opposite to the residence of the late Judge McCandless.]

Washington's estimate, here given, of the number of houses in Pittsburgh in 1770 must be nearly correct, as a man could hardly err in so small a range as twenty. At six to a house, this would give a total of one hundred and twenty as the first census of Pittsburgh.

In 1772 the British government decided to abandon the fort at Pittsburgh, probably thinking it unnecessary in the then quiet condition of this section.

The buildings were not destroyed, but Maj. Edmondson sold the materials in the buildings for fifty pounds sterling, New York currency,* and the force here was removed eastward. If, as Brackenridge says, the fort cost £60,000 in 1759, it was a short-sighted investment for only thirteen years of occupancy.

Whoever bought the fort, at the nominal price above stated, did not take it down and sell the materials. It was occupied in 1773 by Connolly for Lord Dunmore, and during the revolutionary war it was constantly occupied, first by Virginia troops under Capt. John Neville, and afterward by continental troops under Gen. Hand, Col. Brodhead and Gen. William Irvine. I can find no record of the final dismantling of the fort; "but," says the writer, "I well remember seeing, in my younger days, the old stone vault used as a magazine for powder. It was, if memory serves me right, on the ground now occupied by the Pennsylvania freight-depot, at the foot of Liberty street. It must have been outside of or some distance from the fort." Having no copy of the plan of the fort, it is impossible to say how the magazine and fort were connected, but there are doubtless many old citizens who can yet recall a recollection of the old magazine—the last relic of the fort excepting Bouquet's redoubt.

In the year 1774 Dunmore's war with the Indians, the last contest between them and the British, took place. Dunmore passed through this city on his way down the Ohio to coöperate with Gen. Lewis, of Virginia, but beyond the fact of his passing through here this city had no direct connection with that contest. The name of Dunmore is, however, familiar to our early records, as the head of the struggle on the part of Virginia to extend her dominion over Western Pennsylvania. This struggle is fully described elsewhere in the history of the county, and need not be repeated here; but Connolly, Dunmore's factotum, kept this city in constant hot water from 1774 to the middle of 1775. The controversy about this disputed jurisdiction was practically settled in 1779, and the lines run between the two colonies, on both the southern and western borders, precisely as they now stand in 1784.

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*As the readers of this work are not likely to have been put through Daboll's Arithmetic, as the boys of sixty years ago were, they are not likely to be acquainted with the mysteries of "New York Currency," "Pennsylvania Currency," etc. Each colony had its own "currency" at that time, and each of them kept afloat as much currency as its public credit would allow. It was issued, of course, in pounds, shillings and pence, and after our federal currency was established, the relative value of the currency of each colony to the others was expressed in so many shillings and pence to the dollar. Thus New York currency was worth eight shillings to the dollar, while Pennsylvania currency was worth seven shillings and sixpence to the dollar. A pound in Pennsylvania currency was therefore worth $2.67, while a pound in New York currency was worth only $2.50. The rule in mercantile life to buy always with the worst currency was therefore exemplified in this sale, the purchasers paying in New York instead of Pennsylvania currency. This difference in the value of the currency of different colonies explains why the old Spanish 12½-cent silver piece was called a "shilling" in New York, and an "eleven-penny bit" or "levy" in Pennsylvania. There being eight shillings to the dollar in New York, the 12½-cent piece was therefore the equivalent of a shilling New York currency. In Pennsylvania the 12½-cent piece was worth more than eleven pence, but that sum was the nearest to its value. The 6¼-cent piece was a "fip" or five-penny bit in Pennsylvania, and a sixpence in New York. There was an intermediate coin between the 12½- and 25-cent pieces, called a "pistareen" in Spanish, and which passed for 17 or 18 cents, but being near the size of the Spanish quarter was often mistaken for a 25-cent piece. Hence a man who passed for more than he was worth was characterized, very properly and aptly, as a "pistareen."

In 1775, after the battle of Lexington, a meeting was held in this place, May 16, which expressed "the highest sense of the spirited behavior of their brethren in New England," and cordially approving of their opposition to the invaders of American rights. The men active in this meeting were George Croghan, John Campbell, John Ormsby, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, Samuel Sample, John Anderson and John Neville. One movement on the part of the standing committee appointed by this meeting appears open to grave question, although the necessities of the people here might seem to justify it. "As this committee," it says, "has reason to believe there is a quantity of ammunition destined for this place for the purpose of government, and as this country, on the west side of the Laurel hill, is greatly distressed for the want of ammunition, . . . they do earnestly request the committees of Frederick, Augusta and Hampshire* that they will not suffer the ammunition to pass through their counties for the purposes of government, but will secure it for the use of this destitute country." As "the government" of the colonies was in opposition to the government of Great Britain, this was an appeal to steal the ammunition from the government of the colonies for the use of those who were fighting for the colonies. If the ammunition proposed to be thus "conveyed" had belonged to the government of Great Britain, it would be easy to understand such an effort to capture it; but to "convey" it from their own government might easily incline the reader to indorse Arthur Lee's judgment, in 1784, that the citizens of this place were damned without benefit of clergy.

We get but few glimpses of any movements here during the Revolution, but we find the proceedings of a meeting held in Pittsburgh July 6, 1776 (just two days after the Declaration of Independence), worthy of some note, as indicating the current of passing events. It appears to have been a council or conference between Keyasutha (commonly spelled Guyasuta), an Iroquois; Captain Pipe, a Delaware; Shade, a Shawanese, and other Indians, and Majs. Trent and Ward and Capt. Neville. Its object appears to have been to enable Keyasutha to "define his position," which he did in this style:

Brothers: We will not suffer either English or Americans to pass through our country. Should either attempt it, we shall forewarn them three times, and should they persist they must abide the consequences. I am appointed by the Six Nations to take care of this country, that is, of the nations on the other side of the Ohio [the Allegheny is here meant, the Iroquois applying the name Ohio to the Allegheny and Ohio as one stream], and I desire you will not think of an expedition against Detroit, for, I repeat, we will not suffer an army to pass through our country.

This was short and clear. Capt. Neville assured him, in reply, that the Americans would not invade his country, unless the English should try to come this way through it.

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*Virginia, following up its claim to Western Pennsylvania, made it a part of Augusta county. The appeal here made is to the authorities of Frederick, Hampshire and Augusta counties of Central and Western Virginia, and is uttered in the name of citizens of Augusta county. Connolly held Fort Pitt at this time, under Lord Dunmore, and the citizens seem to have been either terrorized by him or to have accepted their position as citizens of Virginia without question.



James Vernier

Keyasutha lived, at this time, on the plain which yet bears his name, above Sharpsburg, and was buried there. He had been an active man in his time; accompanied Washington from Logstown to Le Bœuf in 1753; was at the conference with Col. Bradstreet, near Lake Erie, in 1764, and shortly after at the conference with Bouquet, on the Muskingum. He was also present at the conference here in 1768, and was, altogether, an active and remarkable man. But he was not half as sharp as he got credit for, or he would not have been involved in two fatal blunders, successively, which led to the final extinction of his Iroquois confederacy, and embittered his own declining years. He was a chief promoter in Pontiac's war, in which he was so prominent that it is often called Keyasutha's war, and he sided, along with his nation, with the British in the Revolution. He fought against the British in the first case and with them in the second, and was a loser in both. If he and the Six Nations could only have seen beyond the ends of their noses! In this, as in most other cases, his hind sight was much clearer than his fore sight.

The Continental Congress was early aware of the importance of Pittsburgh as a military point; not as being in any way available in the struggle between the colonies and England, but as a central point for watching the Indians and keeping them, if possible, from coöperating with the British. The latter still had possession of Detroit, and from Detroit access could be had to the Indian tribes as well and as easily as from Pittsburgh. The latter place, therefore, was necessary as a check upon the former; and in this light we can the better understand the tenor of Keyasutha's speech. As an ally of the English, it was his task to prevent any advance from Pittsburgh toward Detroit. He affirms for himself a sort of neutrality between the two national combatants; but the Six Nations had evidently an understanding with the English, and availed themselves of the residence of Keyasutha near here to use him as a check upon any contemplated advance from here to Detroit. He talked very big and saucily; but his threats would have been harmless if we had had any available force here, which we had not. Maj. Neville was still in command at the fort, with his one hundred Virginians; but this was too small a body for aggressive movements, and it was sent here by Lord Dunmore as an army of occupation to maintain the assertion of Virginia's jurisdiction over the territory of Pennsylvania west of the Laurel hill.

In April, 1776, Col. George Morgan was appointed by the Continental Congress Indian agent for the middle department of the United States, and his headquarters fixed at Pittsburgh. The object of Congress in this appointment was to secure the friendship, or at least the neutrality, of the Indian tribes, and commissioners were appointed to hold treaties with them at the different agencies. The commissioners for this, the middle department, were Thomas Walker, John Harvey, John Montgomery and Jasper Yates. They met in Pittsburgh in July, 1776, but were not able to assemble any tribes until October following. The influence of Detroit was operating against them, and

so alarming were the indications that the commissioners issued an order for assembling all available militia at Fort Pitt in September of that year. But the alarm soon after died away; and Col. Morgan, under date of November 8th, writes that the threatening clouds are about to disperse, and that "the Six Nations, with the Munsies, Delawares, Shawanese and Mohickons,* who have assembled here with their principal chiefs and warriors, to the number of six hundred and forty-four, have given the strongest assurance of their determination to preserve inviolate the peace and neutrality with the United States." They were not ready just then for breaking with the United States, and hence were very peacefully inclined; but it was the peaceful inclination of a bully calmly awaiting a better opportunity to strike.

The year 1776 slipped away in this dallying with the Indians. But in 1777 we hear of the beginning of a new industry here. On February 23d fourteen boat-carpenters arrived here from Philadelphia, and were set to work on the Monongahela, fourteen miles above the fort, near a sawmill. There is nothing more definite than this to indicate the spot, but it must have been above Turtle creek, and between that and the mouth of the Youghiogheny. They here built thirty large batteaux, forty feet long, nine feet wide and thirty-two inches deep. These were not very large boats, and would be dignified in these later days with the name of "flats" or "scows," but they were big enough for their purpose, and were adapted to the only system of navigation then in use. They were intended for the transport of troops to invade the Indian country, should it become necessary. Where it was intended to use them does not appear, but probably on the Ohio below Pittsburgh. It is only one hundred miles from Beaver to Lake Erie, and these light-draft batteaux could be propelled some distance up the Beaver; or they may have been intended for transportation to the mouth of the Muskingum or the Scioto, both available as starting-points against the Indians; or the purpose may have been to use them for ascending the Allegheny to French creek, and thence to Lake Erie, Detroit being the objective point. But speculation is useless, as they were never used for either route. In the meantime their construction here may well be considered as the beginning of the business of boat-building on the western waters, an industry which not many years afterward attained considerable importance. It is not now much of an industry here, but boats still continue to be built at and near Pittsburgh, both wooden and iron, and the armor-plates for our war-vessels are even now preparing at Pittsburgh mills. We have thus the genesis of two important branches of business—coal-mining in 1760 and boat-building in 1777. In the very neighborhood where these batteaux were built coalboats and barges are now built, any one of which would hold a dozen or more of the batteaux of 1777. In the spring

* The Munsies, Delawares and Mohickons were simply subdivisions of the same tribe. They were known under the general name of *Lenni Lenape*, "men of men," but the Delawares being the largest division in Pennsylvania, the whole tribe is usually spoken of as "the Delawares."

of 1778 the commissioners for Indian affairs ordered the building here of six larger boats for the defense of the navigation between the military posts on the Ohio. Each boat was to carry a four-pound cannon, and to be built so as to be useful either for defense or attack. Compare these four-pound cannon with the monster steel guns now made!

Indian alarms were more or less frequent throughout 1777, and Col. Morgan appears to have been kept in hot water all the time. The attacks were directed mainly against the Virginians, and not against Fort Pitt; but as Virginia claimed (and occupied) Fort Pitt, and the Pittsburghers did not know whether they were really Virginians or Pennsylvanians, it was hard for them to determine whether the victims of these attacks were "fellow-citizens" or not. The slaughters were sufficiently near, in either case, to awaken both their sympathy and apprehension. The "Mingoes"* or Iroquois were the most prominent in this border warfare, notwithstanding their peace professions at Pittsburgh only the previous year.

In 1778 complaints of the scarcity of food began to be heard. Provisions, such as beef and bacon, were in very poor supply, and flour was quoted at $16 a barrel. The settlements were not yet numerous, and the farmers, living in constant peril of the Indians, did not venture on large crops. Cattle and hogs had to run at large, in the open woods, and became an easy prey to Indian as well as white hunters. There were as yet no roads, and mills were far apart. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that scarcity prevailed even in so limited a market as Pittsburgh then was. The population of the town was probably under four hundred at that time, and the country was too poor to supply food even to that small number. If, as is presumable, each house in the town had a garden attached (the lots were originally 60 by 240 feet, equal to one-third of an acre), the occupants could raise enough "garden sass" to furnish a partial supply of food, and there was range enough all around to pasture cows and furnish a good deal of food for pigs. Yet, with all these advantages on their side, the early townsfolk of Pittsburgh had a hard time in finding enough to eat. A frontiersman's lot was not a happy one.

On the 28th of March, 1778, an event happened which demonstrated to the citizens of this then out-of-the-way part of the world that, though far from the seat of war, the influences of the Revolution could be brought to their very doors. On that day Simon Girty, Alexander McKee and Mathew Elliott made their escape from Pittsburgh, and ever after were active agents of the British government, and exercised much influence with the Indians against the United States. They were probably worked upon at an earlier date by Connolly, the active agent of Dunmore, who must have known everybody and how such men could best be reached. Girty (after whom Girty's run, above Allegheny City,

*The Iroquois did not answer to the name "Mingo," yet they were generally known by that designation, and "Mingo" creek, near Steubenville, Ohio, is so called from having been one of their settlements. The name is a corruption of "Mengwe," the Delaware name for the Iroquois. It is said to signify "enemy" or "enemies."

was named) became worse than a savage. He was more cruel and relentless than any of the Indians, and was a daily illustration of the old adage that one renegade is worse than ten Turks. He is said to have lived at one time on Squirrel hill, but his residence at this time must have been on the run named after him. He is one of several men who became infamous at that time. Alexander McKee was a deputy Indian agent at Pittsburgh up to 1776, where, as we learn from a letter of Gen. Richard Butler, given in "Olden Time," he was accused of some wrong-doing by John Campbell, and was compelled to give his written parol that he would not thereafter, without permission, hold any intercourse with the Indians or attempt to transact any business with them. Washington, in his journal of his visit of 1770, mentions dining with Mr. "Magee," two miles below the city, and Craig says this was intended for Alexander McKee, and his place must have been at McKee's Rocks. He was very intimate with Connolly* and probably left under temptations earlier held out by that prince among scoundrels.

*As Connolly's name is often mentioned in this history, it may be well to give, in this note, all that is known of him. The following sketch of him is by Mr. John Ormsby, and is found in "The Olden Time" (Vol. 2, p. 93): "The above Dr. Connolly was born and bred near Wright's ferry [Columbia], in Pennsylvania. His father was a grubber among the farmers on the Susquehanna, who found the secret of pleasing a Quaker, orderly widow of the name of Ewing, and the jobber was a professed papist. This match, as might be expected, proved very disagreeable, so that he left nothing to commemorate his memory but the above villainous doctor, This fellow had traversed the Illinois country till he could subsist there no longer, so that he appeared at Pittsburgh a few years before the commencement of the Revolution. Here he was introduced to Lord Dunmore, who traveled through the western country to sound the inclinations of the inhabitants as well as the Indians. Connolly, like a hungry wolf, closed with Dunmore a bargain, that he would secure a considerable interest among the white inhabitants and the Indians on the frontier. In consequence of this agreement my lord made him a deed of gift of 2,000 acres of land at the falls of the Ohio, and 2,000 more to Mr. John Campbell, late of Kentucky, both of which grants are now owned by the heirs of Col. Campbell. [A run emptying into Chartiers creek at Mansfield, in this county, is called 'Campbell's run' from this Col. Campbell, who also laid out the town of Pittsburgh in 1764, and who was active in this region as an Indian trader before the Revolution.—R. E.] Connolly immediately set himself to work in disseminating his hellish insinuations among the people. He employed an adjutant to drill the militia, and had the audacity to engage artificers to repair the old fort, and in every respect acted the part of a tyrant. He sent runners among the Indians, far and near, with large promises of soon supplying them with goods and money. Having thus far paved the way for his atrocious designs, he met Lord Dunmore at Alexandria, where they concerted the infernal scheme of massacreing all those on the frontiers who would not join in their work. Matters being thus arranged, Dunmore sent Connolly to Gen. Gage, at Boston, who approved of the scheme, appointed Connolly a lieutenant-colonel and commander of two or three regiments of whites and Indians, with authority to draw upon the paymaster-general for cash. Upon this exaltation the great and mighty Connolly set out for Baltimore, where he joined the persons who were taken along with him, and who no doubt were as sanguinary villains as himself. A report was whispered among the minutemen at Hagerstown, etc., of Connolly's schemes, so that they had a sharp lookout for him, and happily succeeded in arresting him and his comrades, and all the commissions for the new regiments, with the general plan of their operations, were found upon him, upon which he was committed to prison. This news, you may be sure, was joyfully received on the frontier, and especially at Pittsburgh, where the writer of these lines resided with his family. When Lord Dunmore arrived at Pittsburgh [in 1774] he lodged at my house, and often closeted me, as he said, for information respecting the disposition of the inhabitants. He threw out some dark insinuations as to my usefulness, in case I would be concerned, but as he found I kept aloof, he divulged to Connolly, and I suppose to Campbell, else why give him the aforesaid grant of land, which he enjoys and which is very valuable? Had Connolly and his associates reached Pittsburgh there were a great many drunken, idle vagabonds waiting to join him. The savages were also in high expectation that they would soon glut their vengeance on the distressed frontier inhabitants. But the Almighty Lord showed himself to be our protector against all the machinations of our European and American foes. Connolly and Arnold, both of whom merited halters, are now on half-pay on the British establishment."

Connolly was arrested at Hagerstown, November 23, 1775. His ostensible purpose was to secure Western Pennsylvania to Virginia under Dunmore's claim; but the papers found on him showed that his military scheme was not for Virginia, but for British interests against the cause of the colonies. He was accordingly held as a pris-

Of Andrew Elliott no other or further mention is made; and the event is noticeable only as showing how far out the lines of adverse influence ran at the time of the Revolution.

The importance of Fort Pitt seems to have risen in the estimation of Congress in 1778, for Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, with portions of the Eighth Pennsylvania and Thirteenth Virginia, was ordered here to supersede Maj. Neville. This officer planned a formidable incursion into the Indian country for the summer of 1778. Fifteen hundred men were to assemble at the mouth of the Kanawha, to be joined by fifteen hundred from here. Gen. McIntosh accordingly prepared to march with the latter force by way of the Big Beaver, at the mouth of which Fort McIntosh, named after himself, was erected. Before starting, however, he thought it prudent to ask for and get the consent of the Delawares to pass through their country, which having been done, in October of that year he gathered one thousand men at Fort McIntosh, and commenced his march. But the season was so far advanced that he got only to the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, near Sandy creek, seventy miles west of Fort McIntosh. Here he built a fort, called Fort Laurens, placed Col. John Gibson in it with one hundred and fifty men, and the rest of the army returned to Fort Pitt. Fort Laurens was afterward invested by the Shawanese and Wyandots, and was finally abandoned in the summer of 1779.

In the summer of 1779 the cry of scarcity of provisions was again heard. Flour and meat had to be brought over the mountains, from the east, on horseback. Bacon was quoted at Pittsburgh at one dollar a pound, and many other articles in proportion.

Col. Brodhead was in command at Fort Pitt in March 1779, and Washington had projected an expedition under Brodhead up the Allegheny, to coöperate with Gen. Sullivan in an attack upon Fort Niagara, but the project was abandoned, as Washington says, because of "the difficulty of providing supplies in time, and a want of satisfactory information of the country up the Allegheny." Col. Brodhead, however, did march his force up the Allegheny, beyond Warren, inflicting much damage upon the Indians, but accomplishing nothing more. He returned to Fort Pitt, without loss, September 14th.

The high price of provisions was not so much owing to scarcity as to a deranged currency. Each colony issued currency without limit, and with each new issue its purchasing power went down. "I had money enough some time ago," says an anonymous writer of this time, "to buy a hogshead of sugar. I sold it (the sugar) again, and got a great deal more money than it

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oner of war at Frederick, Md., and at Philadelphia until 1780-81, when he was released and exchanged. He went from Philadelphia to Canada, and there organized an attack by tories and Indians on Fort Pitt in 1782, and had his forces at Lake Chautauqua, but learning that the fort had been repaired by Gen. Irvine, the force was dispersed. He remained in Canada till 1790, when he went to Louisville to claim his 2,000 acres, but found they had been confiscated. After that he disappeared from view.

Ormsby's statements leave as poor an impression about Dunmore as about Connolly. Worse, indeed, for Dunmore was well educated and knew better, while Connolly was the mere victim of ignorance and vicious habits and associations.

cost me, yet when I went into the market again the money would get me only a tierce. I sold that, too, at a great profit, yet the money received would buy me only a barrel. I have more money now than ever, yet I am not so rich as when I had less."

Pittsburgh, like all other places, was badly affected by this trouble, and every expedient was tried to remedy it. The favorite one, at first, was to put a price on everything, and make it a penal offense to ask or give more. But this failed, and every other proposed remedy, yet the remedy of cutting off excessive issues seems never to have been tried or even thought of.

Among the rest, the officers of the line and staff at the garrison or fort were tempted to try their hand at a remedy. Doubtless they were the wise men, and wisdom would die with them. They held a meeting, October 5, 1779, and put forth a long pronunciamento, which should have been terrifying enough in its length, to say nothing of its contents. It occupies six pages of Craig's history, and is an aggregation of adjectives and balderdash which, while it must have been satisfactory to the sophomore who wrote it, must have been sickening to everyone else. The following resolution is a specimen:

> *Resolved*, That any person whatever, holding a commission, place or employment under the United States, who shall directly or indirectly be concerned in trade or speculation of any kind, shall not be kept company with, or even spoken to, by any person in the public service, that is, on the footing of a gentleman, excepting at such time when necessary duty may require; and those who countenance a speculator shall be deemed as accessary, and held up to the world in the same colors, and be treated with the same degree of scorn and contempt.

The "scorn and contempt" appear to have been useless, or at least unproductive of good results. The currency went on decreasing in value until it finally became worthless. A big box-full of it could have been seen at the state treasury not many years since, but has lately been destroyed. There is no doubt that men in the army, with fixed incomes, found their pay totally inadequate for any expenditure outside of the army rations, and men in business must have suffered much, also; but the business-man had the barter of one article for another to fall back upon, which the army man had not. It was not much wonder that the army broke out in a mutiny of big words; still these army officers probably had men among them with sufficient philosophy to conclude that language was incompetent to do justice to the subject. A reflection of this wise sort would have saved the officers "of the line and staff" at Fort Pitt from making themselves ridiculous. But, if wisdom really died with these wise men, the use of sophomoric language to cure a public evil has not died with them.

Col. Brodhead, the commandant at Fort Pitt, appears to have been a man full of projects. One was an expedition down the Ohio and Mississippi against Natchez, and another was a winter expedition against Detroit; but Washington put a veto on both. He thought Natchez too far off, and that Brodhead

had neither men nor supplies sufficient to take Detroit. In the latter case Washington was clearly right. A winter expedition, all the way through the woods, with Indian enemies on each hand, would have been a wild undertaking; but that the capture of Natchez was possible was proven by Don Galvez, Spanish governor of Louisiana, who captured Natchez as well as Baton Rouge, and six hundred and fifty British troops, with military stores and other property. Washington's letter was dated January 4, 1780, and Galvez captured the fort shortly after that date. What Galvez did Brodhead could also have done. But what good would it have accomplished? The United States had then no claim to either Natchez or Baton Rouge. But it would have been a British defeat, and that would have been something.

The suggestion for such an expedition must have come to Brodhead from farmers of this region, who were then and for years afterward chafing under the adverse possession of the Mississippi. That river was the only outlet to the ocean for the country west of the Alleghenies, and so long as it remained in either British, Spanish or French hands the west had really no outlet for its products, since transportation over the mountains was impracticable for them. That this feeling should find expression so early as 1779 is a little to be marveled at; but it is difficult to conceive how Brodhead could have got his idea except from this source. The clamor for a free river to the ocean grew louder as the century grew older, and culminated in the early years of this century, when Jefferson was driven by it to accomplish the purchase of the territory of Louisana. Brodhead was ahead of the times, that is all. Before the days of river navigation began by keelboats, it was no uncommon thing for farmers to load a boat with flour and produce, on such crooked and ugly streams as the Chartiers, and float them to the Ohio and thence to New Orleans.

The period of Brodhead's inaction here, which must have galled an active man like him, was drawing to a close. In the summer of 1780 he made a march to Coshocton. It was effective, so far as awing the Indians was concerned, but it was marred by the slaughter of the prisoners, for which, however, Brodhead was not responsible.

The letters of Brodhead, in 1780 and 1781, give full token of his restless spirit. He is, apparently, always in want of provisions. He can get no beef-cattle from the inhabitants, and he is constantly scolding the quartermasters. Col. Ephraim Blaine, the grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine, was quartermaster here in 1780, and must have had a hard time of it under the constant complaints of the general.

Under date of November 2, 1780, Brodhead writes thus to the governor of Pennsylvania: "I hear, this moment, that Thomas Smallman has made a secret and clandestine purchase of an island in the Ohio, two miles below this post, commonly called McKee's island. The deed, I am told, is signed by two Delaware chiefs."

This must be what is now known as Brunot's island. Whether Smallman

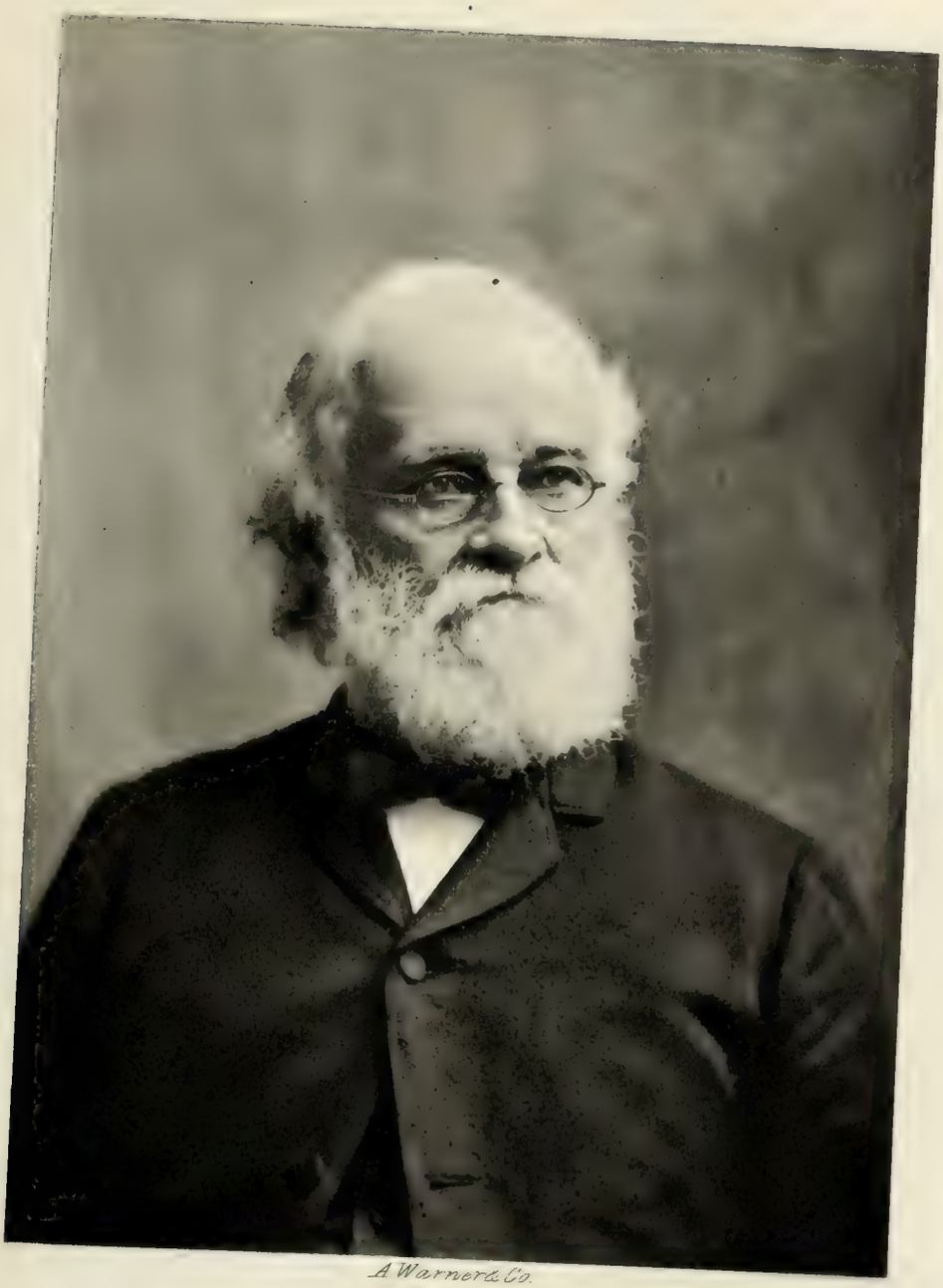
was permitted to enjoy this purchase we can not now tell; but we presume the proprietaries were sharp enough to look closely to their own interests in such matters.

It is not surprising to learn that in 1781 Col. Brodhead became involved in a very angry controversy with some of his officers, Col. Gibson at their head. It ended in suspension from his command, to a court of inquiry, etc., which it is no part of this history to follow. He was superseded by Gen. William Irvine, who arrived here in November, 1781, and at once assumed command. In a letter dated December, 1781, he recommends the abandonment of Fort Pitt as indefensible, and the erection of a new fort at McKee's Rocks. This letter was addressed to Gen. Washington, who knew all about the two sites, and as he had before expressed a preference for "the forks," this revival of an old project would find no favor with him. Nothing, at least, ever came of it. Under date of May 9, 1782, Gen. Irvine writes:

"Another kind of expedition is much talked of, which is to emigrate and set up a new state. The matter is carried so far as to advertise a day of general rendezvous, the 25th inst. A certain Mr. Jackson is said to be at the head of this party. He has a form of constitution, written by himself, for the new government. I am well informed that he is now on the east side of the mountains, trying to purchase or otherwise provide artillery and stores. A number of people, I really believe, have serious thoughts of this matter, but I am led to think they will not be able, at this time, to put their plan into execution. Should they be so mad as to attempt it I think they will either be cut to pieces or they will be obliged to take protection from and join the British. Perhaps some have this in view, though a great majority are, I think, well-meaning people, who have at present no other view than to acquire large tracts of land. . . .

"Mr. Jackson has been in England since the commencement of the present war. Some people think he is too trifling a being to be worthy of notice. Be this as it may, he has now many followers, and it is, I think, highly probable that men of more influence than he are privately at work. Jackson, it is said, was once in affluent circumstances, is now indigent, and was always open to corruption."

There is an old story, still current, of a lost county in Western Pennsylvania; but here is a lost state, of which no farther account is given. The rendezvous of May 25th was probably never held. No mention of it can be found anywhere, and if, as Gen. Irvine suggests, Jackson was impecunious and open to a tempting offer, he is likely to have found such an offer, or to have met with some rebuff that was fatal to his scheme. He and his new state never "materialized." Possibly, if he had any British help in view, it was scared off by the near approach of the treaty of peace, finally accomplished November 30, 1782. The one thing certain is that the proposed state went up in smoke, and Jackson is so common a name that this particular "Mr." Jackson remains without



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a Christian name to distinguish him from others. It is a consolation to know that Western Pennsylvania was so securely anchored, since both Dunmore and Jackson tried to steal it, and both failed.

Gen. Irvine remained here in command of the troops until the war was over. His fear that the Canadians might come down the Allegheny and capture Fort Pitt and his anxiety for a new fort at McKee's Rocks were alike unavailing. The old fort answered its purpose to the end, and none has been needed since. Our people in 1864 thought the city needed fortification again, but the earthworks they threw up were on the hilltops, and not at "the forks" of the rivers. The fortifications of 1864 were really not needed, and the citizens of this bailiwick are permitted to live in the hope that the city may never need a fort again.

There is no record of the receipt, at this post, of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the preliminary articles of which were signed at Paris, November 30, 1782; but as the surrender of Cornwallis had been celebrated here with firing of guns and other noisy demonstrations, and as that surrender practically ended the war, there was probably but little feeling manifested at what was merely a matter of course. That the cessation of war and the confusion following it would bring on a stagnation of business here, for awhile, may be regarded as certain. The place had not much business then at best, and what it had came mainly from its proximity to the fort. It was now to enter upon a new career, that of a town struggling to build itself up, with nothing but its position at one of the main gateways to the west to back up its pretensions; and it is natural to expect that it would be some time before it could get well out of the old rut and well into the new. And the new road soon opened before it.

The Penns, who owned the "manor" in which Pittsburgh was to stand, had made up their minds that they could not maintain themselves as "proprietaries" in Pennsylvania after the Revolution began. The manor of Pittsburgh was surveyed March 27, 1769, before the Revolution occurred; but in 1779, when the war was fairly under way, an act of the legislature was passed, divesting from the Penns all the proprietary public property, including the quitrents, but carefully protecting and excepting the manors, as private property. By the time the revolutionary war was ended the Penns had probably concluded, as all that was left to them in the state was the manors, to give up the idea of holding on to them and to offer them for sale. Consequently, in the fall of 1783, they offered to sell the lands within the manor of Pittsburgh. The first sale was made in January, 1784, to Isaac Craig and Stephen Bayard, of all the ground between Fort Pitt and the Allegheny river, "supposed to contain about three acres." Subsequently the proprietaries concluded to lay out the town of Pittsburgh so as to include these three acres as well as the fort itself. The purchasers of the three acres afterward received a deed for the lots laid out on their previous purchase.

CHAPTER XXII.

PITTSBURGH (Continued).

DIVESTING THE PENNS OF THEIR TITLE—SURVEY OF THE TOWN OF PITTSBURGH—VICKROY'S DEPOSITION—THE TOWN IN 1786—BRACKENRIDGE'S DESCRIPTION OF IT—COMMENTS.

BEFORE proceeding to give a history of the survey of the town, it may be well, as a matter contributing to a full understanding of the case, to give here a complete account of how the Penns came to be divested of all their claims to the territory of Pennsylvania, by the act of November 27, 1779. The appended account is from "The Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed," by William B. Reed:

"By the charter of Charles II, the absolute ownership of the soil within the assigned limits of Pennsylvania was vested in the proprietary [William Penn] and his heirs, with a reservation of the paramount sovereignty of the crown of England. The political authority conferred on the proprietaries during the interval from the settlement to the Revolution was exercised by their nominees, or by members of the proprietary family itself. It, as well as the ownership of the soil, was undisputed till the period when, by the Revolution, the paramount sovereignty was transferred. At that time it happened that the political authority delegated by the charter was exercised by John Penn, the grandson of the first proprietary, who had been for some years deputy governor. The ownership was vested in him and Thomas, a son of William Penn, who resided in Great Britain. Richard Penn, another of the family, who also had been deputy governor, returned to England in the fall of 1775, being, with Arthur Lee, the agent of Congress and the bearer of its last petition to the king.* In November of that year he was examined at the bar of the house of lords, and the testimony which he gave was so friendly to the provincial cause as to call down strong rebuke from some of the ministerial peers.† He did not, I believe, ever return to America, certainly not till after the

* Richard Penn's examination will be found in "Parliamentary History," xviii, p. 911. When asked what was the military force of Pennsylvania in 1775 he said: "When I left Pennsylvania they had twenty thousand men in arms, embodied, but not paid, and forty-five hundred since raised." He said there were sixty thousand men fit to bear arms in Pennsylvania. In the debate which followed Lord Lyttleton said: "With all the caution with which Mr. Penn guarded his expressions, he nevertheless betrayed through the whole of his examination the strongest indication of the strongest prejudice." Ib., 928.

† This statement has reference to the beginning of the revolutionary disturbances. Thomas, the son of William Penn, died March 21, 1775. At the time of the divesting act, in 1779, the proprietaries were John Penn, the governor, and John Penn, of Stoke Pogis, the son of Thomas. Richard Penn, referred to in the text, was the second son of Richard, the third son of the original William Penn. The most intelligent statement of this intricate genealogy will be found in 2 Yeates, Rep., p. 550.

peace. Gov. John Penn remained in Pennsylvania, and appears to have been a temperate and inoffensive man, who relinquished political authority without a struggle, and was content to watch with unobtrusive vigilance the more substantial interests of his family. With the exception of his temporary removal to Virginia in the summer of 1777, he appears never to have been personally molested.

"It was, however, very soon manifest that the proprietary tenure of the vacant land within the limits of Pennsylvania, and the reserved right in the form of quitrents, could not be allowed to continue. The paramount sovereignty could not be superseded. The fealty at Windsor, with its emblems of two beaver-skins, was supplanted by submission to more practical authority nearer at hand, and the 'provincial seigniory called Pennsylvania' had become an absolute and substantial sovereignty by itself. Under this change it was hardly reasonable that vast tracts of unappropriated lands should be suffered to remain under private control, and be utterly unproductive for public necessities, or that the proprietaries, recognizing in their very titles a foreign and adverse authority, should be left in undisputed possession not only of this vacant territory, but still more offensively, of the quitrents to which they had subjected all the patented and improved lands. These rents, too, it should be remembered, were no new grievance. From the time of William Penn downward they had been complained of, and had led to the most fierce controversies. The time had now come when a rude remedy was to be applied. It was applied with decision and with dignity—with much less precipitation, in fact, and with less apparent violation of decorum than commonly characterize revolutionary processes.

"In February, 1778, President Reed, in a message to the assembly, calls attention to the nature and effect of the claims or estates of the late proprietaries, and their consistency with the interests and happiness of the people. 'To reconcile the rights and demands of society with those of private justice and equity in this case will be worthy your most serious attention,' etc.

"The house took the matter into early consideration, and directed notice to be given to Mr. Penn. At the instance of that gentleman a more distant day was assigned, in order to give him a more reasonable time to determine what his course would be. On the 11th of March the counsel for the Penns asked for further indulgence, which was allowed. Five days were subsequently devoted to the argument of the case before the assembly.

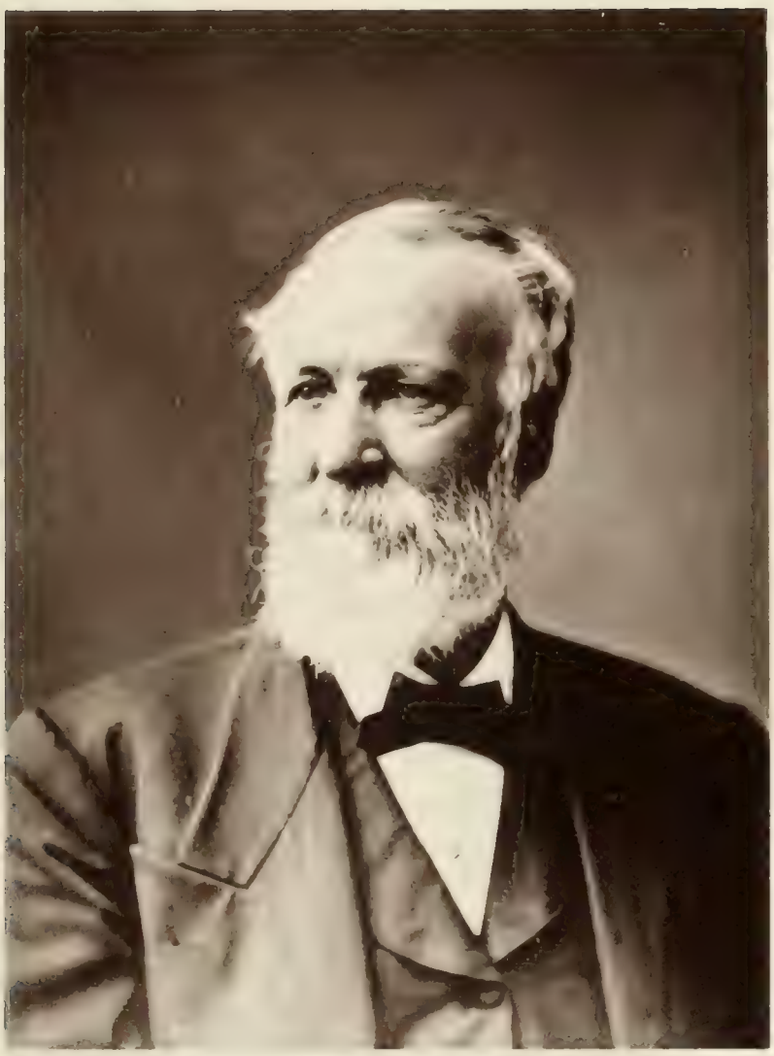
"On the 27th of March a series of questions was propounded, by order of the house, to Chief-Justice McKean, on the legal points in controversy. They relate to the authority of the crown to give the charter, the nature of the grant, the extent of the concessions to the first purchasers, the right to reserve the quitrents, their proper appropriation, and the effect of the change of government on the pre-emption right of the proprietaries.

"These questions, which show either the doubts or course of reasoning of the friends of the pending measure, were answered by the chief justice. In his an-

swer, which he expressly and significantly desired may be taken in a legal and not a political light, Mr. McKean was of the opinion that the right of the crown was unquestionable, and the grant to Penn an absolute one. He affirmed the right to the quitrents, and denied that the object of their reservation was the support of the government (a favorite theory of the anti-proprietary party in former times), and on but one point of law seemed to agree with the popular party; the right of pre-emption he considered as vested in the new government. The report of the committee asserted very different and more radical doctrines as to these proprietary tenures. Without pausing to inquire who, on these abstract questions, was right, it is obvious that the political reason was the active and controlling one; and no one looking back to those times and their exigencies will, for a moment, doubt that the continuance of these tenures, with pre-emptions and quitrents, was wholly incompatible with the new institutions. It may be observed, in passing, that the abolition of the quitrents, a prominent feature in the revolutionary measures, may be regarded as the means of saving Pennsylvania from the discredit and embarrassment of such a contest, between tenantry and landlords, as in our day has occurred in a sister state.

"The opinion of the chief justice and the report of the committee were ordered to be printed on the 5th of April, 1779, and, the legislature adjourning soon after, no action was had, either then or at the resumed session in the fall, except that, after the summer recess, a bill was reported and, after a certain consideration, ordered, according to the fashion of the times and the requisitions of the constitution, to be printed in the newspapers for public approval. The new legislature, which met in October, immediately resumed the subject, and a bill was soon matured, which, after passing to a second reading, was referred for examination to the chief justice and attorney-general. Their report has not, that I am aware of, been preserved, nor is there any allusion to it on the journals. The bill was finally passed on the 24th of November by a vote of forty to seven. The minority entered a short protest, and on the same day Mr. Penn addressed a brief and decorous remonstrance to the assembly, which, at his request, was printed in the journal. The law, as is well known, divested all the proprietary public property, including the quitrents, but carefully protected the manors and what could be distinguished as private property, and, with a liberality which may have given other less favored individuals some reason to complain, allowed a compensation to the late proprietaries of £130,000 sterling, money of Great Britain, all of which, to the uttermost farthing, with interest, was discharged within eight years after the peace of 1783. It will hardly be questioned that this was a measure of the most liberal justice. It was one, too, which, after the first irritation of controversy had passed away, never, so far as I am aware, was complained of by the parties interested.*

* The council of censors, in their revision of the legislation under the constitution of 1776, found no fault with the divesting act.



Hugh J. Hemenway

"This, however, is the less remarkable from the fact that the Penn family received additional remuneration, from an estimated loss of half a million sterling, from Great Britain, in an annuity of £4,000. Few, either active or passive loyalists, were as fortunate in receiving compensation on both sides of the Atlantic."

The survey of the town plot for the town of Pittsburgh was completed by Thomas Vickroy, of Bedford county, in June, 1784, and approved by Tench Francis, attorney of the proprietors, on the 30th of September, 1784. The survey was made by George Wood, father of Harry Wood, who was elected sheriff of this county in 1861. Wood street was named after this surveyor, who settled here and took up land in what is now known as "Hazelwood." It was far out of the city then, but is in the city now. The plot, as made in 1784, extended only to Grant street, on the Monongahela; thence over Grant's hill to Liberty; thence to the Allegheny river, and thence to the Point, the place of beginning. But the act of the legislature erecting the town into a borough, passed in 1794, extended the line up the Monongahela to Suke's run;* thence north thirty degrees east one hundred and fifty perches to a post in Andrew Watson's field;† thence north nineteen degrees west one hundred and fifty perches to the Allegheny river. This difference in the eastern boundaries of the town and borough explains why the Monongahela wharf ends at Grant street. The town plot ending at Grant street, all the lots from Grant street to the Point were sold as fronting on and beginning at Water street, all the space between Water street and the river being reserved for a wharf. The land above Grant street was a part of the manor, and the lots from Grant street to Suke's run were evidently sold to the river. There being no reservation here for a wharf, none ever existed there. Bakewell's glasshouse was built on land above Grant street, between the line of Water street and the river, and remained there, between Grant and Ross, until converted into a depot by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville (now B. & O.) Railroad company.

Many names of streets in Pittsburgh are derived from the names of British officers at and after the occupation of Fort Duquesne in 1758. Forbes street is named after Gen. Forbes; Smallman street, Marbury street and Stanwix street, after officers at the fort who followed the British recapture of the fort. Grant street and Grant's hill were both named after the unfortunate Highlander who occupied the hill in advance of Forbes' arrival, and was cut to pieces by the Indians before he knew the danger he was in. We also have Shingiss street and Shannopin street, after two Indian chiefs who were here before any fort was built. It seems odd that while men of no greater prominence than those mentioned have their names perpetuated on street-corner

* Suke's run is now a mere sewer, emptying into the Monongahela just above the Panhandle railroad bridge.

† This field must have been north of what is now Fifth avenue, what was known as Watson's orchard in 1835, about the eastern end of Ross street.

signs, men like Neville B. Craig, Brackenridge and many others that could be named are left without recognition. There is, to be sure, a Craig street in Allegheny City, upon which city he had no special claim; but not a street in Pittsburgh is named after him, nor a borough or township in the county. Yet no man had a better claim to such remembrance.

Vickroy's or Wood's plot of the town of Pittsburgh (see plate of it elsewhere in this volume) attracts attention from one or two peculiarities, which are probably more apparent now than they were then: *First*, the lots all face the Monongahela river and the streets running parallel to it. There is not a lot in the whole plot facing on Ferry, Market, Wood, Smithfield or Grant streets. *Second*, the width of the streets varies very remarkably; Market street is narrow, while Wood, Smithfield and Grant are comparatively wide; and in like manner Front, Second, Third and Fourth (avenues) are narrow, while Fifth, Sixth and Seventh are comparatively wide. (There was an Eighth street, running from Grant to Liberty near their junction, but the city sold or surrendered it to the Pennsylvania railroad.) Liberty street, likewise, is wide, while Penn is narrow. What purpose was in the minds of the surveyors or proprietors when this variance was made? Such a variation could hardly be the result of mere carelessness or accident.

As to the first peculiarity, it may, possibly, have been the result of Campbell's plan of the two squares between Ferry and Market and Water and Second. These lots were laid out, it will be recollected, in 1764, and faced the Monongahela, Front and Second streets; and the surveyors, having adopted this as a part of their plan, may have made all the rest of the plot to correspond. If the proprietors had any plan separate from this, its general purpose may, if the speculation indulged in further on is correct, have coincided so well with Campbell's plot as to lead them to incorporate his with theirs, and make the two correspond. (The lots on Penn and Liberty, it will be noted, face on these streets respectively, and are not included in the speculations hereinafter indulged in.)

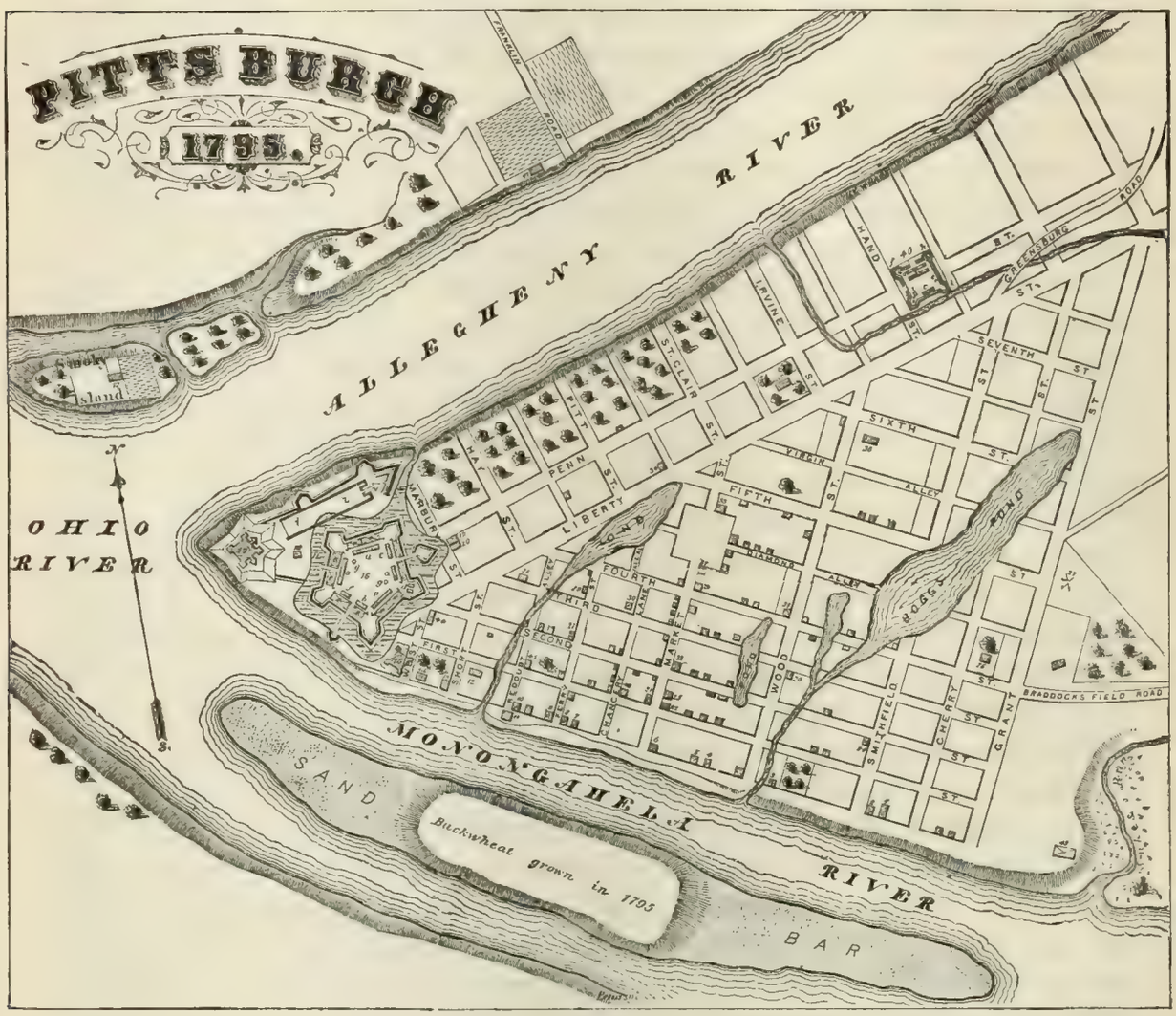
The second peculiarity, the varying width of the streets, can be solved only by guessing. The first impulse of the owner of a desirable town site is to lay it out with streets of the same width throughout. This will be seen in the plan of the old city of Philadelphia, laid out by the Penns. The streets in this plan were all the same width, except Market street, and that, unlike our Market street, was made wide because it was a market street. The plan involved the idea of open, but roofed, market-houses, down the middle of the street, with the street on each side. In the case of our Market street, the Diamond was undoubtedly reserved for a market-place; but why, in that case, was the street left so narrow? Possibly because Campbell designed it that way; and if squatters had built on the upper side of the street, leaving but a narrow lane for the street, the surveyors of the Penns would not feel willing to disturb existing lines. This would account for all the streets running at right angles

from the Monongahela; but how to account for the varying width of Penn and Liberty, and the widths of the numbered avenues?

Guessing, only, can supply the answer, and in that case, it may be urged, one guess is as good as another. So it is, if accompanied with a satisfactory reason, and the reader is at liberty to adopt the guess here given, or reject it, as the reason may or may not be satisfactory. To begin, then, the value of Pittsburgh, as a town site, in 1784, depended entirely upon its position at the head of the Ohio and at the mouth of its influents, the only routes to the west then practicable. For it must be remembered that the proprietaries were acting upon the knowledge they then had, and not upon the experience of after years. The waterways, then, were the great highways of travel, trade and intercourse in 1784. There were two routes over the mountains to the east, and Pittsburgh was the natural terminus of both, because both connected here with the Ohio. The town would consequently be laid out with a view to accommodate the trade that would naturally center at a spot with such great natural advantages. The lots were made to face the river because the river was the great highway of traffic. Emigrants arriving here by water (as many did, taking boat on the Youghiogheny and Monongahela) would stop in front of the town, and emigrants arriving by land would take boat here; all freight arriving here from the east would also have to be shipped here. Hence we find the streets arranged for the carrying-trade as it then existed. Penn street was on the then principal route to the east, and its width, having probably been fixed before the survey was made, would not be changed. But Liberty street, the only one parallel to it, was left wide expressly to accommodate the wagons and horses that would come into it to load and unload. Market street terminated at the river on a high bluff. It could not be used as a way to the river, and was left undisturbed in its narrowness. But there was a low place at the river at the foot of Wood street, by which access to the river was easy; hence Wood was made wider than Market. The lots were each 60 feet, by 240 feet in depth, affording room for a garden and stable on each lot. The inhabitants, it might be supposed, would prefer the numbered streets nearest the river for private residences, and these were left narrow; but from Fifth eastward the horse and wagon traffic would begin to concentrate, in connection with Liberty, and these streets were consequently left wider.

Up to the time of opening the canal, in 1829, such was really the course which traffic took. The great caravansaries for the lumbering Conestoga wagons were on Liberty, Fifth and the streets beyond Fifth. Very few can now recollect them, but some traces of them were still to be found even after the canal was opened. There was one on the corner of Liberty and Seventh, the "Spread Eagle" tavern, and one on the corner of Wood and Fifth; and further up Fifth, near Smithfield, nearly opposite the postoffice, there was a great arch under which the wagons used to drive, and a huge courtyard, around which frame dwelling-houses were erected. This courtyard was an old

wagon-yard, and the houses around it had probably been originally stables or a part of the tavern buildings. Certain it is that tavern-keeping of that kind was a huge business up to 1830; and the proprietaries must be supposed to have had sense enough to see that traffic with the east and west would concentrate here so largely as to make special provision for it necessary. Could they have fore-



MAP OF THE
BOROUGH OF PITTSBURGH
AS LAID OUT IN 1795.

seen the days of railroads and telegraphs, and the change they would work in the methods of business, they would have made the lots from Front street out front on Market, Wood, Smithfield and Grant; but who, of the present generation would have acted differently from them had they lived in their times and circumstances?



J. H. McClelland

The plot, it must be confessed, is not an extensive one, and might reasonably enough have taken in the level ground up to the Two-Mile run on the Allegheny river; but the place was big enough to accommodate most comers for nearly fifty years; and who can see even fifty years ahead? The city did not begin to extend beyond the limits of 1784 until 1837, and that was a long boyhood to serve before it could get larger clothes. Its baby-clothes were therefore cut sufficiently large to suit its slow but sturdy growth.

After the foregoing was written the author came across the following deposition of Thomas Vickroy, who assisted George Wood in making the survey of the town of Pittsburgh. It will be seen that he fully bears out the supposition that the survey of Pittsburgh was made to conform to Campbell's original plot of the town:

And now, to wit, August 21st, 1841, in the matter of petition of Moses Hampton, Esq., solicitor of the city of Pittsburgh, to perpetuate the testimony respecting the true location, extent and width of Grant street, Water street, Cherry alley and other streets, lanes and alleys in the city of Pittsburgh, under an act of assembly of April 21, 1841, the court appoint John Mower, Esq., of Bedford county, Pa., commissioner to take the testimony of witnesses under the act aforesaid.

Pursuant to said act by said commissioner of the taking of depositions of witnesses on behalf of city of Pittsburgh was begun at the house of Thomas Vickroy at Alumbank, St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pa., on December 16, 1841.

STATE OF PENNA., } ss.
BEDFORD COUNTY. }

Personally appeared before me Thomas Vickroy, a witness produced on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh, aged eighty-five years and upward, who having been first duly sworn according to law doth depose and say as follows, viz.: I assisted George Wood, the elder, to lay out the town of Pittsburgh. He requested me to go with him as surveyor and employed me in that capacity to lay out the town of Pittsburgh, and to divide the proprietary manor into outlots and farms. We arrived in Pittsburgh in the month of May, 1784, and the first thing we did was to circumscribe the ground where he intended to lay the town out. We began up about where Grant street now is, on the bank of the Monongahela, and proceeded down the Monongahela according to the meanderings of the river to its junction with the Allegheny river. Then up the Allegheny river on the bank, keeping on the bank a certain distance up to about Washington street; from thence to Grant's hill, thence along Grant's hill to place of beginning. I made a draft of it, in Mr. Wood's presence, throwing it into a large scale to see how it would answer to lay out into lots and streets. After that there was a good deal of conversation, and the ground was viewed by Mr. Wood and the persons who lived at that place to fix on the best plan to lay out the town with the greatest convenience. There had been lots laid out before, as I understand, called military lots, said to be laid out by Mr. Campbell. These are the four blocks in the plan contained between Market street and Ferry street, Water street and Second street. Mr. Wood expressed a desire to new model those small streets and lots so as to make them larger, especially Market street. A number of the inhabitants had small houses on those lots as they were laid out. These persons remonstrated and objected, and gathered in a body together and would not have it done, saying it would destroy their property. Eventually Mr. Wood acquiesced in their wishes, and laid out the four squares as they had been before. Mr. Wood having procured a pole and a great number of locust pins for the purpose of measuring and staking off the lots and streets, we then went to Samuel Ewalt's house, which stood on what is now the corner of Market and Water

streets. Then we took the range of Water street, from some houses that then stood on the bank of the Monongahela river, viz.: Ormsby, Galbraith and others, and then measured below Ewalt's some distance, perhaps as far as the military lots, and laid them out and staked them. We then returned, and again took Ewalt's house and laid out Market street and the Diamond, and continued Market street to a certain point. We then commenced and laid off Liberty street. After we had laid out Liberty street, we again commenced at Ewalt's, and measured up the river on Water street to Wood street, which we laid out sixty feet wide, running from Water street parallel with Market street through to Liberty street. We then laid out the blocks between Wood and Market streets, through from Water street to Liberty street. We then measured up Water street to Smithfield street, which we also laid out from Water street through to Liberty street, sixty feet wide, making it parallel with Wood street, and then proceeded to lay out the blocks between Smithfield and Wood streets, from Water street through to Liberty. From Smithfield street we went on to lay out Cherry alley, making it twenty feet, and running it from Water street to Liberty, parallel with Smithfield street. We then laid out the block of lots between Smithfield street and Cherry alley, through from Water to Liberty street. We then proceeded to Grant street, which we laid out sixty feet wide, making it parallel with Cherry alley; and then laid out the block of lots between Cherry alley and Grant street. We run Grant street through from Water street to Liberty, making it end on Liberty street, which was the last street we laid out on that side of Liberty. We made Market street and Liberty street the bases of blocks of surveys south of Liberty street, and we finished all the survey and laying out of the lots on that side of Liberty street before we proceeded to the other side.

In making the survey of the lots south of Liberty street, we staked them all off with good locust pins. In making the survey of the lots between Liberty street and the Allegheny river, we commenced, I think, at Marberry street and worked on up until we finished at Washington street, which was the last street we made. We made Washington street to run from the Allegheny river to Liberty street, when it ended. The reason we stopped at Liberty street was, that if we had run it across it would have run through a public street. Liberty street had been run, and when we run Grant street we stopped it at Liberty street as running to a public street; and when we run Washington street, we stopped at Liberty street for the same reason. Washington street was sixty feet wide. Those streets, viz.: Grant and Washington, did not meet, because there was a public street between them. We drew a line along the outside of the last row of blocks sixty feet wide for Grant street. The streets and lots were all measured with a pole and not with a chain. The first survey we made I call a circumscribed survey. The object of it was to get a general view of the ground to enable us to lay out the town. None of the streets were fixed by it, not even Washington or Grant. It was run with a chain, and we threw it away and made no further use of it, except to plot by it the ground north of Liberty and below Marberry street. That ground was then occupied by a military post and we could not survey it. Water street was to extend in width from the base line which we used, Ormsby's house, to low-water mark in the river, and this width was to prevail through its whole length from Grant street to the Point. In laying out Water street there was another murmuring of the inhabitants, complaining that the street was too narrow. Mr. Wood said they would be digging cellars and then they would fill up the gulleys and make a fine street. There was a narrow place at the mouth of Ferry street, and also down lower. There was a great gut at the mouth of Wood street which made an ugly crossing. We set no pins at the south side of Water street, for it was to go to low-water mark. [Signed] THOMAS VICKROY.

As soon as the town was laid out sales of lots commenced, many applications for lots having been made before the surveyor's notes were transferred

to paper. These applications would come, to some extent, from the squatters on Campbell's plan; but the demand for them exceeded what was needed for their wants. As every lot was 60x240, there was enough room in every one for six lots 20x120, which is larger than the average lot in the business part of Pittsburgh now. Nearly every one of the original lots has been thus subdivided. But this has been a slow process. According to Mr. Craig's personal recollection, there were but one hundred and two houses in Pittsburgh in 1796, and as Washington counted twenty in Campbell's old town in 1770, the number of houses built in twenty-five years would be only eighty-two. Many people, therefore, must have bought lots in 1784 who did not immediately build on them. This is always the case with new towns. In some cases householders may have bought the lots adjoining them, for garden and pasturage, not an unusual thing to do in a place where flour was sometimes sixteen dollars a barrel and bacon a dollar a pound.

We have chronicled the genesis of the coal business in 1760, and the boat business in 1777; we have now to add an effort at a new branch of manufacture. The first distillery in Pittsburgh was erected above where the Allegheny arsenal now stands, by Jonathan Plumer, previous to 1770. It is said that on the 18th of October in that year Washington dined with Maj. George Croghan, and on his way back to Pittsburgh stopped at Plumer's, tasted the whisky, and pronounced it "very good." Maj. Craig, July 25, 1784, writes: "I have provided a house for the reception of the goods when they arrive, and have a party employed in the preparation of timber for the cisterns, pumps, etc., for the distillery. I am convinced that our best plan will be to erect a windmill at the junction of the rivers, instead of a horsemill. It would do all our grinding for the distillery, and at other times do work for the inhabitants. At the Point there is almost always a breeze up or down the rivers." So this was what the three acres were for that he and Bayard bought from the proprietaries!

Up to October 21, 1784, the entire stretch of country north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers was "Indian country." If there was a white man within its bounds, he was a trespasser, and it is safe to conclude that there was not, for the late Gen. William Robinson, Jr., used to boast that he was the first white child born west of the Allegheny. As he could not have been born until after 1784, the presumption is a fair one that there was not a white person, barring all Indian traders, at that time within this territory. On October 21, of that year, a treaty was concluded with the Iroquois, at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), by which their title was extinguished to all that region of country, except the Erie triangle, which was afterward acquired. It did not settle rapidly. For ten years after this it was unsafe for a white man to venture in beyond the border. But immediately opposite this city, on the present site of Allegheny City, adventurers felt safer than those going farther in.

In December, 1784, Arthur Lee, of Virginia (one of the F. F. V.'s), visited this city, and it did not satisfy his squeamish tastes. The following are extracts from his journal:

"Four miles down the river brings you to Montour's island, which is six miles long, and about half a mile broad on an average, and contains about two thousand acres of very good land, the greater part of it never overflowed. The assembly of Pennsylvania gave Gen. Irwin a right of pre-emption to this land. They were moved to do it by an old and influental Presbyterian member, who with great gravity assured them he knew the island contained about one hundred and fifty acres. The property of it is contested between Gen. Irwin, Col. Neville and Col. Simms, of Alexandria.* The next place is Logstown, which was formerly a settlement on both sides of the Ohio, and the place where the treaty of Lancaster was confirmed by the western Indians. From Logstown to the mouth of Beaver creek is —— miles, and from thence to Fort McIntosh one mile. . . . The place was formerly a large Indian settlement and French trading-place. There are peach-trees still remaining. It is a beautiful plain, extending about two miles along the river, and one to the hills, surrounded on the east by Beaver creek and on the west by a small run, which meanders through a most excellent piece of meadow-ground, full of shellbark hickory, blackwalnut and oak. About one mile and a half up Beaver creek there enters a small but perennial stream, very fit for a mill-seat, so that the possession of the land from there to the western stream would include a fine meadow, a mill-seat, a beautiful plain for small grain, and rich, well-timbered uplands. It falls just within the bounds of Western Pennsylvania, and is reserved by the state out of the sale of the land; *is a precious morsel for some favorite of the legislature.*† The Ohio, here, is about four hundred yards wide. The Monongahela at Fort Pitt is about two hundred and eighty wide. The Allegheny about two hundred. The former frequently overflows, and falls much sooner than the latter, owing to its rapidity and extent. The banks of the Monongahela on the west or opposite side to Pittsburgh are steep, close to the water and about two hundred yards high. About a third of the way from the top is a vein of coal above one of the rocks. The coal is burnt in the town, and considered very good. The property of this [coal] and of the town is in the Penns. *They have lotted out the face of the hill at thirty pounds a lot, to dig coal as far in as the perpendicular falling from the summit of the bank.* Fort Pitt is regularly built, cost the crown £600,‡ and is commanded by cannon from the opposite bank of the Monongahela, and from a hill above the town called Grant's hill, from the catastrophe which befell Gen. Grant at that place. He was advancing, with some Highland regiments and Virginia light infantry, before the army under Gen. Forbes, took his station upon this hill, and had the folly to order his drums to beat and his bagpipes to play, in expectation of frightening the French and Indian garrison of the then Fort

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* As the island has long been known as Neville island, it is presumable that Col. Neville established his claim finally to it, but I have heard some old people speak of it as Montour's island. Lee's estimate of 2,000 acres is certainly too large.

† Lee, plainly, has not got over his chagrin at the defeat of Virginia's claim to Western Pennsylvania.

‡ Evidently a misprint for £60,000.

Duquesne to surrender. But the commandant, sending a part of the Indians in his rear,* sallied out upon him, killed all the Highlanders, and made him prisoner. The Virginia troops under Col. Lewis, being more upon their guard, mostly escaped."

Here follows the paragraph, already quoted, saying that Pittsburgh was then without church or clergyman. There were, it seems, two doctors and four lawyers; and if there was no clergyman in 1784 the lack was soon supplied, for Rev. Samuel Barr, the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was stationed here in January, 1785, shortly after the date of Lee's visit. The plot of the town of Pittsburgh, made in 1784, reserved three large lots for churches and burying-grounds. The square from Wood to Smithfield street, and from Sixth to Virgin alley, was reserved, the half next Wood street for the First Presbyterian church, and the half next Smithfield for the Episcopal church. The half-square in the block on Smithfield street, just above Sixth, running back to Miltenberger's alley, was also reserved for the German Evangelical church. These facts do not appear as fully as they are here stated on the face of the plan, but are set forth in the affidavit, perpetuated as evidence in sundry suits about titles to the lots. It would seem from this that there were then three congregations, either formed or in process of formation. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of August 19 and 26, 1786, states there was then "one clergyman of the Calvanistic faith (Samuel Barr) settled here, and one German Lutheran occasionally preached here." It is also stated that "a church of squared timber and moderate dimensions is on the way to be built." This was built on the lot above mentioned as reserved in 1784 for the First Presbyterian church. The log building was superseded by a brick building, and that by the present stone edifice. These facts indicate that if Rev. Samuel Barr was getting a log building up for a church in 1786, he must have been "thar or tharabouts" in 1784. Means to build churches are not got in a day, especially in an impoverished community such as Pittsburgh was in that day.

In addition to the distillery before noted, Isaac Craig and Stephen Bayard already, in 1784, engaged in the mercantile business, formed a partnership with Turnbull, Marmie & Co., of Philadelphia, and established a sawmill up the Allegheny, and saltworks somewhere on Big Beaver. The distillery probably went into operation in 1784, as a letter from Turnbull, Marmie & Co. to Craig, Bayard & Co., October 28, 1784, says: "We are very anxious to hear that the stills have reached you, and that you will be able to set them going this fall." Never fear; they were much more certain to get here safely than Rev. Samuel Barr was to get his log church up in 1786, and to get more customers, too, for an agent of Craig, Bayard & Co., at the saltworks, writes: "I am greatly in want of three barrels of whisky and a barrel of rum. For want of them my neighbor gets all the skins and furs."

The next event of any importance in the history of Pittsburgh is the estab-

* Up Suke's run, probably.

lishment of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which occurred July 29, 1786. The town must have grown considerably, since the peace of 1783, to warrant such an enterprise. The owners of this enterprise were John Scull and Joseph Hall, both printers, it is judged, but John Scull appears to have been the leading mind. It was a very grave task to undertake the publication of a paper at such a time. Paper and ink had to be brought over the mountains, and there were no mails—no postoffice, in fact. The publishers had to deliver their paper to their subscribers by mail-carriers of their own, and even when mails were established they covered but one route, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. They persevered, however, amid all discouragements, and the paper still lives, much heartier and stronger than when it was born. Many a similar venture has gone to the bottom within the century that has since elapsed.

It is much to be regretted that files of this paper have not been preserved. The present owners of the *Gazette* have made strenuous efforts to get hold even of stray copies of the first volumes, but succeeded in getting only a copy of the sixteenth number. Mr. Craig, in his "History of Pittsburgh," gives extracts from the first number issued, but no other copy of the first issue can be found. The great value of them, however, would consist in the advertisements, which would show what business was going on; for of items of local interest the numbers, as far as seen, contain nothing. It was like all the papers of its time—filled with news from abroad. The proceedings of the legislature are given with great fullness, and of foreign news there is an abundance; but of home news very little, and of editorials, none. Editors, then, did not write. Everything original in any newspaper of the last century is communicated, and the writers all have classical signatures—"Cato," "Brutus," "Cassius," "Cicero," etc. The young lawyers and doctors of that day probably aired their college education in this way, and seemed to be happiest when they could stir up a controversy about something. The approach of an election is perceptible by communications on the danger the country is in, which can be averted only by the election of John Smith to the legislature. The only elective office then, outside of Congress and the legislature, was that of sheriff, but there were no party nominations for it. Every fellow had a free blow, and the newspapers were full of cards and advertisements from a shoal of candidates.

Mr. Craig, from the first number of the *Gazette*, gives the following, "from the pen," he says, "of the late Judge Brackenridge." The Brackenridge here meant is Hugh H. Brackenbridge, and not Henry M. It is headed "From Brackenridge's 'Gazette Publications,'" from which it is inferred that others of a similar nature followed.

Brackenridge's Description of Pittsburgh in 1786.—"It was in the spring of the year 1781 that, leaving the city of Philadelphia, I crossed the Allegheny mountains, and took my residence in the town of Pittsburgh,

> 'If town it might be called that town was none,
> Distinguished by house or street——'

but in fact a few old buildings, under the walls of a garrison, which stood at the junction of the two rivers. Nevertheless it appeared to me as what would one day be a town of note, and in the meantime might be pushed forward by the usual means that raise such places. Two or three years had elapsed, and some progress had been made in improvement, when a gazette was established at this place for the western country, and one of my earliest contributions was the following, intended to give some reputation to the town, with a view to induce immigration to this particular spot. Whether it contributed in any degree to this object I do not know, nor is it material. It will serve to give some idea of what the town was at an early period, and the state of society at that time, July 26, 1786:

ON THE SITUATION OF THE TOWN OF PITTSBURGH, AND THE STATE OF SOCIETY AT THAT PLACE.

"The Allegheny river, running from the northeast, and the Monongahela, from the southwest, meet at an angle of about thirty-three degrees, and form the Ohio. This is said to signify, in some of the Indian languages, bloody; so that the Ohio river may be translated The River of Blood. The French have called it La Belle Rivière, that is, the beautiful and fair river, but this is not intended by them as having any relation to the name Ohio.*

"It may have received the name of Ohio about the beginning of the present century, when the Six Nations made war upon their fellow-savages in these territories and subjected several tribes.

"The word Monongahela is said to signify, in some of the Indian languages, the Falling-in Banks, that is, the stream of the falling-in or moldering banks.

"At the distance of about four or five hundred yards from the head of the Ohio is a small island, lying to the northwest side of the river, at the distance of about seventy yards from the shore. It is covered with wood, and at the lowest point is a lofty hill, famous for the number of wild turkeys which inhabit

* Brackenridge is all wrong in his Indian etymology. The French name, "La Belle Rivière," was intended by them as having relation to the name "Ohio," and in no Indian language that I ever heard of is "Ohio" said to signify "blood." Kentucky, though on questionable authority, is said to mean "the bloody ground," but that has nothing to do with "Ohio." Heckewelder contends strenuously that Ohio is a Minsey or Delaware word, signifying a river covered with "white caps," and cites "Ohio pyle," the name of a rapids on the Youghiogheny, as another instance of its use, but the best authorities on Indian languages concur in the conclusion that it is an Iroquois word, and that they applied it to the Allegheny, from its source downward, counting what *we* call the Ohio as a mere continuance of the Allegheny. That is why we find the French and Iroquois continually speaking of the Allegheny as the "Ohio." The Iroquois word is "O-y-o," or, more properly, "O-ee-o"—fair, or beautiful water. The French, in converting it into their own orthography, aspirated the *ee* by placing an *h* before it—"O-hi-o," the *i* in French being sounded as our double *e*. The French rarely, and the English more rarely, got a name from the Indians spelled rightly. In this case an aspiration was interpolated, otherwise they got it right enough. We have retained the French spelling, with an English pronunciation—"O-high-o," which takes it far out of the original form. The Iroquois word is "O-ee-o," with the accent on the first syllable, and it applies, in old Indian usage, to both the Allegheny and Ohio, just as the Delaware name Allegheny, "the principal, chief, fair river," applies to both rivers. The Ohio, to the Delawares, was the Allegheny, and the Allegheny, to the Iroquois, was the Ohio; and both names, as Post in his journal states, in two totally dissimilar languages, mean, practically, the same thing.

it.* The island is not more in length than one-quarter of a mile, and in breadth about one hundred yards. A small space on the upper end is cleared and overgrown with grass. The savages had cleared it during the late war, a party of them attached to the United States having placed their wigwams and raised corn there. The Ohio, at the distance of about one mile from its source, winds round the lower end of the island and disappears. I call the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela the source of the Ohio.

"It is pleasant to observe the conflict of these two waters where they meet; when of an equal height the contest is equal, and a small rippling appears from the point of land at their junction, to the distance of about five hundred yards. When the Allegheny is master, as the term is, the current keeps its course a great way into the Monongahela before it is overcome and falls into the bed of the Ohio. The Monongahela, in like manner, having the mastery, bears away the Allegheny, and with its muddy waters discolors the crystal current of that river. This happens frequently, inasmuch as these two rivers, coming from different climates of the country, are seldom swollen at the same time. The flood of the Allegheny rises perhaps the highest. I have observed it to have been at least thirty feet above the level, by the impression of the ice on the branches of trees which overhang the river, and had been cut at the breaking up of the winter, when the snow and frost melting toward the northeast threw themselves with amazing rapidity and violence in a mighty deluge. The current of the Allegheny is in general more rapid than that of the Monongahela, and though not broader nor of greater depth, yet, from this circumstance, throws forward a greater quantity of water in the same space of time. In this river, at the distance of about one mile above the town of Pittsburgh, is a beautiful little island, which, if there are river gods and nymphs, they may be supposed to haunt.† At the upper end of the island, and toward the western shore, is a small ripple, as it is called, where the water, bubbling as if it sprung from the pebbles of a fountain, gives vivacity and an air of cheerfulness to the scene.

"The fish of the Allegheny are harder and firmer than those of the Monongahela or Ohio, owing, as is supposed, to the greater coldness or purity of the water. The fish in general of those rivers are good. They are the pike, weighing frequently fifteen or twenty pounds; the perch, much larger than any I have ever seen in the bay of Chesapeake, which is the only tide from whence I have ever seen perch; there are also the sturgeon and many more kinds of fish.‡

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*This must be "Smoky island," the last of which was washed away by the flood of 1832. As to the "lofty hill" at its foot, no one now living can, I think, remember it. It was not there in 1832, if my memory serves me right. Still that does not militate against its being there in 1786.

†Presumably either Wainwright's or Herr's island. The islands he mentions appear to have had no names in his day.

‡Brackenridge is writing of 1786; but as late as 1830, and from 1830 to 1850, there was a steady supply of good fish in the Pittsburgh markets, caught in the Allegheny, Monongahela and the Ohio, and I think I am not



Wm Harbaugh

"It is a high amusement, to those who are fond of fishing, to angle in those waters, more especially at the time of a gentle flood, when the frequent nibbles of the large and small fishes entertain the expectation, and sometimes gratify it by a bite; and when those of a larger size are taken, it is necessary to play them a considerable time before it can be judged safe to draw them in. I have seen a canoe half loaded in a morning by some of those most expert in the employment, but you will see in a spring evening the banks of the rivers lined with men fishing, at intervals from one another. This, with the streams gently gliding, the woods, at a distance, green, and the shadows lengthening toward the town, forms a delightful scene. Fond of the water, I have been sometimes highly pleased in going with a select party, in a small barge, up or down the rivers, and landing at a cool spring, to enjoy the verdant turf, amidst the shady bowers of ash-wood, sugar-tree or oak, planted by the hand of nature, not art.

"It may be said by some who will read this description which I have given, or may be about to give, that it is minute and useless, inasmuch as they are observations of things well known. But let it be considered that it is not intended for the people of this country, but for those at a distance, who may not yet be acquainted with the natural situation of the town of Pittsburgh, or, having heard of it, may wish to be more particularly informed. Who knows what families of fortune it may induce to emigrate to this place?

"There is a rock known by the name of McKee's Rock, at the distance of about three miles below the head of the Ohio. It is the end of a promontory, where the river bends to the northwest, and where, by the rushing of the floods, the earth has been cut away during several ages, so that now the huge, overhanging rocks appear hollowed beneath, so as to form a dome of majesty and grandeur near one hundred feet in height.* Here are the names of French and British officers engraved, who in the former times, in parties of pleasure, had visited this place. The town of Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio, is scarcely visible from hence, by means of an intervening island,† the lower end of which is nearly opposite the rocks. Just below them, at the bending

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far wrong in saying that the supply from these sources was equal to the home demand. After the railways were opened, of course, supplies came from both the lakes and the sea; and after oil was discovered, and oil-refineries began to void their refuse into the Allegheny, the fish began to disappear rapidly, until now there are few to be found. On streams polluted by drainage from coalpits the destruction of fish is rapid. The Youghiogheny is frequently covered with dead fish destroyed by the sulphurous drainage of the coalpits, and from the same cause streams like the Chartiers are nearly devoid of fish.

* McKee's Rock here referred to was up to about 1760 the site of the Indian town of the Delaware chief Shingiss, but before his location here he probably lived at the mouth of Little Beaver, which is spoken of in the Fort Stanwix treaty of 1784 as "Shingo's old town." Of Shingiss Heckewelder speaks in poor terms. He says: "Were his war exploits all on record they would form an interesting document, though a shocking one. Conacocheague, Big Cove, Sherman's valley and other settlements along the frontier felt his strong arm sufficiently—that he was a bloody warrior—cruel his treatment, resistless his fury. His person was small, but in point of courage and activity and in savage prowess he was said never to be exceeded by anyone." Post, in his journal, says that Shingiss told him the English had set a price upon his head.

"The Ohio Company," formed in Lord Dunmore's time, intended to fortify this place and lay out a town there, but never did. Washington thought it much inferior to the forks of the river at Pittsburgh as a site for a fort, but Gen. Irvine was much taken with it. Washington's judgment was the best.

† Brunot's island.

of the river, is a deep eddy-water, which has been sounded by a line of thirty fathoms and no bottom found. Above them is a beautiful extent of bottom containing five or six hundred acres, and the ground rising to the inland country with an easy ascent, so as to form an extensive landscape. As you ascend the river from these rocks to the town of Pittsburgh you pass by on your right hand the mouth of a brook known by the name of Saw-Mill run.* This empties itself about half a mile below the town, and is overlooked by a building on its banks, on the point of a hill which fronts the east, and is first struck by the beams of the rising sun. At a small distance from its mouth is a saw-mill, about twenty perches below the situation of an old mill built by the British, the remains of some parts of which are yet seen."†

"At the head of the Ohio stands the town of Pittsburgh, on an angular piece of ground, the two rivers forming the two sides of the angle.‡ Just at the point stood, when I first came to this country, a tree, leaning against which I have often overlooked the wave, or, committing my garments to its shade, have bathed in the transparent tide.§ How have I regretted its undeserved fate when the early winter's flood tore it from the roots and left the bank bare!

"On this point stood the old French fort known by the name of Fort Duquesne, which was evacuated and blown up by the French in the campaign of the British under Gen. Forbes. The appearance of the ditch and mound, with the salient angles and bastions, still remains, so as to prevent that perfect level of the ground which otherwise would exist. It has been long overgrown with the finest verdure, and depastured on by cattle; but since the town has been laid out it has been enclosed and buildings are erected.

"Just above these works is the present garrison, built by Gen. Stanwix, and it is said to have cost the crown of Britain £60,000. Be that as it may, it has been a work of great labor and of little use, for, situated on a plain, it is commanded by heights and rising grounds on every side, and some at less than the distance of a mile.‖ The fortification is regular, constructed according to

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* Brackenridge makes no mention of Chartiers creek, which empties into the Ohio just above McKee's Rock. The rich lands along this creek early tempted settlers, and it was the scene of several Indian slaughters. It was certainly as worthy of mention as Saw-Mill run.

†The stone gristmill of West Elliott was probably built on the site of this old British mill, or was the British mill itself, and the sawmill above referred to was continued in use down to 1840 and afterward.

‡ If the author had said triangular he would have been nearer right, the two rivers forming two sides of the triangle, a line drawn from one to the other forming its base. This was the shape of the town as laid out by the Penns in 1784.

§ The "transparent tide" must refer especially to the Allegheny. In years gone by, before the rivers became the common receptacle of sewers, oil-refineries, tanneries and other factories, the Allegheny was noted for its beautifully clear water and its pebbly bottom. The Monongahela, when very low, is clear, but is usually several shades less clear than the Allegheny. When Coal hill was covered with trees, and the Allegheny was at its best, the scene on either river was one of rare beauty. But that was long before the memory of the present generation.

‖ This seems a stronger argument to-day than it was in 1786; but it is to be remembered that when Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt were built the approaches to it were by the rivers, and transportation by the rivers was confined to canoes. The heaviest piece of ordnance that could be carried in canoes was a four-pounder, and a four-pounder from the top of Coal hill would hardly be very effective, even if it were possible for the enemy to get to the top of either that or Grant's hill. For the purposes for which these forts were built they were more formidable where they were than they would have been on higher ground.

the rules of art, and about three years ago put into good repair by Gen. Irvine. who commanded at this post. It has the advantage of an excellent magazine,* built of stone; but the time is come, and it is hoped will not again return, when the use of this garrison is at at end. There is a line of posts below it, on the Ohio river, to the distance of two or three hundred miles. The savages come to this place for trade, not for war, and any future contest that we may have with them will be on the heads of the more northern rivers that fall into the Mississippi.

"The bank of the Allegheny river, on the northwest side of the town of Pittsburgh, is planted with an orchard of apple-trees, with some pear-trees intermixed. These were brought, it is said, and planted by a British officer, who commanded at this place early on the first occupation of it by the crown of England. He has deserved the thanks of those who have since enjoyed it, as the fruit is excellent, and the trees bear in abundance every year. Near the garrison, on the Allegheny bank, were formerly what were called the king's artillery gardens, delightful spots, cultivated highly to usefulness and pleasure, the soil favoring the growth of plants and flowers equal with any on the globe. Over this ground, the ancient herbs and plants springing up underneath the foot, it is delightful still to walk, covered with the orchard shade.

"On the margin of this river once stood a row of houses, elegant and neat, and not unworthy of the European taste, but have been swept away in the course of time, some for the purpose of forming an opening to the river from the garrison, that the artillery might incommode the enemy approaching and deprived of shelter, some torn away by the fury of the rising river, indignant of too near a pressure on its banks.† These buildings were the receptacles of

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*This magazine was still standing in a dilapidated condition until after 1850, if my memory serves me rightly, and was on the upper part of the lot now occupied by the Pennsylvania railroad freight depot. I think, but will not be sure, that a drawing was made of it, before it was demolished, and cuts of it published in the papers. It was a mere vault of stone, with nothing particular or striking about its appearance, and doubtless served its original purpose admirably.

†Brackenridge mentions, in another part of this extract, that the Allegheny was in the habit of rising, in his day, thirty feet above its bed. In another part he speaks of the town as built upon the "third bank" of the rivers, or upon the highest ground above the river. Yet here he speaks of houses upon this third bank as having been swept away by "the fury of the rising river." From all which it is apparent that, a hundred years ago, the Allegheny rose higher and oftener than it does now. This fact militates against the theory that the preservation of the forests prevents such high overflows. The whole area drained by the Allegheny river was a primeval forest, undisturbed by clearings, in 1786, yet the annual spring flood rose to thirty feet, whereas in these later years it has not gone beyond twenty-four feet. The upper region of the Allegheny, in 1832, was nearly all forest, yet that year witnessed a disastrous flood, which has been equaled but once since, the flood of 1852 having been short of the height of 1832. These high floods, then, are not as frequent as they were a century ago, nor do they rise as high, although the drained region is now nearly clear of the original forest. This deduction does not affect the general theory that forests attract water and to some extent retain the rainfall; but in so far as the theory claims that forests prevent high floods, the facts do not sustain it. Within a few months after Brackenridge's article appeared in the *Gazette*, the following appeared, January 13, 1787: "The heavy rains and constant thaw for this some time past swelled the Allegheny and Monongahela to a great height, and several Kentucky boats passed down the latter adrift, all of them loaded. The Allegheny overflowed its banks to such a degree that a great part of the reserved tract opposite this place was under water. The inhabitants of the ferry-house were obliged to leave it, and it was with the greatest difficulty they escaped, as the flat, canoes, etc., had been carried by the water to what is called the second bank, a great distance from the usual bed of the river. We have not yet received an account of the damage done, but judge it must be considerable."

the ancient Indian trade which, coming from the westward, centered in this quarter, but of these buildings, like decayed monuments of grandeur, no trace remains. Those who, twenty years ago, saw them flourish, can only say, here they stood.

"From the verdant walk on the margin of this beautiful river you have a view of an island, about a mile above, round which the river twines with a resplendent brightness; gliding on the eastern bank, it would wish to keep a straight direction, once supposed to be its course, but, thrown beneath, it modestly submits and falls toward the town. When the poet comes with his enchanting song to pour his magic numbers on this scene, this little island may aspire to live with those in the Ægean sea, where the song of Homer drew the image of delight, or where the Cam or Isis, embracing in their bosoms gems like these, are sung by Milton, father of the modern bards.*

"On the west side of the Allegheny river, and opposite the orchard, is a level of three thousand acres, reserved by the state to be laid out in lots for the purpose of a town. A small stream at right angles to the river passes through it. On this ground it is supposed a town may stand, but on all hands it is excluded from the praise of being a situation so convenient as on the side of the river where the present town is placed, yet it is a most delightful grove of oak-, cherry- and walnut-trees; but we return, and take a view of the Monongahela on the southern side of the town.†

"This bank is closely set with buildings‡ for the distance of near half a mile, and behind this range the town chiefly lies, falling back on the plains between the two rivers. To the eastward is Grant's hill, a beautiful rising ground, discovering marks of ancient cultivation, the forest having long ago withdrawn and shown the head and brow beset with green and flowers. From this hill two crystal fountains issue, which, in the heat of summer, continue with a limpid current to refresh the taste.§ It is pleasant to celebrate a festival on the

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* This island of Brackenridge, if his distances be correct, not only failed to find its Milton, but like his houses "decayed monuments of grandeur," has fallen a victim to "the fury of the rising river." No island has been seen in the Allegheny "about a mile above" its mouth, within the last sixty years. It must have been a mere islet, which soon disappeared in a rapid river like the Allegheny.

† In this paragraph we have, in embryo, an instance of the hostile feeling that starts up between two towns adjacent to each other, a feeling by no means confined to Pittsburgh. But the idea here expressed, as to the unfitness of the site of Allegheny City for a town, was by no means confined to Brackenridge. Judge Redick, a man of no mean parts for his day, speaks very contemptuously of it. His letter is given in full in Agnew's "Settlement and Titles." He speaks of the man in the moon looking down in scorn upon the attempt to plant a town there. The man in the moon has seen enough to change his opinion, since. He now looks down nightly, when the clouds will let him, upon a city of 125,000 inhabitants, which has far overspread the paltry limits of the original town; and as Pittsburgh has spread far beyond the limits of the old Penn manor, within the center of which the town of Pittsburgh was laid out, so Allegheny City bids fair to expand beyond the limit of the three-thousand-acre lot reserved by the state to pay its old soldiers.

‡ There were less than one hundred houses in the whole town of Pittsburgh when the above was written.

§ These cool springs continued to flow until Grant's hill was graded off. Long after the city furnished a water supply from a reservoir on Grant's hill, where St. Peter's church now stands, these springs were resorted to for supplies of cool drinking-water in summer. This was, of course, before the days when ice was supplied for cooling the water. I am told that in some of the cellars on Fifth, near Smithfield, springs still bubble up and are carried off into the sewers.



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Jno R Jones

summit of this ground. In the year 1781 a bower had been erected and covered with green shrubs. The sons and daughters of the day, assembling, joined in the festivity, viewing the rivers at a distance, and listening to the music of the military on the plain beneath them. When the moonlight rising from the east had softened into gray, the prospect, a lofty pile of wood enframed with pyramidal rising, illuminated both the rivers and the town, which far around reflected brightness. Approaching in the appearance of a river god, a swain begirt with weeds natural to these streams, and crowned with leaves of the sugar-tree, hailed us and gave prophetic hints of the grandeur of our future empire. His words I remember not, but it seemed to me, for a moment, that the mystic agency of deities well known in Greece and Rome was not a fable, but that powers unseen haunt the woods and rivers, who take part in the affairs of mortals and are pleased with the celebration of events that spring from great achievements and from virtue.*

"This is the hill, and from whence it takes its name, where, in the war which terminated in the year 1763, Grant, advancing with about eight hundred Caledonians or Highland Scotch troops, beat a reveille a little after sunrise to the French garrison, who, accompanied with a number of savages, sallied out, and flanking him unseen from the bottom on the left and right, then covered with wood, ascended the hill, tomahawked and cut his troops to pieces and made Grant himself prisoner. Bones and weapons are yet found on the hill, the bones white with the weather, the weapons covered with rust.†

"On the summit of this hill is a mound of earth, supposed to be a catacomb or ancient burying-place of the savages. There can be no doubt of this, as upon opening some of the like tumuli, or hills of earth, bones are found. In places, where stones are plenty, these mounds are raised of stones, and skeletons are found in them.‡ To the northeast of Grant's hill there is one still higher, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, which is called the Quarry hill, from the excellent stone-quarry that has been opened in it.§ From this hill

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*I can not state positively what this festal celebration in 1781 was intended to commemorate. Can it be possible that our people were then beginning to celebrate the Fourth of July? No other event of any local importance can have come in summer. If so, it was, I think, the earliest Fourth-of-July celebration on record. On June 20, 1788, the adoption of the United States constitution was celebrated on Grant's hill.

†Grant's massacre occurred in 1758. It was in the war which ended in 1763, but was not itself in 1763. He was sent in September, in advance of Forbes, to attack the fort, and had force enough, if he had known how to use it, to have captured the fort. His Highlanders, refusing to profit by the experience of Braddock in 1755, fought in "the open," while the Americans sought shelter behind trees. The result was that the Highlanders were simply slaughtered.

‡There is no record, that I know of, of the opening of this mound, or of its contents; but a similar one, at McKee's Rocks, was opened a few years ago, and found to contain human remains.

Of the height of Grant's hill there is now no monument extant, and the hill itself will soon be graded away so as to be scarcely perceptible. But when the courthouse was first erected on Grant's hill, in 1836–40, a monument was left for the express purpose of preserving a tangible record of the original level of the hill. The court-room floor, or the floor that opened off the columned portico in front, was exactly at the height of the original elevation of the hill. That building is now swept away, and no other level to preserve the elevation has been made. As near as I can judge, it was about twenty feet above the present level of Grant and Fifth avenues.

§This must be the hill traversed by Wylie and Webster avenues, but it is not now known as Quarry hill. It was originally no part of Grant's hill, but as the streets are now graded, it seems but a continuance of it.

there is an easy descent the whole way to the town, and an excellent smooth road,* so that the stones can be easily procured to erect any building at Pittsburgh.† From the Quarry hill you have a view of four or five miles of the Allegheny river, along which lies a fine bottom, and in high cultivation, with different inclosures and farmhouses, the river winding through the whole prospect.

"This hill would seem to stand as that whereon a strong redoubt might be placed, to command the commerce of the Allegheny river, while directly opposite, on the Monongahela side, to the southeast, stands a hill of the same height and appearance, known by the name of Ayres' hill, so called from a British engineer of that name, who gave his opinion in favor of this ground as that whereon the fort ought to be constructed, as being the highest ground, and which must command the rivers and the plain, with the inferior rising grounds on which the town is built. The hill has been cultivated on the summit by a Highland regiment, who built upon it, though the buildings are now gone, and the brow of the hill is still covered with wood.‡

"From Ayres' hill § issue several fountains, falling chiefly toward the north into a small brook, which, increasing, encircles the foot of the hill, and takes its course through several beautiful little meads into the Monongahela river. On this brook, before it takes its turn to the Monongahela, in a delightful little valley, and in the neighborhood of some plum-trees, the natives of the country, was the ancient residence of a certain Anthony Thompson, the vestiges of whose habitation still remain. An extent of ground cleared by him lies to the north, accustomed to long cultivation, and now thrown out a common. The best brick may be made from this ground, the fine loam and sand of which the soil consists, and the water just at hand, highly favoring the object.

"As you ascend from this valley, through which a main leading road passes from the country, you see the Monongahela, and approaching Grant's hill on the right, you have the point of view from whence the town is seen to the best advantage. It is hid from you until by the winding of the road you

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The old Pennsylvania canal had a passage, between the two hills, to the Monongahela river, the tunnel of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway company occupying, very nearly, the route of the old canal; but the cut made for the canal has since been filled up, and no trace of it can now be found.

* The old Coal-Lane road, presumably—now Webster avenue.

† And yet the stones for building the courthouse on Grant's hill, in 1836-40, were taken from a quarry on Coal hill, opposite the mouth of Ferry street. This courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1882, but long before this fire the atmosphere had begun to wear away the stone perceptibly. So rapid was the corrosion, in an atmosphere loaded with coal-smoke, that the dressed surface of the front wall had dropped off, some of the cornices near the roof had begun to fall, and the building had a general scaly look that would have rendered a new one necessary if the fire had not happened. All the building-stone around Pittsburgh has the same failing.

‡ This must be what is now known as Mount Oliver, as distinguished from Coal hill, although both are part of the same range. I can not remember of ever hearing it called Ayres' hill.

§ No mention is made here by Brackenridge of either Boyd's hill, just beyond Grant's hill, on the Monongahela, or of Hogback hill, in Allegheny. The omission of the latter can be accounted for, as he was not describing the Allegheny side of the river; but the omission of Boyd's hill, a point as prominent as Grant's hill, is inexplicable.

begin to turn the point of the hill; you then see house by house on the Monongahela side opening to your view, until you are in front of the main town, in a direct line to the confluence of the rivers. Then the buildings on the Allegheny show themselves, with the plain extending to the right, which had been concealed. You have in the meantime a view of the rising grounds beyond the rivers, crowned with lofty woods. I was once greatly struck, in a summer morning, viewing from the ground the early vapor rising from the river. It hung midway between the foot and summit of the hill, so that the green above had the appearance of an island in the clouds.

"It may be here observed that, at the junction of these two rivers, until 8 o'clock of summer mornings a light fog is usually incumbent; but it is of a salutary nature, inasmuch as it consists of vapor, not exhaled from stagnant water, but which the sun of the preceding day had extracted from trees and flowers, and in the evening had sent back in dew, so that rising from a second sun in fog, and becoming of aromatic quality, it is experienced to be healthful. [Our fogs are not aromatic now, more's the pity. They smell more of the sewer than of dew.—R. E.]

"The town of Pittsburgh, as at present built, stands chiefly on what is called the third bank, that is, the third rising of the ground above the Allegheny water. For there is the first bank, which confines the river at the present time; and about three hundred feet removed is a second, like the falling of a garden; then a third, at a distance of about three hundred yards, and lastly, a fourth bank, all of easy inclination and parallel with the Allegheny river. These banks would seem in successive periods to have been the margin of the river, which gradually has changed its course, and has been thrown from one descent to another to the present bed where it lies.* In digging wells the kind of stones are found which we observe in the Allegheny current, worn smooth by the attrition of the water. Shells, also, intermixed with these, are thrown out. Nature, therefore, or the river, seems to have formed the bed of this town as a garden, with level walks and fallings of the ground. Hence the advantage of descending gardens on these banks, which art, elsewhere, endeavors with the greatest industry to form. Nor is the soil less happy than the situation. The mold is light and rich. The finest gardens in the known world may be found here.

"The town consists at present of about a hundred dwelling-houses, with buildings appurtenant; more are daily added, and for some time past it has improved with unequal but continual pace. The inhabitants, men, women and children, are about fifteen hundred,† this number doubling almost every

* The grading of the banks of the rivers, for wharves, has obliterated all the marks of these separate embankments.

† Plainly an overestimate. A hundred houses would not average fifteen to each; and as Mr. Craig could count but 102 houses in 1796, ten years later, the estimate as to houses was also wild. If, as he says, the town was improving, and had but 102 houses ten years afterward, the number of houses in 1786 must have been nearer fifty, and the population 300 or 400.

year from the accession of people from abroad and from those born in the town. As I pass along, I may remark that this new country is in general highly prolific; whether it is that the vegetable air, if I may so express it, constantly perfumed with aromatic flavor and impregnated with salts drawn from the fresh soil, is more favorable to the production of men and other animals than decayed ground.

"There is not a more delightful spot under heaven to spend any of the summer months than at this place. I am astonished that there should be such repairing to the warm springs in Virginia, a place pent up between the hills, where the sun pours its beams concentrated as in a burning-glass, and not a breath of air stirs; where the eye can wander scarcely half a furlong, while here we have the breezes of the river, coming from the Mississippi and the ocean; the gales that fan the woods, and are sent from the refreshing lakes to the northward; in the meantime the prospect of extensive hills and dales, whence the fragrant air brings odors of a thousand flowers and plants, or of the corn and grain of husbandmen, upon its balmy wings. Here we have the town and country together. How pleasant it is of a summer evening to walk out upon these grounds, the smooth, green surface of the earth and the woodland shade softening the late fervent beams of the sun; how pleasant, by a crystal fountain, is a tea-party under one of these hills, with the rivers and the plains beneath!*

"Nor is the winter season enjoyed with less festivity than in more populous and cultivated towns. The buildings warm, fuel abundant, consisting of the finest coal from the neighboring hills, or of ash, hickory or oak brought down in rafts by the rivers. In the meantime the climate is less severe at this place than on the other side of the mountain, lying deep in the bosom of the wood, sheltered on the northeast by the bending of the Allegheny heights, and on the southwest warmed by the tepid winds from the Bay of Mexico and the great southern ocean.

"In the fall of the year and during the winter season there is usually a great concourse of strangers at this place, from the different states, about to descend the river to the westward, or to make excursions into the uninhabited and adjoining country.† These, with the inhabitants of the town, spend the evening in parties at the different houses, or at public balls, where they are surprised to find an elegant assembly of ladies not to be surpassed in beauty and accomplishments, perhaps, by any on the continent.

"It must appear like enchantment to a stranger, who, after traveling a hundred miles from the settlements across a dreary mountain and through the country, where in many places the spurs of the mountains still continue and cultivation does not always show itself, to see all at once, and almost on the

* This attempt to boom Pittsburgh as a summer resort reads very funnily when we contrast the Pittsburgh of to-day with the Pittsburgh of 1786. Even the warm springs of Virginia will not suffer by the contrast now.

† The country to the north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers was all "Indian" country until the treaty of 1784 opened it up to exploration and settlement. Pittsburgh was, in 1786, the best point at which to enter it.



John Dalyell

verge of the inhabited globe, a town with smoking chimneys, halls lighted up with splendor, ladies and gentlemen assembled, various music and the mazes of the dance. He may suppose it to be the effect of magic, or that he is come into a new world, where there is all the refinement of the former and more benevolence of heart."

This is a long sketch, and rather magniloquent in tone, but it is the first pen-and-ink sketch of this city, and affords an excellent means of contrasting the city now with the city then. It is a great aid to a reader to know fully what a place looked like when it began.

By reference to an accompanying map of Pittsburgh in 1795, it will be seen that Fort Duquesne was near the extreme point, between Penn street and the Allegheny river, while Fort Pitt extended from Liberty street across Penn, and occupied the square now covered by the freight depot of the Pennsylvania railroad. Fort Fayette, built by Maj. Craig in 1791, faced Penn street on both sides, corner of Garrison alley. The United States still owns the lot from Penn street to the Allegheny river. Above the fort, on the Allegheny, are the "orchards" referred to by Brackenridge. Smoky island, in the Allegheny, will be noticed, as also an island in the Monongahela, on which buckwheat was grown in 1798, which has since been washed away. The reader will also please note the ponds draining into the Monongahela at Wood street, the main one extending from Fourth street to Grant, crossing Smithfield street at Fifth. This map, with Brackenridge's description, ought to convey a fair idea of Pittsburgh when first laid out.

Apropos of Brackenridge's boast about the mildness of the winters at Pittsburgh, the following comes in with poor effect as a comment:

In the fall of 1787 two young French gentlemen visited Fort Pitt. The story of their sojourn here is thus told by M. Brissot de Warville: "Immediately after their arrival in Philadelphia they hastened to Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, where they were detained by the winter. The frost was extraordinarily severe. The Ohio was frozen, which rarely occurs. They established themselves a mile or two from Fort Pitt, in a house which was exposed on all sides, in consequence of which they suffered much. Although they kept up great fires and had numerous coverings, they could not defend themselves against the frost. The Reaumer thermometer fell to below 32° and then burst.

"The two young gentlemen were obliged to chop their own wood and cook their own meals, which usually consisted of game and potatoes. Bread was dear and scarce. During their somewhat lengthy sojourn they tried a number of experiments on a hydrostatic scale which Mr. Sangrain had brought with him. They weighed the different sorts of wood and tried from which the best and most potash could be made. Numerous experiments convinced them that the stalks of Indian corn gave comparatively the largest yield. They inspected the neighboring mines; they found iron, lead, copper, and even silver, in the vicinity. They were told of an iron-mine, belonging to a rich Mr. Murray, but were not permitted to see it."

CHAPTER XXIII.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

FROM 1786 TO 1794—REDEMPTIONERS—EARLY SCHOOLS AND PROFESSIONS—MAIL AND POSTOFFICE ESTABLISHED—HIGH FREIGHTS—MARKET-HOUSE—LOTTERIES, ETC.—FORMATION OF ALLEGHENY CITY—CHARTERING OF PITTSBURGH AS A BOROUGH.

THE eighth number of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of September 16, 1786, contains the following advertisement, which exposes a practice then prevalent, but long since abandoned and forgotten:

> TO BE SOLD,
>
> (For READY MONEY, only)
>
> A German woman servant, she has near 3 years to serve, and is well qualified for all household work; would recommend her to her own country people, particularly as her present master has found great inconvenience from his not being acquainted with their manners, customs and language. For further particulars enquire at Mr. ORMSBY's in Pittsburgh.

This was distinct from negro slavery, but not one whit better. This German woman was a "redemptioner." That is, she was a German immigrant without sufficient money to pay her passage over, and was sold, by her own consent, upon her arrival, for a term of years, to pay her passage money. What the term was seems to have been indefinite; this woman had "near three years to serve." Her term was probably five years. Shiploads were brought over upon these terms; and that the immigrants were willing to endure this shows how eager they were, in those days, to get away from Europe. "Contract labor," now forbidden by law, appears to be based on the same idea.

In 1786, besides the establishment of a paper, a racecourse was also established; and as if to offset this, Mrs. Pride, about the same time, advertises a boarding- and day-school for young ladies, in which she proposes to teach all sorts of plain and ornamental needlework, "also reading, English and knitting, *if required.*" It is to be hoped that the use of English was "required," although sewing and knitting were valuable accomplishments in the then state of society. These private schools were then, and for half a century afterward, the sole reliance for acquiring education. The public schools did not begin until 1835, and until that time each youth had to get what knowledge he could

through the agency of private schools. There were always a good many of them, and many men attained eminence in carrying them on; but there was, probably, a Squeers or two among them. The state made some provision for the higher education by endowing academies in each county. The Pittsburgh Academy was incorporated in 1787, and was tolerably well endowed. It was afterward merged, I think, in the Western University, which is still in existence.

In 1786 there were two physicians here, of whom Dr. Bedford was one; and two lawyers, Hugh H. Brackenridge, and the other was either John Woods or James Ross. The county was not organized until 1788, and prior to that this county was a part of Westmoreland county, with the county seat at Hannastown. Of course, with the courthouse so far off, there was but little legal business carried on here.

The intercourse with the east, in 1786, was very restricted. The price of freight was sixpence a pound, or two pounds ten shillings a hundred. This, however, must have been in Pennsylvania currency, which was nominally seven shillings sixpence to the dollar, which would make the price equal to $6.67 a hundred weight. As the currency was much depreciated at this time, the real price must have been much less, though evidently dear enough. A writer of that day says: "However improved the conveyance may be, and by whatever channel, the importation of heavy articles will still be expensive. The manufacture of them will therefore become more an object here than elsewhere." A strong argument for home manufactures.

In addition to the drawback of high freights, there was then no mail to Pittsburgh or from it. All correspondence was carried on by special express or by casual travelers, and the latter was an exceedingly slow and unsafe method. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of September 30, 1786, publishes an extract from a letter dated Philadelphia, September 14, 1786, which says: "Mr. Brison has returned from New York with orders to establish a post from this place to Pittsburgh, and one from Virginia to Bedford. The two to meet at Bedford." Mr. Brison went to New York from Pittsburgh, on behalf of the citizens here, to get this mail established. This was, when started, a weekly mail, arriving at Pittsburgh every Friday, and leaving every Friday. Whether it was carried on horseback, or in a gig, sulky or carriage, does not appear, but probably on horseback. As it was three hundred miles between the two places, this would be about forty-three miles a day, and could be managed, at that rate, without night riding. To a newspaper it afforded but one route, and the *Gazette* had still to depend upon its private mail-carriers to deliver its papers to its subscribers. A postoffice was established in Pittsburgh as soon as this mail was ordered, and John Scull, editor of the *Gazette*, appointed postmaster. The office was in the same building as the printing-office, on Water street, near Ferry.* The postmastership must have been very near a mere honor then.

* Ferry street was so named because the ferry landing was originally at its mouth. On the opposite side of the river, at the foot of the hill, there was an old, abandoned brick house, as late as 1840, known as "the

For the year ending October 1, 1790, four years after the office was established, the total income was only $111. It never made Scull rich.

A public meeting was held March 1, 1787, to consider about erecting a market-house. Messrs. Hugh Ross, Stephen Bayard and Rev. Samuel Barr were appointed a committee to report a plan and to establish market-days. The market-house was erected on their plan, on the corner of Market and Second streets, and Wednesdays and Saturdays were named as market-days. After the first courthouse was erected, a semicircular market-house, roofed, but open below, was built on the public square, in the Diamond in front of the courthouse. In the course of time two wings were added, one at each end of the



THE FIRST PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE.

courthouse lot, each being an extension of the market-house on the lot opposite. Down to a comparatively recent period, Wednesdays and Saturdays continued to be market-days, but gradually every day in the week, except Sunday, came to be market-days. Why the market-house was not originally built upon the public square it is impossible now to say, probably because, the county not being organized, there was no courthouse, and the purpose seems to have been to put the two together on the Diamond.

The First Presbyterian Church was incorporated September 20, 1787, but the church had existed since January, 1785, when Rev. Samuel Barr took charge of it. The log building in which it at first worshiped had also been put up

Ferry house." The ferry afterward known as Jones' ferry was farther down the river, and the landing on this side was at Liberty street for a long time.

prior to the incorporation. One of the favored plans for raising money for church-building purposes was by lottery, and the First Presbyterian Church



THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

was authorized by the legislature to employ this method. Tickets in this lottery were exhibited here a few years since; but Rev. Samuel Barr, sturdy and worthy preacher as he was, must have had very different ideas on this subject

from those now prevalent. Public attention had not then been called to the immorality of lotteries, and the difficulty of raising money otherwise doubtless contributed to reconcile good men to the trial of a method of such doubtful propriety. Many other churches, of all denominations, were authorized by law to raise money by lotteries.

This year was remarkable, also, for two measures of great importance—the formation of the constitution of the United States, and the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory, ceded by Virginia to the United States. The former gave to the country a firm government with enlarged powers, and the latter, by the clause prohibiting slavery in the new territory, built up just west of us a free, thriving and industrious population, which has kept pace with Pittsburgh in growth, and furnished a commerce between them and us useful and profitable to both. The result was early seen. In April, 1788, the Mayflower, the pioneer boat, with New England emigrants for the mouth of the Muskingum, arrived here from Simrall's ferry (also called Robbstown), where West Newton now stands. These emigrants had crossed the mountains by the old Braddock route, and took boat on their arrival at the Youghiogheny. This was the beginning of an emigration from which Ohio was the first to benefit, and afterward Indiana and Illinois. From 1788 onward a great deal of this emigration flowed through Pittsburgh. Some of it came down the Monongahela and Youghiogheny in boats, and some of it came to Pittsburgh through Philadelphia, and took boats here for various destinations in Ohio; but all of it made Pittsburgh a stopping-point, adding briskness to the appearance of the place, and laying the foundations of a subsequent business intercourse that has grown gigantic from its original small proportions.

Boat-building, originally started in 1777, must have grown into an active business by this time, the demand being large for boats to carry down the river parties of emigrants arriving here from the east. The boats were not large, nor very substantial. All that was needed was a solid, flat bottom, sloping slightly in front, and well-boarded and calked sides, with a roof for shelter. There were oars in front for propulsion to get steerage-way, and a sweep at the stern to steer by. The current of the river furnished most of the motive power, the oars being used only when necessary, at particular spots. In such a boat a man with his family, or several men and their families, could float down to Steubenville, Marietta, Cincinnati, or to whatever point was nearest to the point chosen for a settlement. There the boat was sold or abandoned, and the passengers sought a way to their new homes. This was the first development of the river business of Pittsburgh.

Reference has heretofore been made to the fact that Pittsburgh was originally a part of Westmoreland county. This arose from the policy adopted first by the colony of Pennsylvania, and afterward by the state, of regarding all the rest of the colony or state as belonging, for the time being, to the western-most county. At first there were but three counties outside of Philadelphia—

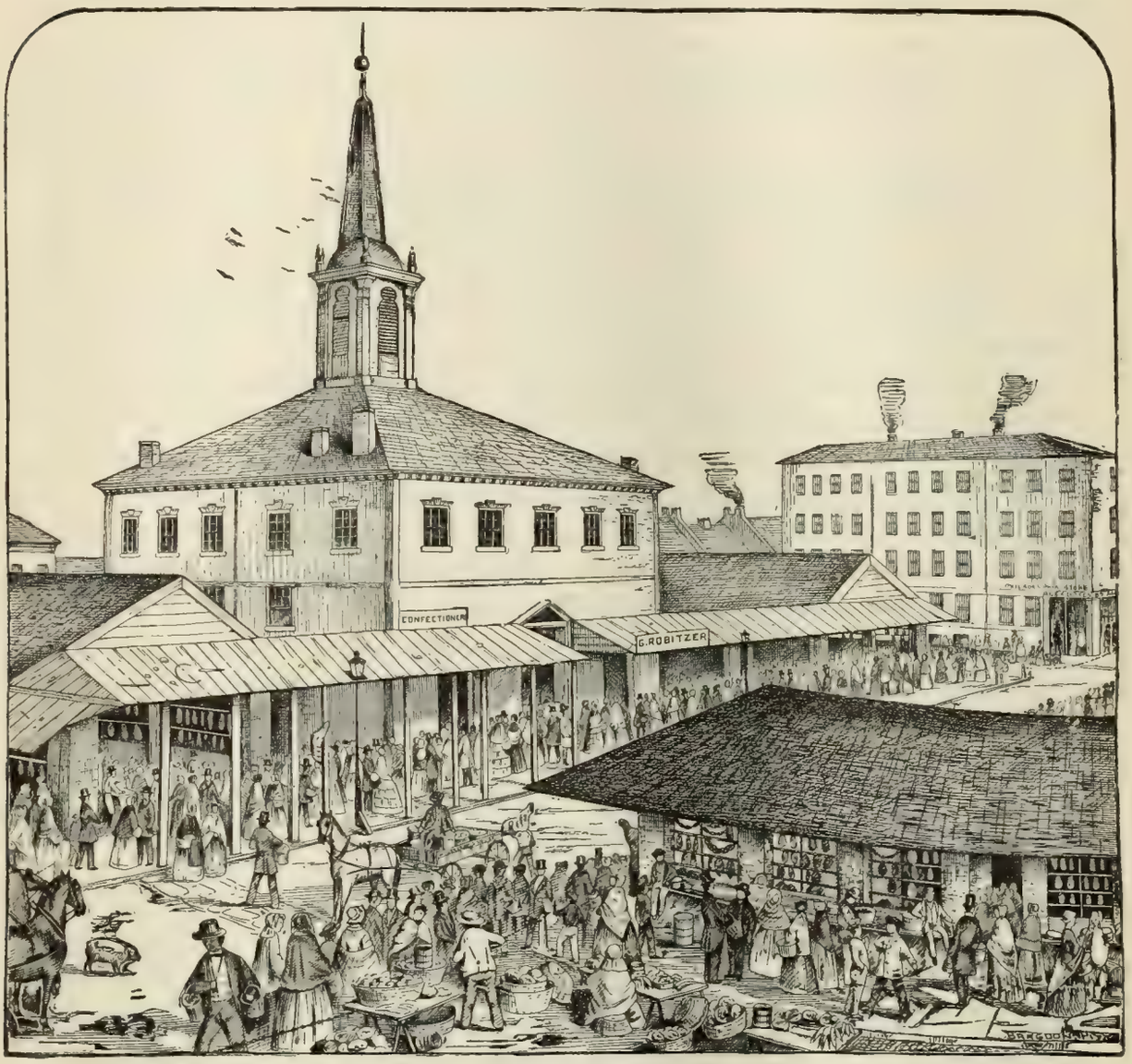
Bucks, Delaware and Chester. The latter, being the westernmost, embraced all the territory west of it. When Lancaster county was formed everything west of it was a part of Lancaster. Then Cumberland was erected, west of the Susquehanna, and included all of the state west of that river. When Bedford was formed out of Cumberland, it took in all that was west of it; then Westmoreland was cut off from Bedford, and took in all territory west to the Virginia border. Washington county was first taken off of Westmoreland, and finally, in 1788, the legislature passed an act erecting the county of Allegheny out of parts of Westmoreland and Washington. It sometimes pleases our neighbors in those counties to boast that this county was made out of theirs; but while they had an undoubted legal existence ahead of us, and our people were compelled for twenty-four years to travel to Hannastown, in Westmoreland county, for whatever justice was legally administered, this county, though no larger in extent than either of them, has so far outstripped them in the race of growth as to leave both of them out of sight. The growth of a county does not depend upon when it was organized, or how. The time was when Washington county had more representatives in the state legislature than Allegheny, and when Allegheny had to be coupled with a neighboring county to form a legislative or congressional district; but that time has long gone by.

On the 24th of September, 1788, then, an act of the legislature was passed erecting the county of Allegheny. The courts were to be held in Pittsburgh until certain trustees named in the act should erect suitable county buildings on the "Reserved Tract" opposite Pittsburgh, the state making a donation of the necessary ground; but in the spring of 1789 this part of the act of 1788 was repealed, and the trustees were authorized to purchase lots in Pittsburgh for a courthouse and jail. The courthouse was put upon the public square, in the Diamond, and the jail in Jail alley, behind the courthouse.

What purpose the legislature had in naming what was then a wilderness for the county seat it would be hard to determine. Pittsburgh, as having been long settled, and the center of business, would naturally indicate itself as the proper spot; but the state owned all the land west and north of the Allegheny, and could easily give its own ground for the public buildings, while in Pittsburgh it owned nothing, and could therefore give nothing. It was this that probably led to the selection of Allegheny as the county seat; but finding upon reflection that all the country north and west of the Allegheny river was then a howling wilderness, tenanted only by savages and wild beasts, the legislature concluded that that was consequently not a fitting place for a county seat, and speedily repealed its legislation. As things have turned out, it might as well have let the legislation stand. There would have been some inconvenience at first, and for some time, but after that was over Allegheny City would have been even more convenient than Pittsburgh, in many respects, for a county seat.

In 1788 the legislature directed the survey and reservation of a tract of land

of 3,000 acres, opposite the town of Pittsburgh, on the western side of the Allegheny river. The object of creating this reservation was to bring a valuable tract into the market to raise funds to pay the claims of Pennsylvania soldiers. This tract was called "the Reserved Tract opposite Pittsburgh." A portion of it was ordered, in 1789, to be divided into town lots, and all the rest of it was afterward erected into Reserve township. The town was divided into one



THE OLD COURTHOUSE AND MARKET.

hundred lots, 60 by 240 each, and each inlot was to carry with it the title to an outlot of the same dimensions. The one hundred inlots formed a perfect square, and the one hundred outlots were formed into an outer square beyond the inner one, if three sides can be said to form a square. The lines of the "Reserved Tract" began on the Ohio at Wood's run, ran back in a straight line to the neighborhood of Millvale, thence to the river, then down the river to its mouth, and thence to the place of beginning. The center of the town was oppo-



S. Bayner

site St. Clair street (now Sixth), in Pittsburgh, and the lines extended up and down the Allegheny, and back as far as North avenue. This was the town of Allegheny, called afterward, in common speech, "Allegheny Town," and is now Allegheny City. It was erected into a borough in 1828, and into a city in 1840. The city, at first, consisted of four wards, dividing on Federal and Ohio streets, which were known as the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, and embraced not only the outlots, but the territory back as far as Nunnery and Observatory hills. Manchester grew up as an independent borough on the southwest, and Duquesne on the northeast. Manchester was finally taken in as the Fifth and Sixth wards, and Duquesne as the Seventh. The Eighth to the Thirteenth wards have since been taken into the city from Reserve township, and the city has thus nearly absorbed the entire "Reserved Tract."

The state, in ordering the town to be laid out, reserved a "diamond" or public square at the intersection of Federal and Ohio* streets, on which the city hall, a market-house and a public-library building have since been built. The disposition of the outlots was for some time a subject of public controversy. The first intention was to set them apart as a general pasture-ground for the cows belonging to the inlot-holders, and every attempt to dispose of them separately was met by the courts with a ruling that they were the property, in common, of all the inlot-holders, and no one outlot could be disposed of without the consent of all the holders. After a prolonged controversy the consent of all the lot-holders was got to dedicating them for the purpose of a public park. This was the origin of the beautiful public parks of the city. With rare foresightedness, a park commission was made up of prominent citizens, who borrowed money to construct the park, on the bonds of the city, and levied a tax for their ultimate redemption. The tax was patiently borne, and thus the city got, at a very cheap rate, considering its real value, as fine (though not as extensive) a park as any western city can boast of; and the ugly, gullied surface of the old commons has been converted into a healthful and beautiful public resort for the citizens. The population of Allegheny City was 78,681 in 1880, and is now probably 125,000. The city has abundant room for extension, northward, southward and westward, and is continually finding outlet in all these directions.

In 1821–22 the town consented to the erection of the Western Penitentiary on a part of its commons, and the penitentiary was subsequently built, being finished in 1826. It remained there until 1886, when a new set of buildings for it was put up at Riverview, on the Ohio, and the old site reverted to the city as an addition to the park grounds. Through the munificence of Mr. Phipps, who donated a large sum for that purpose, a splendid series of greenhouses has been erected on the old penitentiary site.

There were but a few years between the periods of starting the two towns,

*So called because it was, in early days, the "road to Ohio" for emigrants traveling with their families, by wagon, overland to Ohio.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and most onlookers, not knowing the difference in the genesis of each, wonder why they were not both made parts of one town. But each got started in its own direction, under totally different auspices, and are, like the two parallel lines of the mathematical problem, forever approaching each other without ever meeting, Pittsburgh was started by the Penns, in 1784, on a part of the manor reserved by them in 1769, and was not, therefore, so far as the ownership of the territory was concerned, under the control of the legislature, while Allegheny was a part of the purchase made by the state from the Indians in 1784, and was laid out as a town, specially and directly, by an act of the legislature. Indeed, it is supposable that the success of the Penns in starting a town on this side of the Allegheny river must have suggested to the legislature the profitableness of another town on the other side of it. The state, then just out of the exhausting struggle of the Revolution, was very hard up for money. Its currency was greatly depreciated; it had maintained a force of many thousands of militia during that long war, and it had no resource to turn to, for means to liquidate its debt to the soldiers, but to the public lands of the state. These lands it had wrenched from the Penns by the act of 1779, and this act not only alienated the Penns, but left a tinge of bad blood between them and the state. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the state did not offer to coöperate with the Penns in extending the limits of Pittsburgh over lands just acquired from the Indians by the commonwealth; nor that, having full power over its own territory, it chose to start out, "on its own hook," to establish a town of its own. By rare good luck, for the state, the border of the new purchase from the Indians was separated only by the river Allegheny from the new town of the Penns, and it was enabled thereby to profit by the close neighborhood. The growth of one place would naturally stimulate the growth of the other. The legislature, it must be admitted, showed rare good sense in selecting the site of the new town. It has grown up with Pittsburgh, keeping pace with it steadily, and is practically, what it ought to be in fact, a part of that city. The two, however, got separate starts, each with an impetus of its own; and this separate existence has been kept up so long, and so harmoniously, withal, that it would be useless to try to join them. Municipally they are better governed separately.

Historically they are one. The history of one, after the starting-point is passed, is the history of the other. In these pages, therefore, beyond this separate mention to show its origin, the two places are regarded as one, and it has not been deemed necessary to keep up a separate line for each. Allegheny has an aboriginal name, which is preferable, on all hands, to that of Pittsburgh; but the people generally know the two places, taken together, as Pittsburgh, and in that sense we use the name as comprehending the history and interests of both.

In 1790 the western Indians again became troublesome, and the people of Pittsburgh, terrorized by their past experience, were alarmed lest the Indians

near at hand should be tempted to re-enact their past savagery on this exposed neighborhood. An expedition under Gen. Harmar was sent from Fort Washington against them to the Scioto river. He met with a pretty severe repulse, and returned to Fort Washington. His ill-success encouraged the Indians, and their incursions were extended nearly to this city. In consequence, a town-meeting was held here in March, 1791, to prepare to resist them, and demanded the loan of one hundred muskets from Maj. Isaac Craig, then acting as quartermaster here, to defend the town, and if he would not loan them it resolved to take them. The alternative offered was not a pleasant one, and rather than submit to it Maj. Craig, much against his will, loaned the citizens such arms as they asked for. The citizens appear to have been very much in earnest, and very much scared. But nothing came of it. The Indians did not come, and the arms were finally returned.

In a letter to the secretary of war, May 19, 1791, Maj. Craig says: "We have frequent accounts of murders being committed on our frontiers by the Indians. Several parties of them have penetrated ten, fifteen and twenty miles into the country." It was no wonder, then, that the people of this place, then on the borders of the western wilderness, were in a state of fright. It was this exposed condition of Pittsburgh, Fort Pitt being in a dilapidated condition, that induced Gen. Knox, the secretary of war, on December 16, 1791, to order Maj. Craig to procure materials for a blockhouse and picketed fort, to be erected in Pittsburgh so as to cover and protect the town. Maj. Craig acted promptly upon this order, and selected lots on what was then the upper end of Penn street, corner of Garrison alley, running through on one side from Penn street to the Allegheny river, and on the other from Penn to Liberty, the fort and blockhouse occupying both sides of Penn street.* The following letter from Maj. Craig to the secretary of war, dated December 29, 1791, with other reports, explains his action under his orders:

I am making every possible exertion for the erection of a work to defend this town and the public stores. Accounts from Fort Franklin, as well as your orders, urge the necessity of prompt attention to the defense of this place. By next post I shall inclose you a sketch of the ground and the work that I have judged necessary; it will be erected on eight lots, Nos. 55, 56, 57 and 58, 91, 92, 93 and 94; they belong to John Penn, Jr., and John Penn; Anthony Butler, of Philadelphia, is their agent; *the prices were fixed when the town was laid out.* It is not intended to cover the whole of the lots with the work, but the portion not covered will be suitable for gardens for the garrison.

I take the liberty of inclosing to you two letters from Fort Franklin, and extracts of other letters of same date (December 26th), by which it appears that that garrison is in imminent danger, and that the fidelity of the northern Indians is not to be depended on.

I am mounting four six-pounders on ship-carriages for the blockhouses; but there are no round shot nor grapeshot for that caliber here, the last being sent to Fort Washington.

As there is no six-pound shot here I have taken the liberty to engage four hundred at

*The government still retains possession of a part of this property, that part running from Penn street to the Allegheny, on the corner of Garrison alley. It is occupied by a recruiting-office and a building now used as a bonded warehouse for imported goods.

Turnbull & Murmie's furnace,* which is now in blast. Reports by the way of Fort Franklin say that in the late action (St. Clair's† defeat, November 4, 1791) the Indians had three hundred killed and many wounded, that there were eight hundred Canadians and several British officers in the action. I shall take the liberty of communicating to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh your assurance of such ample and generous means of defense.‡

I have contracted for forty-two boats, viz., thirty-two of fifty feet each, four of sixty feet, and six of fifty-five; they are to be one-fourth wider than those purchased last year, viz., fifteen feet; to be also stronger and better finished; delivered here, with five oars to each. Price per foot, eight shillings, ninepence—$1.17 per foot.§

The fifty boats now ready will transport three thousand men; they are the best that ever came here, and, I believe, the cheapest.‖

Capt. Hughes with his detachment has occupied the barracks in the new fort since the 1st instant. Two of the six-pounders are very well mounted in the second story of the blockhouses. The others will be mounted in a few days. The work, if you have no objections, I will name Fort Lafayette.¶ Gen. Wayne arrived here yesterday.**

For the situation of Fort Lafayette see cut of Pittsburgh in 1795. In the same map between the town boundaries and Suke's run, on the Monongahela river, there is a building known as "Gen. Wayne's stables." Probably some horse-sheds put up for the use of his cavalry, which, it is likely, was well drilled here before he undertook his (the third) expedition against the Indians. He was known as "Mad" Anthony Wayne, from the strict severity of the discipline he exercised over his men, and may have been a high-tempered man, as well as something of a martinet. It was, nevertheless, owing to the perfect control he held over the force under him that his expedition was not a failure. He administered so terrible a defeat to the Indians that his name became a perfect terror to them, and they did not need another chastisement for some time. They had become inflated with the silly idea of their invincibility, from the successive defeats they administered to Harmar and St. Clair, but Wayne took all this conceit out of them. The site of his stables, in this city, was most likely on the ground afterward occupied by Bakewell's glasshouse, and now covered by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot. Wayne, besides being connected locally by the site of these stables, and by making this the starting-

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*In Craig's "History of Pittsburgh" the following note is appended to this passage: "We have taken some pains to ascertain the time when this furnace, the first west of the mountains, was erected and where it was located, and have ascertained that it was situated on Jacob's creek (in Fayette county), fifteen miles from the mouth, and that it went into blast on the 1st of November, 1790." To which note, in the copy before me, J. Bowman Sweitzer, Esq., has added: "I know the site of this furnace and make this correction," striking out fifteen and inserting two. The furnace, then, was two miles from the mouth of Jacob's creek.

†St. Clair is a well-preserved name in this region. St. Clair street (now Sixth street) was named after this general, as was also St. Clair township, in this county. He was prothonotary of Westmoreland county when Hannastown was the county seat, and while Allegheny county was a part of Westmoreland. He had the full confidence of Washington when he undertook this unfortunate expedition of 1791. His grave is to be seen yet at Greensburg, Pa.

‡Craig to the secretary of war, January 12, 1792.

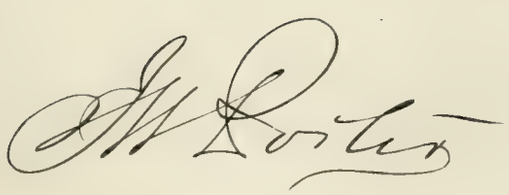
§Craig to the secretary of war, March 11, 1792.

‖Craig to the secretary of war, May 11, 1792.

¶Craig to the secretary of war, May 18, 1792.

**Craig to the secretary of war, June 15, 1792.





place of his expedition, had a street named for him, which is now Tenth street. The starting-point of Wayne's army was Legionville, a spot below Logstown. The army of Gen. Wayne was called the Legion; hence the name Legionville. Both it and Logstown were below the present site of Sewickley-ville, and between it and Economy.

Gen. Wayne, it will be seen, arrived in Pittsburgh June 14, 1792, and he went into winter quarters at Legionville November 30, 1792. He must have passed the time between June and December in gathering and drilling his forces. Maj. Craig writes, November 9, 1792: "This morning a detachment of the troops and the artificers, with the necessary tools for building, set off for the winter ground below Logstown, on the Ohio. In a few days the whole army will follow." On November 30, 1792, he writes: "This morning, at an early hour, the artillery, infantry and rifle-corps, except a small garrison left in Fort Lafayette, embarked and descended the Ohio to Legionville. The cavalry crossed the Allegheny at the same time, and will reach the winter ground as soon as the boats. As soon as the troops had embarked the general (Wayne) went on board his barge, under a salute from a militia artillery corps of the place,* and all have no doubt, before this time, reached their winter quarters."

Gen. Wayne was severely censured for the severity of his discipline while he was in Pittsburgh, and Craig mentions the execution of Sergeant Trotter as an instance. No facts are given in this case; but it is supposed that the sergeant had been guilty of gross disobedience or insubordination, and the general, feeling that a severe example was needed, had him tried, condemned and executed. As is usual in such cases, the sergeant had some sympathetic friends, who would naturally rail at such severity; but the following from Gen. Wayne's letter to the secretary of war, July 20, 1792, shows that severe discipline was absolutely necessary: "Maj. Ashton's detachment arrived here on Monday. Lieut. Campbell and Stokes' dragoons and Faulkner's riflemen on Tuesday.

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* The military spirit must have been active in Pittsburgh to have called into life an artillery company in a place so small as this was in 1792. The following is given in the "American Museum" as a list of the mechanics of this place in that year: "1 clock- and watch-maker, 2 coopers, 1 skin-dresser and breeches-maker, 2 tanners and curriers, 4 cabinet-makers, 2 hatters, 2 weavers, 5 blacksmiths, 5 shoemakers, 3 saddlers, 1 maltster and brewer, 2 tinners, 3 wheelwrights, 1 stocking-weaver, 1 ropemaker, 2 whitesmiths; total, 36 mechanics. The number of families was said to be 130." At six to a family, this would make the total less than 800. A small population from which to organize a volunteer military company.

The reader will notice the cassification here of "one skin-dresser and breeches-maker." As skin-dressing and breeches-making are coupled together the presumption is that leathern breeches are meant, and that in those days, when deerskins were plenty, buckskin breeches were cheaper and more serviceable than breeches made of cloth. In all parts of this country buckskin breeches were then the common resort. The commonness of this article of wearing-apparel suggests here an anecdote of Maj. Kirkpatrick, who owned and occupied, about 1792, the house on Water street, below Ferry street, occupied at a later period by Judge Shaler, his son-in-law, as a residence. The major, it is stated, was working at putting a new roof on the house, which was nearly finished, when he felt himself slipping down the roof toward the eaves. There was nothing to catch at, to stop his slipping, and realizing the certainty of what was going to happen, he exclaimed: "Oh! what a h—— of a fall I am going to get!" But the impossible always happens; for just at that moment his buckskin breeches caught on a slightly protruding nail and held him fast until relief came. The one breeches-maker in Pittsburgh could doubtless have got a certificate from the major that this pair was made of good stuff.

Not less than fifty of Ashton's detachment and seven dragoons deserted on the way from Carlisle to this place."

The troops remained at Legionville until April 30, 1793, and during all that time were subject to constant and severe drill. "Sham fights were frequently resorted to," says Craig, "and neither life nor the lash was spared." Witness this order upon the quartermaster at Pittsburgh: "Maj. Craig, please send down some whipcord for cats; they have no cats to whip men with. John Finley, Legionville, February 22, 1793." The date of Washington's birthday was scarcely appropriate for the issuance of an order that looks brutal, at this distance.

Maj. Craig, May 3, 1793, reports to Gen. Knox, secretary of war, that "on the 30th ult. Maj.-Gen. Wayne, with the troops under his command at Legionville, embarked in good order and set off for Fort Washington (Marietta, Ohio); the troops were in high spirits. The boats being well fitted for transportation made a fine appearance. As the river was considerably swelled by the late rains, it is probable that the troops will reach Fort Washington in six days."

A few days before Wayne left, Gen. John Gibson, on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, of which he was chairman, expressed to him, in a letter, their great respect for him, personally, and for the just attention paid by him to the rights of the citizens while the army lay at this place. The general responded in a tone of keen appreciation of the compliment thus paid him. We judge from this action of a public meeting that the general did not leave a bad odor behind him, no matter how severe he may have been with the reckless troops he had to break in. As he returned successful, all the hard complaints against him vanished into thin air except those which crystallized in the epithet of "Mad" Anthony Wayne.

On May 20, 1793, a trial took place at Pittsburgh that illustrates how near to Pittsburgh the Indian outrages came that took place in 1791. The following is a history of the trial:

PITTSBURGH, May 25, 1793.

On Monday last, the 20th of this month, a court of oyer and terminer and gaol* delivery and of nisi prius, for the county of Allegheny, was held at this place by the chief justice and Judge Yeates.

The only criminal business that came before the judges was the trial of Capt. Samuel Brady, who, when the judges were last here, had been indicted for murder in killing certain Indians near the mouth of Beaver creek† in the spring of the year 1791.

It was proved to the satisfaction of the court that, notwithstanding the treaties of Fort Stanwix, McIntosh, Muskingum and Miami, which established peace between the Indians and the people of the United States, and obliged the Indians to surrender all who should commit any murder on the frontiers, certain banditti of them had, from time to time, infested the western frontier, stolen horses, taken boats, and murdered our citizens;

* This is the old form of spelling "jail," and is still in use in England, which yields slowly to changes in spelling as well as to all other changes. In all the old newspapers and books this form is uniformly found, the only variation being an occasional "goal" for "gaol." The g was sounded soft, as in congest, precisely as if the word was spelt with a j.

† Beaver county had not then been formed, and was included in Allegheny county.

that recently, before the killing of the Indians for which Brady was now tried, several people from Ohio county (West Va.), particularly Boggs, Paul Riley's family and Mrs. Van Buskirk, had been put to death; that to pursue the Indians who had committed these murders, and to recover some property stolen, a party of volunteers from Ohio county, of which Brady was one, crossed the Ohio, and, led by the trail of the Indians toward the place where the killing happened, fired and killed those for whose death Brady was tried. It was proved by the oath of Keyasutha, an Indian chief,* that the Delawares had long before let go the chain;† that they, the Shawanese, Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots and some renegade Mingoes‡ were in the battle against Gen. Harmar in 1790. It was also proved that the attack and firing upon Capt. Kirkwood's house was by Delawares; that some of the instances of murder and rapine above mentioned were by Delawares; that the persons killed were Delawares, and had in their possession some of the property just before taken from Ohio county, manifested an intention of proceeding to commit other murders on our citizens, and, when fired on by those who attacked them, and whom they had just discovered, were in the act of seizing their guns; and, moreover, the relation of John Hamilton, a trader on the spot, satisfied the court of the malignant and hostile temper of those very Indians.

The chief justice,§ in a charge distinguished not less by learning than humanity, explained the laws of war, and the right of putting enemies to death, urged the impropriety of killing those who might with safety be taken prisoners, and the baseness of killing women; lamented that any acts of outrage by our citizens should occasion retaliation on themselves, but stating that, in his opinion, the Indians killed were hostile; directed, if the jury concurred in his opinion, of which he had no doubt, they should acquit the prisoner without leaving the bar. The jury did so, and the court ordered Capt. Brady to be discharged on payment of fees.

The testimony of Keyasutha in behalf of Brady, on this trial, was so one-sided and partial that James Ross,‖ Esq., who was Brady's counsel, was

* An Iroquois chief, who made his home on the broad bottom-lands just above Sharpsburg. His name is variously spelled *Guyasuta*, *Kiashutha*, and as given in the text. He appears to have been detailed by the Iroquois, as early as 1758, to watch the Delawares and Shawanese then resident at and near Fort Duquesne, and keep them in subjection. He committed the blunder, afterward, of lending himself to and actively promoting the schemes of Pontiac, and the still greater blunder of taking up arms for the British in the revolutionary war, which folly culminated in the dispersion of the Iroquois confederacy. He seems to have regained his senses in his old days, and to have been the friend of the whites at this time and for some years previously. He with Cornplanter, visited Gen. Wayne while at Legionville, and went to Ohio as commissioner to induce the western Indians to submit to the government; but their mission was a total failure. The western Indians, having beaten Harmar and St. Clair, were too much elated thereby to listen to the cooler counsel of Keyasutha and Cornplanter.

† This is the figurative expression used by all Indians to indicate a state of war. To brighten "the chain" of friendship was to promote peace; to let go the chain was to promote war. One old chief gave utterance to the idea that he and his tribe had held in their hands so long the chain of friendship binding him to the whites that it had grown rusty and needed brightening afresh. The Delawares and Shawanese were continually taking up and brightening "the chain," and letting it go again. They held on to it only so long as it suited their purpose to do so.

‡ The Delaware name for the Iroquois, *Mengwe*, was corrupted into *Mingo*.

§ Edward Shippen was chief justice of the supreme court from December, 1790 to 1806, and Jasper Yeates was a judge of the same court from 1791. The supreme court appears to have held court in those days regularly in the various counties.

‖ James Ross survived until 1842 or 1843. He was United States senator from 1794 to 1803, and made a speech on the acquisition of Louisiana and the free navigation of the Mississippi—a subject in which the people of Western Pennsylvania took a deep interest. He was elected to succeed Albert Gallatin, who was elected in 1793, but was ousted in 1794 on a question of eligibility. He was re-elected for six years in 1797, and was president *pro tem.* of the senate from 1797 to 1799. He was a splendid-looking man, even in his old age, tall, erect, and of large frame, and was for some years a leading man at the Pittsburgh bar. He owned the square between Grant and Ross and Fourth and Fifth avenues, and sold the one-half of it, from Diamond alley to Fifth avenue,

abashed by it, and expressed his surprise to the Indian at the decided tone of his testimony. Whereupon that chief clapped his hand upon his breast and exclaimed, "Am I not the friend of Brady?" His idea was that one friend should testify for another in the same spirit that he would fight for him.

On the 22d of April, 1794, an act was passed by the legislature incorporating the town of Pittsburgh into a borough. As the act may prove interesting, in showing how things were managed in those days, it is hereby appended:

ACT OF MARCH 5, 1804.

WHEREAS, The inhabitants of the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have petitioned for an alteration in the law for incorporating said borough, stating that, on a fair experiment, they have found the existing law insufficient to promote conveniency, good order and public utility; therefore, be it enacted:

SECTION 1. That the said town of Pittsburgh shall still continue and forever remain a borough, under the name and title of "the borough of Pittsburgh," the extent and bounds of which shall be the same as in the original law, to wit: Beginning at the point or confluence of the rivers Allegheny and Monongahela, and running up the northeast beach of the said river Monongahela, south 57° east 39 perches to Short street; thence south 64° east 207 perches to Grant street; thence south 74° east 49 perches to Suke's run; thence north 30° east 150 perches to a post in Andrew Watson's field; thence north 19° west 150 perches to the river Allegheny; thence down the said river Allegheny south 71° west 315 perches to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the freeholders, housekeepers and other inhabitants of said borough who have resided within the same at least one year immediately preceding the election, and within that time paid a borough tax, shall have power on the third Saturday in March next, and on the same day in every year hereafter, to meet at the courthouse, in said borough, and then and there, between the hours of twelve and six o'clock of the same day, elect by ballot one respectable citizen residing therein, who shall be styled "the burgess of said borough," and thirteen reputable citizens to be a town council, and shall also elect as aforesaid one reputable citizen as high constable, all of whom shall be freeholders in said borough; but previous to said election the inhabitants shall elect three reputable citizens as judges, one as inspector and two as clerks of the said election, which shall be regulated and conducted according to the general election law of this commonwealth, so far as relates to receiving and counting votes, and who shall be subject to the same penalties for malpractices as by the said law is imposed; and the judges, inspectors and clerks, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation before any justice of the peace of said county to perform the same with fidelity, and after said election shall be closed shall declare the persons having the greatest number of votes to be duly elected; and in case any two or more candidates shall have an equal number of votes, the preference shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the three judges; whereupon duplicate certificates of said election shall be signed by the said judges, one of which shall be transmitted to the persons elected, and the other filed among the records of the corporation; and in case of the death, resignation, removal or refusal to accept any of the said offices, the burgess, or in his absence or inability to act, the first-named of the town council, shall issue his precept directed to the high constable requiring him to hold

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in 1835, to the county commissioners, for a courthouse and jail, for $20,000, I think. These were built in 1836-40, and burned down in 1882, the present new courthouse occupying the whole of the lot. Mr. Ross lived on the other half of the lot until the time of his death. The house, an old frame, was known after his death as the "Oregon House," from the circumstance that it was occupied for some time by the "Oregon" brewery. The lot was also known as the "Oregon" lot.



E. Converse

an election in the manner aforesaid, to supply such vacancy, giving at least ten days' notice by advertisements set up at four of the most public places in the said borough.

SEC. 3. That from and after the third Saturday in March next, the burgess and town council duly elected as aforesaid and their successors shall be one body politic and corporate in law, by the name and style of "The Burgess and Town Council of Pittsburgh," and shall have perpetual succession, and the burgess and town council aforesaid and their successors shall be capable in law to have, get, receive, hold and possess goods and chattels, land and tenements, rents, liberties, jurisdictions, franchises and hereditaments to them and their successors, in fee simple or otherwise, not exceeding the yearly value of $5,000, and also to give, grant, let and assign the same lands, tenements, hereditaments and rents, and by the name and style aforesaid they shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the courts of this commonwealth, in all manner of actions whatsoever, and to have and to use one common seal and the same from time to time at their will to change and alter until it shall be otherwise directed by law. The inhabitants of said borough *may hold two fairs every year hereafter*, to continue two days each, commencing on the first Thursday of June and upon the first Thursday in October.

SEC. 4. That if any duly elected burgess or a member of the town council or constable as aforesaid, and having received notice thereof as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to take upon himself the execution of the office to which he shall have been elected, every person so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit and pay the sum of $20, which fine and all other fines and forfeitures incurred and made payable in pursuance of this act or of the by-laws and ordinances of the town council shall be for the use of the said corporation.

SEC. 5. That the burgess and town council and high constable and each of them before entering upon the duties of their respective offices shall take an oath or affirmation, before any of the justices of the peace of said county, to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and execute the duties of their respective offices with fidelity, and the certificates of such oaths and affirmations shall be filed among the records of said corporation.

SEC. 6. That it shall and may be lawful for the town council to meet as often as occasion may require and enact such by-laws and make such rules, regulations and ordinances as shall be determined by a majority of them, necessary to promote the peace, good order, benefit and advantage of said borough, particularly of providing for the regulation of the market, improving, repairing and keeping in order the streets, alleys and highways, ascertaining the depth of vaults and sinks and pits for necessary houses, and making permanent rules relative to the foundations of buildings, party walls and fences. They shall have power to assess, apportion and appropriate such tax as shall be determined by a majority of them necessary for carrying the said rules and ordinances, from time to time into complete effect, and also to appoint a town clerk, treasurer, two persons to act as street and road commissioners, a clerk of the market and collector, annually, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary from time to time; *Provided*, that no by-law, rule or ordinance of said corporation shall be repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States or of this commonwealth, and that no person shall be punished for a breach of a by-law or ordinance as aforesaid until three weeks have expired after the promulgation thereof, by at least four advertisements set up in the most public places in said borough; and *provided*, also, that no tax shall be levied in any one year on the valuation of taxable property exceeding one-half per cent on the dollar, unless some object of general utility shall be thought necessary, in which case a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said borough, by writing under their hands, shall approve of and certify the same to the town council, who shall proceed to assess the same accordingly.*

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*This limitation of taxation on real estate to five mills on the dollar was continued in force when the city was chartered, and was not repealed or altered until 1867. All expenditure outside of the revenue raised within that limit, such as paving streets, etc., was provided for by the issue of city bonds, until the railroad furor swamped the city.

SEC. 7. That the burgess elected and qualified agreeably to this act is hereby authorized and empowered to issue his precept as often as occasion may require, directed to the collector, demanding him to collect all taxes assessed, and to the high constable to collect all fines and forfeitures imposed by this act or by the ordinances or regulation of the corporation, and the same to pay over to the treasury; and the said burgess is hereby authorized to carry into effect all by-laws enacted by the council, and whatever else shall be enjoined upon him for the ordering and governing of said borough.

[Sections 8, 9 and 10 prescribe the duties of the town clerk, treasurer and other officers.]

SEC. 11. That five of the town council, to be chosen by lot, drawn by the town clerk in the presence of the said council, annually, shall be a court of appeal, a majority of whom shall be a quorum. And prior to the collection of any borough tax, the collector shall inform each inhabitant of the amount of his tax and of the time and place of the appeal; *Provided*, that said court of appeal shall have no other power as such than to determine the justness of the apportionment of said tax and to remedy any grievances that may occur in imposing the same.

[Section 12 directs the high constable to give notice of borough elections. Section 13 empowers the council, *by and with the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants*, in writing, to authorize lot-owners on the Allegheny and Monongahela to build wharves opposite their lots and erect buildings thereon.]

The town was evidently very small at that time, and was simply part of Pitt township, with nothing but a township government. The necessity of some more efficient form of government must have been keenly felt; and as the town was laid out upon what was then thought a large scale, with streets to maintain and bridges over the sloughs to build, some local power competent to minister to the wants of the town was an absolute necessity. The boundaries, it will be seen, were extended beyond the limits of the town laid out by the Penns, along the Monongahela river to the mouth of Suke's run, taking in the territory covered by Ross and Try streets. There must have been some good reason for this at the time, but it has not been made apparent.

The sole elective offices in the borough were those of burgess and council, and overseers of the poor, and in the county, those of sheriff and representatives in the legislature. All the other county officers and justices of the peace were appointed by the governor. This continued until the constitution of 1838 was adopted. The magistrates, commissioned by the governor, naturally gathered in as close a way as possible, to the courthouse; and the "Diamond," as the public square was called, bristled all round its four sides with magistrates' offices.

We have already noted the establishment of a post-route from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. But no postal communication with the west had yet been opened, nor was any possible, overland, except for short distances. The only way open was by water, and all communication with Limestone, Ky. (the original name of Maysville), or with Fort Washington, where Wayne's army was left, must be had by means of transient travelers or special expresses sent through Western Virginia and Northern Kentucky. This was too uncertain for a government to depend on for correspondence with its army. The result was

that in July, 1794, a line of mailboats was established to run from Wheeling to Limestone (Maysville, Ky.), and back, once every two weeks. From Wheeling to Pittsburgh the mail was carried on horseback. "The mailboats," says Craig, "were twenty-four feet long, built like a whaleboat, and steered with a rudder. They were manned by a steersman and four oarsmen to each boat. The men had each a musket and a supply of ammunition, all of which were snugly secured from the weather in boxes alongside their seats. The whole could be protected in wet weather by a tarpaulin, which each boat carried. This mode of carrying the mail was continued until 1798, and the conductors of the boats were so careful that, in all that time, but one attack was made upon them by the Indians. The time allowed for the first trip from Pittsburgh to Maysville and back to Wheeling was from July 5th to the 24th, nineteen days. At this rate the boats could have traveled only in the daytime. Night travel would have been dangerous.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

Effect of Wayne's Victory—First Glasshouse—Paper-Mills—Pittsburgh in 1796—Boat-building—Origin of the Coal Trade—Pittsburgh from 1810 to 1826—In 1828—Mrs. Royall's Account of the Place.

THE victory of Wayne, August 20, 1794, over the combined forces of the Indians, and his pursuit of them even to the gates of a British fort, broke the spirit of the Indians, and led to the treaty of Greenville and the cession to the United States of the Indian title to Eastern Ohio. It also removed all danger of hostile incursions in this neighborhood, and by removal of all fear of the Indians contributed greatly to the security and growth of Pittsburgh.

In the spring of 1795 the first glassworks were started at Pittsburgh, by James O'Hara and Isaac Craig, the late Mr. William Eichbaum, then superintendent of the glassworks at the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, being engaged to direct the erection of the works. Mr. Eichbaum was thus connected with the beginning of this important business here; was afterward engaged in other business enterprises; was postmaster from 1824 to 1833, and city treasurer from 1857 to 1866. He died in 1866, during his term as treasurer, leaving behind him the record of a well-spent life, and a son who succeeds to his father's reputation for integrity and business ability.

Craig, according to his own account, tried to find coal and a site for the glassworks on a run at the upper end of Allegheny City, but failed. He then bought a lot from Ephraim Jones and two adjoining lots from Ephraim Blaine,

just below where the Point bridge terminates on the South Side, and there the first glasshouse was built. There is a glasshouse still on the same site, but the original works consisted of one house on the river bank and another on the opposite side of the river road. The latter is not now in existence; fifty years ago it was known as Lorenz's glasshouse.

The Ephraim Jones from whom Craig bought "the house and lot near the spring for one hundred pounds" must have been the father of the Thomas Jones who started the ferry across to Liberty street, and farther up the river than the site of the glasshouse, and the grandfather of Ephraim Jones, Jr., and Thomas Jones, the river pilot, a large, fat man, who, from his obesity, was known as "Paunch-ion Pilot" among the wags. It was this Thomas Jones, not his father, of the ferry, who first established the shipment of coal down the river in flatboats, of which we shall speak again.

James O'Hara, who formed a partnership with Mr. Craig in starting the glass business, was apparently, at this time, a citizen of Detroit, but afterward took up his residence here, and died in 1819. He was well acquainted with Washington, and was the quartermaster-general of the army brought here to put down the whisky insurrection. He rendered efficient service during the Revolution, which accounts for his acquaintance with Washington and for the confidence of the latter in him. His name is very familiar to Pittsburghers, not merely for his connection with the first glasshouse, but more particularly for his being the founder of sundry large estates which have not been a marked advantage to Pittsburgh, but which speak well for his thrift and carefulness. He must have been a resident of Pittsburgh at the time or after the survey of the manor of Pittsburgh and the laying out of the towns of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for it was in all of these he picked up the lands constituting his estate. The three acres at the Point, lying between the old Fort Pitt and the Allegheny, or between Penn and the Allegheny river, and between Water and Marbury streets, purchased, after the manor was surveyed by Craig and Bayard, from the Penns, were afterward sold by them to O'Hara, and the latter also acquired, by purchase from the Penns, lots in several parts of the town of Pittsburgh, including one or two blocks on Market street. O'Hara also purchased from the Penns large tracts of land in the manor of Pittsburgh, beginning at Two-Mile run, on the Allegheny, and extending across to the Monongahela, and he also bought a large number of lots in Allegheny when that town was laid off by the state, together with a tract on the South Side, on the extreme western line of the manor, and a portion of the "Guyasuta plain," above Sharpsburg. These large acquisitions, now extremely valuable, were only relatively so then. Their selection indicates the shrewdness of his judgment, and his faith in the future prosperity of this place; but there was a time before his death when his large and judicious investments placed him in a very straitened condition. There is a condition out west known as being "land poor," that is poor from having too much unproductive land, and O'Hara had

his last days embittered by being in this condition. After the war of 1812 was over this nation passed through one of its periodical panics or business depressions, which culminated about 1817. Money was scarce, industry was paralyzed, enterprise was torpid and business at a standstill. No one would build, or buy or rent a lot, and very few were willing to pay their debts, if they could avoid it. This stagnation of trade struck O'Hara when he had many irons in the fire, for he was an active, enterprising man, and, although he had a large and nominally valuable estate, he found himself so pressed for means as to be on the verge of bankruptcy.

In this hour of distress he found a helping friend in James Ross, Esq. It was the peculiarity of Mr. Ross to be the friend of men in trouble, and when he had money to lend he was ready to help anyone in whom he had confidence. And he was no Shylock. He never exacted a heavy rate of interest. When money was worth 20 to 30 per cent he stuck to the legal rate of 6 per cent. He never demanded more, and would accept of nothing less. And he always got his money back, or its equivalent in land. His kindness was shown, not in giving, but in helping, and he helped many a one, both then and long afterward. Among others he helped O'Hara, and delivered him from the fear of the sheriff and from the agony which pecuniary pressure brings. Ross tided him over that terrible depression, and when O'Hara came to die he was able to make a careful division of his huge estate, free from the burden which would have broken him down had Ross not lifted its weight from him.

O'Hara, at the time of his death, had three children, one son and two daughters, between whom he divided, as equally as he could, the various parts of his estate. One-third went to his son James; another to his daughter Mary, and another to his other daughter, Elizabeth. In his will he was careful to balance one corner lot to Mary with another to Elizabeth, one next to the corner to the one, and one next to another corner to the other, the value of each lot being duly weighed, so as to make the division equal. The "Springfield" farm, on the Allegheny, went to Elizabeth, and the "Smithfield" farm, on the Monongahela, to Mary. His will showed extraordinary care and impartiality. I have understood, but will not be sure of it, that the devise to Mary was entailed upon her son; but if so, providence broke the entail by the early death of this son, so that her daughter inherited, not from her mother, but as the heir of her brother. Mary married William Croghan, Jr., a brother of Gen. George Croghan, and Elizabeth married Harmar Denny; thus, from these three children, sprang the O'Hara, the Croghan (now Schenley) and the Denny estates.

The Gen. George Croghan here referred to is not the Col. George Croghan known to our military annals, who appeared at Philadelphia in 1758 as the representative of Sir William Johnston, of New York, then general superintendent of Indian affairs in the American colonies, and who came to Pittsburgh afterward as Indian trader and Indian agent. The William Croghan,

Jr., who married Mary O'Hara was the son of Maj. William Croghan of revolutionary fame, and a resident of Kentucky. He came here on a visit, became acquainted with the O'Hara family, and ultimately married Mary. He was admitted as a member of the Allegheny county bar on the 20th of May, 1835, and died at his residence, "Picnic," near Pittsburgh, in 1850. His wife died in 1827, leaving a son and a daughter. The son died soon after her, so that the daughter fell heir, as the next of kin to her dead brother, to the whole of her mother's estate. This daughter was born in 1826, and was married to Capt. Schenley, a British officer, in 1842. This was the origin of the Schenley estate. The captain is since dead, but Mrs. Schenley is still living in England, where she has resided the greater part of her married life. Her family now living consists of five daughters and one son. The estate she inherited remains as yet nearly intact, the revenue from rents being sufficient for all the family's wants, without any necessity to sell.

The Denny and O'Hara estates are not now near as large as they were, sales of portions of them having been frequently made, and the ultimate disposal of them is only a question of time. The Schenley estate may last for another generation, perhaps two; but as it is contrary to the policy of the law to encourage such aggregations, and contrary to the usual course of property in this country, all traces of them as separate estates will disappear in the progress of time.

James Ross also accumulated a large estate above Sharpsburg, probably as a consideration for his advances to O'Hara in the latter's lifetime, but part of this tract fell to the heirs of James O'Hara, Jr., and will eventually be absorbed by the advance of Allegheny City northward. Maj. Kirkpatrick also had a large estate on Mount Washington. One of his daughters married Judge Shaler, and one or more of Shaler's sons occupy a part or all of her share. Another daughter married a man named Lewis, of Philadelphia, and the only surviving daughter of Lewis married Thomas J. Bigham, now deceased. His children and their descendants will inherit what is left of this other share of Kirkpatrick's farm. One other estate, the Ormsby estate, was on the South Side, at, around and above old "Birmingham." Ormsby was a quartermaster here after Forbes captured Fort Duquesne, and had good opportunities of picking up good pieces of property, as had Ephraim Blaine after him; but the latter appears to have been less thrifty than the former, or at least to have acquired less property.

These are the principal estates acquired, mainly out of the manor of Pittsburgh, by those who were then on the ground and had the means to buy them as well as that faith in the future of Pittsburgh which was so necessary when the site of the present city was nearly all a wilderness. After the lapse of over a hundred years the Schenley and Denny estates still remain prominent. All the others have lapsed, or have begun to lapse; and another century, perhaps another generation, will witness the absorption of all of them.

We have chronicled the establishment here of glassworks in 1795, thus initiating a business since grown to immense proportions. We have now to add the establishment of a paper-mill in 1796. This was not, it is true, established in Pittsburgh, but in Brownsville. Pittsburgh, in fact, has never been the seat of paper manufacture. A factory for the manufacture of wall-paper was established here prior to 1840, by Hind & Howard, but the manufacture of printing-paper has been invariably established at smaller places, such as Steubenville, West Newton and Brownsville. The projectors of this new industry were Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless, both Quakers from the Brandywine mills, near Philadelphia. They set up the "Redstone Paper-mill" at Brownsville, the first of its kind west of the mountains. Previously, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* had had to borrow, once or twice, cartridge-paper from the United States arsenal, to make up for the failure of supplies from Philadelphia. Henceforward it drew its supplies from Brownsville.

The winter of 1796–97 was one of uncommon severity, the rivers at this place closing November 26, 1796, and remaining closed until February 3, 1797. But this severity was not then unusual, nor afterward. The winter of 1831–32 was as bad, the rivers closing in November and breaking up in February. The winter of 1855–56 was another instance. The rivers closed shortly after Christmas, and did not open till the March following. It will be found upon examination that the winters from 1830 to 1840 were nearly all of this class. The freezing over of the rivers in November or December was not an unusual occurrence. There were no icehouses in those days. If there had been it would have been impossible to get up a corner on ice.

In the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of January 9, 1796, it is stated that "the number of inhabitants in the borough of Pittsburgh, as taken by the assessor, last week, amounts to 1,395."

An assessor's return is a poor basis for a census. All that an assessor is bound to return is the number of resident taxable inhabitants and non-resident property-owners. The "taxable inhabitants" include all males above twenty-one years of age. The above calculation was probably made by someone who took the total of names on the assessor's book, resident and non-resident, and multiplying by, say seven or nine, as the imagined number of inhabitants to each taxable, assumed the total as the sum of the population. By increasing the multiplier he could, on the same basis, make out any total he pleased. The previous calculations of the population are all of the same kind. The first United States census was taken in 1800—all previous estimates are mere guesses. It gave a population of 1,565.

In 1761 an enumeration made by the military authorities gave the population as 332, and the number of houses, 104. But this included the soldiers and families in the garrison as well as the Indian traders. This enumeration gives but little over three to each house, presuming each one to be occupied, and was probably correct.

In 1786 Brackenridge gives the population at 1,500, and the number of houses at 100. This is a mere guess, and a very wild one at that; for in *Niles' Register*, Vol. 30, page 436, it is stated that "Pittsburgh, in 1786, contained thirty-six log houses, one stone and one frame house, and five small stores." The particularity of these details would seem to make it trustworthy. Counting the stores as dwelling-houses, which they generally were at that time, this, at six to a family or house, would give a total of 258, or, at seven to a house, 301. This latter sum is about the correct figure.

An extract from a "Historical Review of North America," published at Dublin, Ireland, in 1789, says: "Pittsburgh is a neat, handsome town, containing about four hundred houses." This book, with its estimates, was probably, like the peddler's razors, "made to sell," and was not intended as an authority. Whatever Irishman wrote it must have licked the blarney-stone incessantly. Pittsburgh, in 1789, was neither "neat" nor "handsome," and did not contain over one-fourth of four hundred houses.

The eleventh volume of the "American Museum," for 1792, gives a list of thirty-six mechanics and one hundred and thirty families in Pittsburgh. This is a rapid, but not incredible, increase upon the enumeration of *Niles' Register* for 1786, but the number of families is apparently too large, unless, which is not improbable, there were more than one family in quite a number of houses. This total of the "Museum" would give a population of about nine hundred.

Mr. Craig, who was a young man in 1796, with a distinct recollection of the town and its inhabitants as it then stood, speaking of the calculation made by the Pittsburgh *Gazette* January 9, 1796, says: "This is the earliest authentic account of our population, and it may be well to tarry awhile and notice the condition and appearance of this place at that time. The number of inhabitants, at six to each house upon an average, would give 232 houses, and although the writer's memory goes back pretty distinctly to that time, he can not conceive where that number of houses could then be found. I have tasked my own memory severely, and, with the aid of one whose recollection is more distinct than my own, have made out the following enumeration of the houses in Pittsburgh about the time above mentioned:

On Penn street, east of Fort Pitt, Col. William Butler, James O'Hara, D. McHenry, 3; Liberty street, Cecil's and Dr. Bedford, 2; The Diamond, Blackbear tavern, George McGunnigle, William Denning, 3; Market street, old jail, corner of Fourth, John Irwin, Molly Murphy, Brady's smithshop, corner of Third, Horner's, corner of Second, Brackenridge's, Mowry's, Ewalt's, and Christy's, corner Water, 10; Water street, P. Neville's, McIntyre's, Scull's, Wilmer's, Duncan's, J. Irwin's, John Ormsby's, S. Sample's, John Neville's, Craig's, Redoubt, Kirkpatrick's, O'Hara's, Tannehill's, Greentree tavern, Ferry house, Ross', Audrain's, 18; Wood street, John Wilkins, Jr., John Wilkins, Sr., Henderson's, Sturgeon's, Palmer's log house, Rody's, McKinney's, 7; Ferry street, Devereux Smith's, Diehl's, Funk's, Charles Richards' and two other log houses, Willock's, 7; Front street, Ward's, M. Adams', George Adams', Hanlon's, stone house, Larwill's, Cooper's, Watson's, log tavern, Delaney's, 10; Second street (west of Market), Hex Gibson's, Chambers', Gen. Gibson's (the first brick house), Turnbull's stone house, McLaughlin's, Jimmy Lang's,



J. Davis

Benjamin Askin's, Maj. Irwin's, 9; Second street (east of Market), McNickle's, Mrs. Elliott's, H. Reed's, Nicholson's, Hanna's, Addison's, 6; Third street, Benjamin Richards', 1; Fourth street (west of Market), Hamsher's, McCord's, 2; (east of Market) two one-story log houses, two-story log house, small log house east of Pittsburgh bank, Granny Irwin's log house, Engleman's, D. Hogg's, Jones', Murie's, 9; Fifth street (east of Wood), Riley's, Cogan's, Vaughan's, and two or three more, 6; (west of Wood) Lightenberger's and two others, 3; Marbury street, Gen. R. Butler, 1; Bouquet's old redoubt, 1; in Fort Pitt, four or five, 5; total number of houses, 103.

"In this list I do not think there are five houses overlooked, and allowing eight to a house the poulation would be a little over eight hundred."

This a very careful enumeration, giving street and name for each house, and, taking the subsequent enumerations, would seem to be near right. The census of 1800, taken nearly five years after, makes the population 1,565; that of 1810 makes it 4,768. As the population tripled itself in these last ten years, it is easier to comprehend that it doubled itself from 1795 to 1800 than to suppose it gained only 170 in that time. Mr. Craig further says, of his personal reccollections of that time:

We would be pleased if we could give our readers an adequate conception of the situation and appearance of the plain on which our city stands at the time of the first assessment, or even many years later. Those who see Pittsburgh in its present not very pleasant aspect can scarcely imagine its former ragged and broken appearance. We shall attempt to describe it.

The ramparts of Fort Pitt were still standing, and a portion of the officers' quarters; a substantial brick building was used as a malthouse; the gates were gone, and the brick wall called the revetment, which supported two of the ramparts facing toward the town, and against which the officers and soldiers used to play ball, were gone, so that the earth all around had assumed the natural slope. Outside of the fort, on the side next the Allegheny river, was a large, deep pond, the frequent resort of wild ducks. Along the south side of Liberty street, and extending from the foot of Diamond alley to the foot of Fourth street, was another pond, from which a deep ditch led the water into a brick archway, leading from Front street, just below Redoubt alley, into the Monongahela. By whom this archway was built I have never learned. It was no trifling work. The writer, when a boy, has often passed through it. The sides, which were from three to four feet high, and the top, were of hard-burned bricks; the bottom of flagstones. Before it was made there must have been a deep gully extending up from the river below Redoubt alley, and I have supposed that when Col. Grant built the redoubt on the bank of the river, just above the gully, he probably had the archway or culvert constructed to facilitate the communication between the redoubt and Fort Pitt.

South of Market street, between Front and Water streets, was another pond, and still another in the square in front of the St. Charles hotel. Finally, there was Hogg's pond, extending along the north side of Grant's hill from Fourth street up to Seventh. From this last there was a low, ugly drain, extending down nearly parallel to Wood street to the river. A stone bridge was built across this gully in Front street, probably soon after the borough was incorporated, because without it the gully would be very difficult to pass.

We have now [1850] a beautiful landing along the Monongahela from the bridge to the point. Fifty years, nay, even thirty years ago, nothing could be less pleasing to the eye than the rugged, irregular bank. From the bridge down to near Wood street the distance from the lots to the break of the bank was from sixty to seventy feet. Wood

street was impassable when the river was moderately high. From Wood to Market the distance from the lots to the break of the bank was fifty or sixty feet. At Market street there was a deep gully worn into the bank, so that a wagon could hardly pass along. At the mouth of Chancery lane there was another chasm in the bank, so that a horse could not pass between the post at the corner of the lot and the precipitous bank. At the mouth of Ferry street there was another similar contraction of the way, so that it required very careful driving for a wagon to pass along. At Redoubt alley there was quite a steep and stony descent down to the level of the covered archway, of which I have before spoken. Below that archway the space between the lots and the break of the bank nowhere exceeded twenty feet, and between Short and West streets it varied from fifteen feet to five. Between West street and below Water street was closed by a fence extending to the foot of the bank, so that persons going to Jones' ferry from any place on Water street had either to climb down the steep bank and go along the beach or else turn up from Water to Front and pass along it to Liberty. Such was Pittsburgh less than fifty years ago. No doubt the next fifty years will produce as much improvement as the last.

In 1796 James O'Hara, who was then quartermaster-general in Washington's administration, had occasion to visit Niagara, and there learned that Onondaga salt could be carried to Lake Erie, and from there via French creek to this city, much cheaper than via Baltimore, as was the practice at that time. This changed the current of the salt trade, which came by the Lake Erie and French creek route from then down to 1810, when supplies began to come in from the Kanawha, in Virginia. We can not learn exactly when the saltworks at the mouth of Saw-Mill run were started, but probably during, or shortly after, the war of 1812. The works were old in 1829, and must have been worked then for some years. Salt has been made also at and near Tarentum and on the Kiskiminitis river for a long time; and in Temperanceville and Allegheny City, after the oil-fever broke out, salt water was obtained instead of oil, and salt has since been extensively made at both places, as well as at several places up the Monongahela. The supply, however, has never been fully equal to the home demand, but would be much larger if prices were more remunerative. Salt water can be had for boring all over Western Pennsylvania, as is shown by the experience of those sinking wells for oil and gas. Saltworks were established here by Craig & Bayard in 1784, but the main supply came from New York up to 1810.

Boat-building began here in 1777, when a large number of barges were built for army use at a point above Turtle creek. On the 19th of May, 1798, the galley President Adams was built. The keel of a second one, to be called Senator Ross, was laid just after the launch of the first. Gen. Wilkinson, the commander-in-chief, embarked here June 8, 1798, in the President Adams. The Senator Ross was not launched until the spring of 1799, and was then fully equipped for the Mississippi.

The shipments down the river from this point were mostly made in flatboats, which were not intended to be brought back. The use of such boats was rendered unnecessary by the keelboats, which could be brought back, and, having better appliances, rapidly superseded the earlier vessel. These boats

were commonly manned by from five to ten men, under the command of a "patroon," and carried from twenty to thirty tons of freight. After the opening of the Mississippi the increased demands of trade gave rise to the barge, a vessel similar to the keelboat, but of greater capacity, provided with oars, and carrying a crew sometimes reaching the number of fifty men. Both kinds of vessels were furnished with masts, square sails and coils of cordage known as cordeilles. A horn was also a part of each boat's equipage. It was originally intended for making signals, but it became the custom of the boatman, at intervals, to sound on it a sort of cadence, the mellow notes of which, floating landward, announced the passing boat in melodious tones which have been celebrated in a touching poem by Gen. W. O. Butler.

Another factor which contributed to shape the destiny of the town planted in the forks of the Ohio, and one scarcely second to its natural command of inland navigation, was the abundant supply of the best fuel right at its door. It is estimated that the bituminous coal-field which underlies Pittsburgh and the region for some sixty miles about, from which it draws its increasing annual supply, is equal to fifteen thousand square miles, and is practically inexhaustible. It was regularly mined as early as 1760, and according to tradition was first tied up in rawhides and tumbled down Coal hill, now known by the more ambitious title of Mount Washington. The first manufactories started here were supplied from the same source, but the method of transportation was improved. It is said that "the coal was hauled down the hill on a sled-car, made of two oak saplings formed as shafts for a horse to work in, and a box fastened onto the outer end of the shafts that would contain fifteen bushels. The road was made with a rut each side about ten inches deep for the ends of the saplings to run in." In 1795 coal was brought from Minersville, now the Thirteenth ward of the city, and a year later coal was discovered and mined on the east side of the Youghiogheny, near Robbins station. In 1803 a ship was ballasted with coal, which sold at Philadelphia for thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel. This was probably the first shipment of coal down the river, but such shipments did not assume any commercial importance until 1817. At this time "Pilot Tom" Jones, whose father then owned and conducted a ferry from the foot of Liberty street to the opposite side of the Monongahela, began to ship it down the river. "The coal was brought down the hill on a 'sled-car' driven by Pilot Tom, and placed in piles on the bank of the river during the winter, and in the spring, when 'flatboats' arrived from 'French creek,' Jones would purchase a pair, hire four or five stout young Irishmen, and have his coal wheeled into the boats, lay in a stock of provisions, jump aboard the boats with only the steering-oars at bow and stern, cut loose, and not attempt to land until he reached Maysville, Ky., where he first commenced to make sales; and from this place he would take a fresh start for Cincinnati." Two years later coal was mined under the present cemetery near Monongahela City, and hauled in wagons to the mouth of Pigeon creek. There

it was loaded into boats and brought to Pittsburgh. This plan of shipping coal continued for several years, and the business gradually grew in proportions. The "French Creeks," as the boats were called, from a tributary of the Allegheny, where they were built and loaded with produce for sale at Pittsburgh, carried from four to six thousand bushels of coal. These were lashed in pairs, and in charge of a crew of five men, floated with the current to market. After the French Creeks, larger boats were built, and loaded and manned in the same way. Even this primitive method stimulated the activity of coal-owners, and greatly advanced the price of mineral lands in the vicinity of the rivers. The rapid progress in boat-building at length began to suggest an improvement in this method, and in 1845 Daniel Bushnell began to "tow" coal with a small sternwheel boat, the Walter Forward. The enterprise was looked upon with contempt by the old boatmen, but it proved a success, and in the same year Thomas H. Baird, constructing two barges for the purpose, and using a small sidewheel boat, engaged in the same business, bringing the barges back loaded with pig-iron. From this beginning the business continued, until now "packages" made up of as many as eighteen flats and barges, containing from eight to twelve thousand bushels each, are successfully propelled by a small steamboat. There are now from ninety to one hundred boats thus engaged annually, carrying down the river from three and a half to four million tons of coal.

With cheap and abundant fuel, the cheapest transportation of the period, and a large and growing market for everything that could be manufactured, the future of Pittsburgh as the "Birmingham of America" was assured.

The yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia in 1798, and a sum of nearly five hundred dollars was remitted from Pittsburgh for the relief of the sufferers. This was doing well for a town of but little over a thousand inhabitants, mostly poor people.

The character and growth of Pittsburgh at this point is thus summarized in the *Navigator* of 1811: "In 1807 the public buildings of the town were a large and spacious brick courthouse and market-house, situated in the public square or Diamond, having Market street running between them; a stone jail; a bank in West Second street, established January 1, 1804, being a branch of the Pennsylvania bank, also of stone; a large four-story stone house on the bank of the Monongahela river, built by Oliver and Owen Evans, of Philadelphia, for a steam gristmill, which was put in operation in the spring of 1809; it is conducted by George Evans (son of Oliver), who is part proprietor; this mill is of great value to the town and adjacent country, forming a good and sure market at all seasons of the year for vast quantities of wheat, rye, corn, etc. The calculation is that she is able to grind eight bushels per hour on each pair of stones throughout the twenty-four hours. She has two pairs of stones constantly running, but her power of steam is calculated for three pairs." The running-gears of the mill were made of cast-iron, which were made at McClurg's air furnace. "The other public buildings were a handsome octagon Episco-



John Taggart

pal church, at the point of Liberty and Wood streets (the 'Round church'); a large and spacious Presbyterian meeting-house, on the east side of Wood street and near the church; a church for the Covenanters; one for German Lutherans; and a Roman chapel at the end of Liberty street, and an academy, all of brick; and a large frame warehouse, at the corner of Wood and Water streets, built by Thomas Cromwell."

It was noted in 1818 that "the price of property has increased in a most surprising manner within the last ten years; it is now at least ten times as high as it was at that period. There are but few sales of lots in fee simple; the custom is to let on perpetual lease. The price in Market and Wood streets varies from ten to twenty dollars per foot front, and in the other streets from four to eight dollars, and in particular situations still higher. The rents are equally high. In Market, Wood and Water streets, the principal places of business, it is difficult to procure a common room in an upper story under one hundred dollars per annum. The rent of stores varies from three hundred to five hundred dollars. There is one warehouse which rents for twelve hundred dollars. The rent of dwelling-houses varies much, according to the locality and kind of tenement. A genteel private family can scarcely attain a good dwelling under three hundred to four hundred dollars. There was little show of luxury, however, in the new city, and strangers who were not engaged in business found little to attract them to it. There were but one or two carriages in the place. There was a small theater, occasionally occupied by some traveling company from the east, but public amusements were few. A few balls in the winter season sufficed for the workaday people who comprised the population. The community was apparently largely made up of matter-of-fact Presbyterians, who were 'diligent in business, serving the Lord.' Other denominations had not felt the necessity of building more places of worship since 1810, or at least had not yielded to it, while the Presbyterians had by this time 'three large ones.'"

It required a bushel and a half of wheat to buy a pound of coffee, and twelve barrels of flour to purchase a yard of superfine broadcloth. In 1825 and 1826 the city began to rally, and in 1830 she was again prospering.

In 1802 one of those bitter prosecutions got up by local influence and fanned by local feuds resulted in the impeachment and removal from office of Alexander Addison, the president judge of the Allegheny county district. The ostensible reason given was his temper and want of courtesy on the bench; but the real reason is believed to have been a political one. Party spirit then ran exceedingly high, much higher than now, when an impeachment of *any* judge would be considered a great rarity.

In 1804 Joseph McClurg erected the first iron-foundry in this city. In May, 1805, the first stage started from Pittsburgh to Chambersburg, and in May, 1806, the advertisement appeared for the construction of a turnpike road from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg. In 1809 the first steam flouring-mill was

built, on the corner of Water street and Redoubt alley, by Oliver and Owen Evans. It was still running after 1840, under the management of Cadwallader Evans.

Mrs. Ann Royall visited Pittsburgh in 1828. She was a native of Maryland, but long a resident of Westmoreland county, and had settled down finally in Washington City, where she published the *Huntress* and the *Paul Pry*. She was an eccentric woman, eaten up with self-conceit, and was that rarest of all things among women, an infidel. She railed constantly at the clergy, the missionaries, Sunday-schools, and at whatever was distinctly religious. She published, in 1829, two volumes of her travels in Pennsylvania, and although much of it is taken up with accounts of her squabbles with landlords, stage-drivers and stage-owners, her descriptions of scenery and of places is very graphic and correct. Her account of Pittsburgh as she found it at the close of 1828 is herewith given, omitting all irrelevances:

Pittsburgh is entirely concealed by hills, approaching it from any point excepting the Ohio river.

As we drove down the Allegheny river we were closely hemmed in by a vast hill on our left. This hill makes a sudden stop as you draw near the city, and runs across in a steep, perpendicular precipice to the Monongahela, forming a perfect wall in its rear, seventy feet high. This hill takes different names in its progress; that part opposite the Point, or the great body of the city, is called Grant's hill, so named from Col. Grant, who was defeated on its summit by the French and Indians in 1758; that part of it on Monongahela is called Boyd's hill, from one Boyd, who hung himself there; that part extending to Allegheny river is also distinguished by the name of Quarry hill, four hundred and forty feet high. Over each river there are also seen vast hills, so that you are in the city before you can see it.

Its situation is much lower than I expected to find it—more level and the hills much higher. The city runs up upon the banks of both rivers, beyond its limits in the center; much further up the Allegheny, however, the Monongahela and the Point give it the figure of a triangle. It is about one mile on one river, one and three-fourths on the other. The whole city sits on an even plain, from thirty to forty feet above low-water mark, higher, however, upon the Allegheny side. On the opposite side of the Allegheny river is a steep hill called Hogback hill. On the opposite shore of Monongahela is another steep called Coal hill.

In this hill, nearly opposite the city, a fire has been burning many years, which is visible by the smoke, the coal having caught fire, by what means is unknown to any of the present race. But it is generally supposed to have caught from the carelessness of the miners. Several attempts have been made to extinguish this fire by stopping the holes and fissures on the surface, but all in vain; it still continues to burn, and is daily increasing.

There is another eminence called Castleman's hill. Coal hill is four hundred and sixty-five feet high, and very rugged. The height of Hogback hill is unknown; it is a barren eminence of unsightly appearance. In all these elevations coal is found, except in Grant's, Boyd's and Hogback hills, their altitude not being sufficient to bring them within the range of the great strata of that mineral which pervades this region.

The scenery around Pittsburgh is very beautiful, I am told, in summer, and when viewed from some points presents the most interesting associations of nature and art. The view from Castleman's hill is not surpassed in any country—earth, air, rocks, water, wood, town and sky break upon the vision in forms the most picturesque and delightful. Coal hill, immediately above the burning pits, is another point of interesting observation,

where the eye, at a single glance, takes in a hundred beauties, which might vie with the purest and brightest of the other hemisphere.

Pittsburgh has several suburban villages that contribute to and are supplied from the great center, with which their strength and prosperity are intimately connected. On or nearly adjoining the northeastern boundary of the city, and on the flat between Quarry hill and the Allegheny river, the Northern Liberties are situated, and are intended as a continuation of the city. They were laid out in 1816 by George A. Bayard and James Adams, and are now improving rapidly, and contain the Phœnix cotton-factory, Juniata iron-works, etc.

Adjoining the southeastern boundary of the city, on the Monongahela, stands Kensington, or, as it is commonly called, Pipe Town, deriving this name through one of its early settlers, an eccentric little gentleman, still well known among all classes for his odd humor and the universality of his mechanical business, Mr. William Price, who established a pipe-manufactory there. Kensington is partly on a steep hillside; the houses, which are low, seem to stick to Boyd's hill by magic.

Over the Monongahela is another considerable village called Birmingham; it is incorporated into a borough, and sits at the base of Coal hill, on the bank of the river, and here the celebrated Birmingham glass is manufactured. It also contains several steam mills and an extensive lock-manufactory. It is well built, and makes a handsome appearance from Pittsburgh.

Over the Allegheny river, directly opposite the city, is another very handsome and flourishing town called Allegheny. The Western Penitentiary is built here, one of the most splendid buildings in the United States, and the site of the town is, by far, one of the most pleasant of any in the vicinity, or even in Pittsburgh itself. It is unrivaled in the scenery and soil. There are two superb bridges, one over Monongahela and one over Allegheny, of the first architecture, and are the finest ornaments belonging to Pittsburgh.

Two miles above Pittsburgh is the village of Lawrence, the seat of the United States arsenal, on the Allegheny. The Allegheny river is 1,100 feet wide at Pittsburgh, and the Monongahela 1,400 feet wide. No language can convey the beautiful appearance of these rivers. I should say the Allegheny was the handsomest of the two; it is equal in beauty to the Ohio, and just such another river. These rivers and the Ohio, and bridges, constitute one of the handsomest sights, beyond doubt, in the Union; I mean where beauty alone is considered.

I had heard so much of the steam manufactories, and coal and smoke of Pittsburgh that I tried to form some idea of them, but was greatly disappointed. More smoke than I could have conceived, and the manufactories were far beyond my conception in skill of workmanship and amount of capital. I give the population of all the towns: Pittsburgh City, 10,600; Northern Liberties, 711; Kensington, 390; Birmingham, 459; Allegheny, 711; miscellaneous, 260.

Of those born in foreign countries, 3,000, or nearly. Pittsburgh at the last enumeration contained—dwelling-houses, 1,140; churches, 12; public buildings, 7; stores, 60; groceries, 146; banks, 2; taverns, 16; factories; mills and shops, 440; warehouses, etc., 76.

This number, however, has greatly increased, and buildings are going up at this time in all parts of the city. Most of the houses are brick, and some of them are lofty, fine buildings; but all of the houses are colored quite black with the smoke. The interiors of the houses are still worse, carpets, chairs, walls, furniture—all black with smoke; no such thing as wearing white; the ladies mostly dress in black, and a cap or white ruff put on clean in the morning is tinged quite black by bedtime. The ladies are continually washing their faces. Meantime the smoke, particularly in the absence of the sun, is quite annoying to the eyes of strangers, and everything has a very gloomy, doleful appearance at first, excepting, always, the interior of the workshops. But in a few days the stranger becomes so familiar to it that the novelty of the thing is completely worn off, and your walks and rambles through the city are pursued with the same pleasure common to others.

In all the towns of Pennsylvania of any size the public buildings and offices are built on squares in the centers of their towns. These squares are uniformly called "The Diamond." I had often heard the word, and from haste and inattention never stopped to ask what it meant, and that it meant the public square is one of the last things I should take it to apply. "You will find such a man on the east, west, etc., of the Diamond," said my friend, Mrs. Roberts. "And what is the Diamond?" "Where the market-house is." The Diamond is about the center of the city; is large, and contains the market-house in the center, and the public buildings, attorneys' offices and a few oyster-cellars. The public buildings are large and well built of brick. The churches are small, and make no show, except one, just rebuilt, touched off in great gothic style.

The streets of Pittsburgh are not regular, running in all directions; most of them, however, angle with the Monongahela. They are paved, but not lighted. The sidewalks are narrow, and the whole are dirty, and in wet weather very muddy in some parts of the town.

The citizens are now engaged in furnishing the city with good water, and have sunk a very handsome reservoir upon the top of Grant's hill for the purpose. But, from some cause to me unknown, the pipes have mostly bursted, and flood the streets with water, which I found very unpleasant.

There are in Pittsburgh thirty-two attorneys and counselors, and sixteen physicians, a museum, the Western University, a high-school, an academy, and forty smaller schools. The manners of the people of Pittsburgh, as in all other large towns, some are liberal and polite, and others quite the reverse. The university exists only in name, and can not be said to be in operation, though it has a long string of professors. Miss Parry is at the head of an academy for young ladies. Misses Roberts and Campbell have a large school of both sexes. The Sisters of Charity also have a very large school. The high-school is by far the best conducted seminary in the place. It is kept in the Unitarian church. The name of the principal is E. Worthington, Esq. He has fifty-four students.

Lambdin's museum and gallery of paintings was established September 8, 1828, and now contains a valuable collection of paintings from ancient as well as modern masters—fine landscapes by Doughty, Birch, Lawrence, etc.; pictures from the collection of Baron Muller, portraits of distinguished characters by Stuart, Sully, Peale and Lambdin. The museum contains about two hundred foreign birds, among which are the birds of paradise, twenty quadrupeds, five hundred minerals, three hundred fossils, three hundred marine shells, twelve hundred impressions of medals, one hundred ancient coins, a handsome collection of articles from the South seas, marine productions, Indian articles, etc., etc.

Mr. Lambdin is himself an artist, and his museum is the only specimen of taste or amusement in the city—no library, no atheneum, no gardens, no theater. I understood there was an apprentices' library, got up by a few liberal gentlemen, Messrs. Holdship, Eichbaum and several others. There are, however, many liberal and enlightened men in Pittsburgh. The whole city is a perfect workshop; and the most remarkable fact in regard to the character of the society of Pittsburgh, and one which excites astonishment and pleasure, is that the mechanics and artificers are by far the most enlightened part of the society. There is not a more honorable, orderly and well-behaved collection of men, doubtless, to be found on the globe, of their calling. I was not prepared for this part of the history of Pittsburgh, having never heard it mentioned by any writer. They appear to form an exclusive society of gentlemen.

I am now come to the most difficult, but by far the most interesting, portion of my description of Pittsburgh, and without which the city would have little weight—its trade and manufactures, in which last it excels any city in the Union, either in the quantity, excellence or variety of the articles. Every article manufactured out of iron, copper, brass, tin, leather or wood is made in Pittsburgh in a superior style; besides glass, delf, pottery and paper, they manufacture sheeting, shirting, coverlets, carpets, cloths, cassinets, plaids, checks, etc. But what distinguishes Pittsburgh from every other part of the Union is the fame she has acquired from her steam-engine foundries.



J. F. Beilstein

Another distinguished trait in the character of Pittsburgh is the polite, chaste and gentlemanly deportment of her workmen and mechanics, which, joined to their skill, sobriety and industry, surpass any set of mechanics in America, or perhaps in the world. They, as a body, are the only gentlemen in the city.

In all the manufacturing establishments I have visited in the United States I never failed to find the mechanics more or less depraved. Even in New England you too often find the workmen, and very often the principals, vicious, idle and impertinent, with a total want of respect to strangers. Not so in Pittsburgh. I spent thirteen days in the manufacturing houses and foundries in this city, where, but in three cases, I found none but mechanics, and never saw nor heard the most distant indelicate look or word among the whole of them; on the contrary, I was treated with marked and gentleman-like respect. I was more astonished at this than anything else in the wonder-working city. Why Pittsburgh should differ so widely in this respect from all other manufacturing towns I am unqualified to say, but it is a well-known fact that both in this country and in Europe, I am told, those manufacturing houses exhibit a most lamentable picture of low, vicious manners. During the whole of my visit to these manufactories I never saw an instance of intoxication, or the smallest indication of drinking. Whether this highly honorable trait in the mechanics of Pittsburgh has been noticed by other travelers or not I am unable to say, but it was the first thing that struck me, not only with surprise, but pleasure. The workmen were almost as black, throughout, as the coal of their pits, but this disguise could not conceal the noble mien, the chaste smile and manly deportment for which they are unequaled. Had they been looking for me I should have thought their manners assumed; but, to recur to my own maxim, no one can affect what they do not possess, least of all politeness. But nothing was farther from them than the thought of receiving a visit from a female; and, though sometimes accompanied, I mostly stole a march upon them. A visit from a female was doubtless the last thing these men were thinking of, and such was my curiosity to see these far-famed foundries and workshops that, without consulting a friend, I popped into one the next day of my visit, it being understood that these manufactories are profusely scattered throughout the city, and being much delighted with the good order, stillness and innocent manners of the workmen I pursued the business unceasingly, which took up thirteen days, but not finding the proprietors in the shops, or anyone who could give me any accurate account of the capital, hands employed, or amount manufactured.

The *Sligo Rolling-mill* is situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, immediately opposite the mouth of Market street, and is owned by Robert T. Stewart and John Lyen. It was erected in 1825. Sligo mill may be considered as a branch of those extensive iron-works which the proprietors own on the Juniata, as all the iron they make use of is brought from there in a state partly manufactured, that is, in large blocks, called blooms, which do not require the process of puddling, but are immediately fit for rolling. The consumption of blooms at the Sligo mill is about 1,400 tons annually. The engine is one of the most powerful in or about Pittsburgh, being 130-horse power, and was built by Mark Stackhouse. Some idea may be formed of the strength and immensity of the various machinery, when we say that their weight is 120 tons. Fifty hands are employed in the different departments, and the consumption of coal per annum is about 14,000 bushels. The value of iron made per year is $150,000. . . . The *Juniata Iron-works*, on the Allegheny river, in the Northern Liberties, is owned by Dr. Peter Shoenberger. They were erected in 1824, and may also be considered as a distant branch of the extensive forges of the proprietor on the waters of the Juniata. The establishment here is a very extensive one, and was put up under the superintendence of M. B. Belknap. The engine is of 120-horse power, and was built by Matthew Smith, of the firm of Binney & Smith. One thousand tons of blooms are used here annually, and the mill contains six nail-machines, making six tons of nails a week. Eighty men are employed. . . . The *Grant's Hill Iron-works*, owned by William H. Hays and Daniel Adams, was erected in

1821. The engine, built by the Columbian Steam-engine company, is of 80-horse power. Thirty hands are employed. The mill used, the last year, 800 tons pig-metal and 400 tons blooms. Coal used yearly, 90,000 bushels, and annual product, $80,000. . . . The *Union Rolling-mill*, in Kensington, is owned by Baldwin, Robinson & McNickle. This is the largest and most extensive establishment of the kind in the western country. The machinery is driven by two engines of 100-horse power each, which were built by the Columbian Steam-engine company in 1819. The quantity of metal converted annually into merchantable iron was about 1,500 tons, which, at $100 a ton, which it averages, is $150,000 annually. Attached to the mill is an extensive nail-factory. Hands employed, 100; coal consumed, 182,000 bushels; capital, $100,000. . . . The *Dowlar Iron-works* was erected in1825, in Kensington, by Mr. Lewis. It has an engine of 100-horse power, and makes about 600 tons of iron per year. . . . The *Pittsburgh Rolling-mill*, on the corner of Penn street and Cecil's alley, is owned by R. Bowen. Has an engine of 120-horse power, built by the Columbian Steam-engine company, which drives one pair of rollers and slitters and ten nail-machines. In this mill there is no other than bar-iron made use of. From the blooms three tons per day are reduced to rods, sheet, etc. The nail-machines make 1¾ tons per day, besides hoops and sheet. Capital, $40,000; hands employed, 80. Mr. R. Bowen was, for a long time, a common sailor. . . . The *Pine Creek Rolling-mill* is owned by Elkins & Ludlow, and is on Pine creek, a few miles above Pittsburgh. It has an engine of 100-horse power. At this establishment both steam and water power are employed, and the manufacture of axes, scythes, sickles, shovels, is carried on extensively. Forty hands are employed, and about 600 tons of bar-iron used annually.

The *Pittsburgh Foundry* was erected as early as the year 1804, by Joseph McClurg, and was the first establishment of the kind west of the mountains. The opposition that Mr. McM. met with from his friends shows how limited the views of the citizens of that period were in relation to the important situation of Pittsburgh, and the great sources of wealth that lay around it. Many thought at that time that Mr. McClurg would certainly be ruined, that a foundry was useless, and that he could not possibly succeed. He persevered, however, and subsequent years have shown the fallacy of human prognostications. He realized a fortune; has retired from business, and left the old foundry to fill the pockets of his successors with better stuff than pig-metal. The foundry is at present carried on by A. McClurg, Cuthbert & Co., on an extensive scale. There are two furnaces in daily use, which produce some 600 tons of castings a year. The cannon used by Com. Perry on Lake Erie were cast here, and the United States government still uses it as a source of supply of cannon and balls. . . . The *Jackson Foundry*, corner of Sixth and Liberty streets, is owned by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Sowers. It makes stoves, grates, wagon-boxes, plow-plates, machinery and all kinds of heavy castings. It employs twenty hands, and turns out 500 tons of castings annually. The *Eagle Foundry*, in Kensington, is operated by the same men, but was erected by A. Beelen. Its annual product is 300 tons. . . . The *Phœnix Foundry* is on Scotch hill, corner of Ross and Third, and is owned by Freeman & Miller. It was established in 1821, by —— Clark, and is principally devoted to the highest order of castings, sad-irons, grates, stoves, wheels, etc. Annual product, 200 tons. The same gentlemen have just established the *Washington Foundry*, with nail-factory attached. . . . *Stackhouse's Foundry* is attached to the Columbian Steam-engine factory, corner of Front and Redoubt alley. The principal part of the castings made here are for steam machinery. Annual product, 400 tons. . . . The *Allegheny Foundry* is near the Allegheny river, on McCormick's alley, and is owned by William Franklin. Annual product, 150 tons. . . . *Stackhouse & Tomlinson's Foundry* is on the corner of Liberty and Second streets, and is attached to their steam-engine foundry. It produces 120 tons annually. The steam-engines here produced are mainly for steamers. . . . *Price's Cupola Foundry* is situated one-fourth of a mile east of Pittsburgh, and may be considered a brass as well as an iron foundry, as all the articles of a light nature in both branches are produced here. . . .

The *Birmingham Foundry* is carried on by Sutton & Nicholson, and produces 200 tons of castings annually, as well as screws for tobacco-presses and paper-mills and for fulling-mills. . . . The *Union Rolling-mill Nail-factory* has 14 nail-machines, producing 360 tons of nails a year. The *Sligo Nail-factory* has four machines, and produces 200 tons a year. The *Pittsburgh Nail-factory* has 10 machines, and produces 400 tons a year. It produced last year 5,804 kegs of cut nails and 22,000 pounds of wrought nails. The *Grant's Hill Factory* has five machines, and yields 250 tons annually. The *Juniata Factory* produced the same amount with five machines. The *Pine Creek Factory*, with four machines, produced 228 tons.

In manufacturing steam-engines Pittsburgh has acquired great celebrity. No place in the world can surpass Pittsburgh as to the means and materials for manufacturing these powerful machines. There are six steam-engine factories in Pittsburgh—the *Columbian*, owned by Mark Stackhouse; the factory of Warden & Arthurs, corner of Second and West; that of Stackhouse & Tomlinson, corner of Liberty and Third; that of Smith & Binney, on Grant's hill; that of M. B. Belknap, at Pine creek, and that of Mahlon Rogers, corner of Grant and Hewith. . . . The *Steam Wire-manufactory* of Mr. Arnold Eichbaum is in Kensington, near the Union Rolling-mill. It manufactures wire from No. 1 to No. 16. Employs 7 hands. . . . The *Steam Cotton-factory* of James Arthurs & Sons is on Strawberry near Cherry alley. Runs 288 spindles, and is principally employed in the manufacture of fine yarns, from No. 16 to 20. Employs 13 hands. . . . The *Phenix Steam Cotton-factory* is owned by Adams, Allen & Grant. It is in the Northern Liberties, and runs 2,700 spindles, producing daily 700 pounds of yarn, from 5 to 22, and 450 yards of cotton cloth. It employs 170 hands, and its annual product exceeds $100,000. . . . John McIlroy, on Wood, between Front and Second, has in operation 80 hand-looms, producing 1,200 yards of plaids, stripes and checks. Employs 155 hands. Annual product, 363,600 yards. . . . James Shaw, Wood street, between Sixth and Liberty, has 80 hand-looms, producing 300,000 yards cotton cloth yearly. . . . Thomas Graham, Market, between Fifth and Liberty, has 34 hand-looms, and Tilford & Sons, near Pittsburgh, have 8 looms. There are besides 47 looms which are engaged in various kinds of weaving, such as coverlets, carpets, etc., producing over 200,000 yards yearly. . . . James Arthurs & Sons, in connection with their steam cotton-factory, have a woolen establishment, where they last year made or dressed 12,800 yards of broadcloth, cassinette and country cloth. Headrick & Gibb, corner Liberty and Diamond alley, produced last year 4,200 yards of cassinette. The Fleecedale Woolen-factory, on Chartiers creek, near the Steubenville pike, and owned by A. & J. Murphy, produced last year 1,500 yards broadcloth and 9,600 yards of cassinette.

Bakewell's Glasshouse is owned by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, and is on Water street, above Grant. It was erected in 1811. It is entirely devoted to the manufacture of white or flint glass. Numerous articles are made at this factory, everything in the glass line, and of every grade of workmanship. The value of the glass made here last year was $90,000. . . . The *Birmingham Glassworks* were built in 1812, by Sutton, Wendt & Co., but are now conducted by Wendt, Encel, Ihmsen & Co. This establishment makes window-glass and green hollow-ware entirely. Its product last year was 4,000 boxes window-glass, 100 gross bottles and 10,000 dozen hollow-ware. . . . The *Pittsburgh Glassworks* are on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite the Point, and are now conducted by Mr. F. Lorenz. This concern was the first of the kind established in the western country. It was built as early as 1797, by Gen. O'Hara and Maj. Craig. For a few years their success seemed very doubtful, so much so that the latter gentleman withdrew and left Mr. O'Hara to make the best of what was then termed a losing concern. But the general, who had a happier knack of seeing a few years before him and drawing deductions from the nature of things than any of his contemporaries, persevered with his glass-house, made large additions, prospered, and conducted it until his death, in 1819. It produced last year 7,500 boxes window-glass, 160 gross bottles and 3,160 dozen hollow-

ware. . . . The *Stonebridge Glassworks*, near the corner of Ross and Second, were erected by John Robinson in 1823. Manufacture white or flint glass only. . . . Besides these there are window-glass factories at Bridgeport, New Albany, New Boston, Williamsport and Geneva, up the Monongahela, producing 17,000 boxes window-glass yearly.

The *Anchor Steam Paper-mill*, on Ross street, owned by Mr. Holdship; the *Pittsburgh Steam Paper-mill*, in the Northern Liberties; the *Clinton Paper-mill*, at Steubenville; the *Franklin* and *Big Beaver*, at Beaver; the *Sewickley*, at West Newton; the *Redstone*, at Brownsville, and various other mills, are all engaged in the making of paper, producing about 30,000 reams per year. There are four steam gristmills in operation: The *Pittsburgh*, corner of Water and Redoubt alley, established by Oliver Evans in 1812, now operated by George Evans; the *Allegheny*, on Irwin's alley, operated by John Herron; the *Eagle*, at mouth of Suke's run, owned by Mr. Henderson, and the *Birmingham*, by Sutton & Nicholson.

Besides these there are in Pittsburgh 4 brass-foundries, 24 blacksmith-shops, 6 whitesmith-shops, 1 lock-factory, 4 gunsmiths, 8 silversmiths, 9 tanneries, 3 saddle-factories, 45 boot- and shoe-makers, 8 chairmakers, 14 cabinet-makers, 2 coachmakers, 7 wagon and plowmakers, 2 wheelwrights, 360 carpenters, 140 boat-builders, 3 potteries, 1 ropewalk, 3 whitelead-factories, 4 distilleries, 3 breweries, 11 tobacco-factories, 2 wire-weaving establishments, 5 saltworks, 1 sickle-maker, 3 brushmakers, 7 hatters, 2 dyers, 11 painters, 11 plasterers, 12 coopers, 44 tailors, 8 bakers, 4 confectioners, 1 organ-maker, 1 button-maker, 2 saddletree-makers, 2 chemists, 5 chandlers, 1 combmaker, 2 reedmakers, 4 woodturners, 2 sashmakers, 1 rigger, 2 bellows-makers, 3 pattern-makers and 2 cutters.

Value of annual product of factories, $3,400,000; value of total imports, $2,119,000; value of total exports, $2,781,276. There is a city for you, without a parallel in manufactures, in proportion to the inhabitants, perhaps in the world!

Speaking of the general business appearance of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Royall says:

Of all towns (in our country, I mean) Pittsburgh excites most astonishment. Everything pursued in other towns is thrown into the shade by Pittsburgh; even in the building of steamboats it excels, by a long way, our great city, New York. You see nothing but columns of smoke rolling out of these manufactories in every part of the city and in every street. Go to the river Monongahela, and you see nothing but steamboats, *two stories high* many of them, and two tiers of windows, precisely like a house and with gable ends.

Such is Mrs. Royall's account of Pittsburgh, and in a notice attached of the Western penitentiary, she tells us that it then had but forty inmates, two of whom were black women. It was her first visit to Pittsburgh, and she takes a rather enthusiastic view of things; but the city no doubt made a similar impression upon all who examined it leisurely at that time. It had passed through a fearful pinch in the panic which followed the close of the war with England, in 1815; but it had recovered from this, and was now putting on new strength, and reaching out its active arms in all directions. This activity and growth continued until checked by the panic of 1837–38. From the blow it then received it was longer in recovering than it was from the effects of the panic of 1817.

Pittsburgh, it may be as well to add here, does not generally impress visitors favorably, but that is because they are repelled by the first looks and do not seek to investigate further. Mrs. Royall took two weeks for her examina-

tion. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who preceded Mrs. Royall, gave but a cursory look at the city, visited but one factory, and then gave vent to his unreasoning disappointment. He was too much of an aristocrat to examine minutely into the industries of men begrimed by the dirt of their labor.

CHAPTER XXV.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

TRANSPORTATION—EARLIEST MODES—FIRST STAGES FROM PITTSBURGH—CANALS—RAILROADS—STEAMBOATS—BRIDGES.

THE means of travel and transportation were exceedingly limited until 1805. The river was the main reliance for intercourse with the west, and with the east there was the packhorse and the wagon for freight, and travelers could go on foot or on horseback. There were at first two routes to the east, by the old Braddock trail to Cumberland and Baltimore, and by the route through Bedford, Chambersburg and Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Later there came to be three routes. The Braddock trail was abandoned for the road from here to Brownsville, and thence through Uniontown to Cumberland and Baltimore; the northern route, through Murraysville and Ebensburg to the Juniata, and thence to Harrisburg, and the old route through Bedford. The first was substantially the route of Braddock, and the second was a near approach to the old "Kittanning trail" of the Indians. In the course of time the old Bedford route, having been turnpiked, was very generally preferred.

Prior to and long after the establishment of a stage-line to Philadelphia, in 1805, travel on foot was resorted to by very many. The wagoners who hauled freight to and fro built up all along the road a line of substantial and comfortable inns, so that the traveler on foot could always find a good eating and resting place. The distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, three hundred miles, was usually covered by foot-travelers in nine or ten days, unless the weather hindered. Travel, of course, was not undertaken for pleasure, and nobody took to the road unless compelled by necessity to do so. Freight, at first, when the roads were bad, was carried on packhorses; but these were soon superseded by wagons of all kinds, mainly large, for four or six horses, with huge beds covered with canvas, in which the freight was packed. The wagon had a trough fastened on behind, in which the horses were fed, the drivers usually carrying oats for their teams along with them. They also carried a flexible mattress for a bed, which they unrolled upon the tavern-floor at night, and lay down in their clothes, with their feet to the fire. They thus became as

little indebted as possible, pecuniarily, to the innkeepers, yet their custom was eagerly sought. The barroom floor at night was usually covered with these recumbent teamsters. One of these wagons was a poor substitute for a freight-car, either in capacity or otherwise, yet all the freight between the east and west passed over the mountains in these vehicles until 1829, when the canal was opened and soon destroyed the wagon traffic.

In 1805 a stage-line was started from Pittsburgh to Chambersburg, where it connected, it is supposed, with a similar line to Philadelphia. This was the nucleus for the stage business that afterward developed here into a daily line of stages to Philadelphia and all points east and south of that city. These stages carried the mails, and were a great public convenience. The canal came in competition with them after 1829, but passage on the canal occupied four days and more, while the stages made the transit to and from Philadelphia in three. After the Columbia railroad was built by the state as a part of its system of public works, connection was made with it at Harrisburg by the Cumberland Valley railroad from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, so that the stage-lines in the end ran as they did at first between Chambersburg and Pittsburgh. It took two days and one night to go from Pittsburgh to Chambersburg, arriving at the latter place about midnight of the second day. The Cumberland Valley railroad took the passengers from there to Harrisburg, landing them at the latter place on the morning of the third day, and from there they passed to Philadelphia over the Columbia railroad. Both of these roads were laid with strips of iron spiked to wooden sleepers, the iron rail not having been then invented, and the locomotives burned wood. The passenger over them thus encountered two dangers—the "snake-head," which was the name given to the iron strips spiked to the sleepers, when the spikes worked out and the strips curled up before the wheels, often penetrating into the cars, to the danger of the passengers, and live cinders from the locomotive, which, when the windows were up, fell upon the clothes of passengers and burned holes in them before their presence was detected. The seats were ranged along the sides of the car, and served as beds at night, a hanging shelf overhead being let down to do the same duty when there were passengers enough. This was the germ of the present sleeping-car, but the idea evidently was borrowed from the canal-boat, which accommodated its passengers in the same way.

This lasted until 1852, when the Pennsylvania railroad was opened. It was 1854 before this road was opened all the way through, but in the intervening time the railroad company made use of the inclined planes connected with the canal to cross the mountains, until its own tracks over the mountains were laid. With 1852 canal and stage travel ceased. I quote:

> Mr. David Stephenson, the British engineer, who took the journey over the Pennsylvania state works in 1836, wrote that he traveled the entire distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, then 395 miles, in ninety-one hours, an average rate of about four and a half

miles per hour, at a cost of three pounds sterling, or about four cents per mile, and that 118 miles of the journey, which he calls "extraordinary," were by railroad, and 277 miles by canals. These works were the double-track Columbia railroad, from the Delaware to Columbia on the Susquehanna; the canal by that river and the Juniata to Hollidaysburg, at the eastern foot of the main Allegheny mountain; then the portage railroad over the mountain to Johnstown, at its western base, and the canal again from Johnstown down the Conemaugh and Allegheny rivers to Pittsburgh.

Of these the Columbia railroad is now the only portion used, but with a vast improvement and development. The portage and canal west of the mountains have long been abandoned. This route of the state works was the forerunner of the Pennsylvania railroad. The transfer of freight was at first made between car and boat, but afterward the plan was successfully devised of making canal-boats in sections and carrying them on car-trucks. These sectional boats were hauled down Market and Third and Dock streets to the wharf in Philadelphia by mule-teams over thirty years ago. This uncouth transportation method of our fathers was the primitive way of sending western produce to Europe. These canal-boats, mounted on car-trucks, and Cope's packet-ships from Walnut street wharf, were the germ of the "through bills of lading" that now carry wheat and provisions between the west and Liverpool. The canal-boats were hauled on the railroad to Columbia, and there dropped into the eastern division of the Pennsylvania canal, extending 172 miles along the Susquehanna and the Juniata to Hollidaysburg, then a busy place, but now only a shadow of its former self, for changed methods have taken the business elsewhere. This canal had thirty-three aqueducts and 111 locks, and rose, in its western progress to the mountain, 585 feet above the level at Columbia.

The ingenious device of the portage railroad was used to cross the main range of the Alleghenies, the timbered sides of this great ridge, about three thousand feet high at its chief elevation, being encountered at Hollidaysburg. This railroad extended thirty-six miles over the mountain to Johnstown, cost $1,860,000, was two years in building, being finished in November, 1833, and had a second line of rails constructed in 1835. It crossed the ridge through Blair's gap, at 2,326 feet elevation, and consisted of a series of inclined planes and a summit tunnel nine hundred feet long. It was a difficult and costly work, being almost entirely sidehill cuttings and embankments supported by heavy walls, sometimes one hundred feet high, most of the line being boldly laid out skirting the edges of precipices, and there being four bridges, one of them crossing the Conemaugh river at seventy feet height. There were ten inclined planes, five on each side of the mountain, their rises varying from 130 feet to 300 feet. These planes overcame a total height of 2,007 feet, while the entire rise and fall of the road were 2,571 feet, ordinary gradients providing the remainder.

The steepest face of the Allegheny mountain is on the eastern side, and consequently the railway from Hollidaysburg to the summit, though but ten miles long, ascended 1,398 feet, while on the other side, in twenty miles' distance, the descent was but 1,172 feet. The gradients in these inclined planes varied from one in ten to one in fourteen, the longest planes being about three-fifths of a mile. A thirty-horse-power engine worked each plane, an eight-inch cable being used, with descending and ascending trains moving at the same time on the double track. Three cars, each carrying three tons, were considered a load for a single draft. Twenty-four cars, carrying seventy-two tons, could be taken over a plane in one hour, which was ample for the traffic then passing over the line, for the average was not over one hundred cars a day. These one hundred three-ton loaded cars are to-day condensed by improved methods into fifteen box-cars, which make barely one-half of a single freight-train out of the many now passing over the mountain.

The transit by the portage over the mountain, though considered marvelous then, was slow, for Mr. Stephenson wrote in his account that he started from Hollidaysburg at 9 in the morning, reached the summit at noon, halted an hour for dinner, and, resuming the journey, was at Johnstown at 5 in the afternoon. Seven hours of actual time

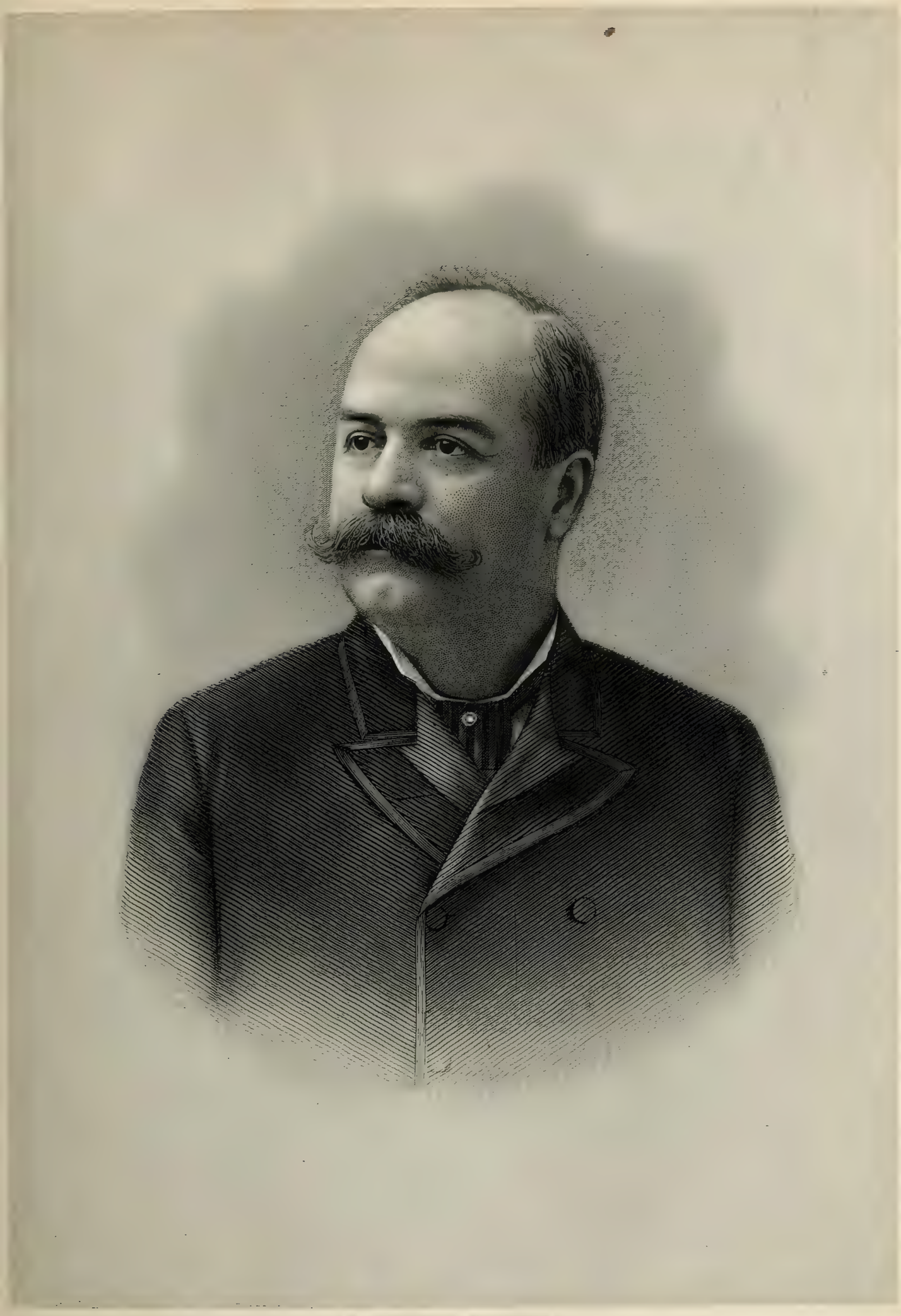
were thus occupied in going the thirty-six miles. At Johnstown the western division of the Pennsylvania canal began, and extended along the Conemaugh and Allegheny rivers to Pittsburgh, 105 miles. It had sixty-four locks, a tunnel of one thousand feet long, and went over sixteen aqueducts, its broken bridges and abandoned locks being still seen as relics of the past beyond the mountains.

Although these works were used for twenty years, they had scarcely gone into operation when an agitation began for making a railway over the entire route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Charters were granted for this purpose in 1837, but during some years lay dormant. Surveys were afterward made, and public meetings were held, but nothing was actually done until the Pennsylvania railroad was chartered, in 1846, with $10,000,000 capital. In 1847–48 the great work was given an actual start by contributions from the city of Philadelphia, amounting to the munificent sum, for that period, of about four million dollars.

In the summer of 1847 work began at both ends of the line, contracts being let for building sections leading twenty miles west from Harrisburg and fifteen miles east from Pittsburgh. In the fall of 1849 the first division, sixty-one miles long, from Harrisburg to Lewistown, was opened for business, and in 1850 the line was completed to the junction with the portage at Hollidaysburg. In August, 1851, the road west of the mountains was completed twenty-one miles west of Johnstown, leaving only twenty-eight miles unfinished to join the builders working westward from Pittsburgh. On December 10, 1852, the Pennsylvania railroad, in conjunction with the state works, was completed, and through trains began running (all rail) between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, by way of the portage. In February, 1854, the Pennsylvania railroad finished its own line over the mountain, and the portage was abandoned.

In 1806 an advertisement appeared in the Pittsburgh papers for proposals to construct a turnpike-road, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. The road was first built to Greensburg, the sections from Greensburg to Bedford, and from Bedford to Chambersburg, following in due course. Craig says, in his "History of Pittsburgh," that proposals were invited for the whole distance from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia; but the conviction of the writer is that the road to Greensburg was built by one company, and the other sections by other corporations. The state subscribed liberally to the stock of these turnpike companies, aiding materially in their construction. For a time the stock in these companies earned dividends, but in the end they became bankrupt, the state losing its investment therein; but the money, nevertheless, was well spent, and contributed greatly to the development of the industry and commerce of the state. Other companies, besides those above referred to, built the Pittsburgh & Washington turnpike from here to Washington, Pa., and the Pittsburgh & Steubenville turnpike from here to Steubenville, Ohio. All of them have long since been abandoned, and are now mere country roads.

There being a fort at Franklin, Pa., a route to Franklin was early opened. Federal street, in Allegheny City, was originally called the "Franklin road," and a ferry from the Franklin road to what is now Sixth (St. Clair) street connected this place with that route. A stage-line was established on the Franklin route, but exactly when can not be stated. The Franklin road followed Federal street to the hill, and thence over the hill and through the country to Butler and Franklin. The country north of the Allegheny was not settled as



ROBERT PITCAIRN.

early as the rest of Western Pennsylvania, but intercourse between Pittsburgh and Franklin was at all times constant. Stage-lines were also early placed on the routes to Washington, Pa., and Steubenville, Ohio. After steamboats began to be run on the Monongahela, which was in 1825, connection with Brownsville and the route of the National road was maintained by river.

In 1826 Pennsylvania, spurred on by the example of New York in building the Erie canal, undertook the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, extending from Columbia, on the Susquehanna, to Pittsburgh. The original intention, it is presumed, was to connect at Middletown with the Union canal, extending thence to Philadelphia, but railroads were just beginning to come into use, and a railroad was built from Philadelphia to Columbia to supply the needed connection. The canal and its adjuncts cost, originally, $26,000,000; but subsequent expenses, for losses by flood, and interest, brought the cost, eventually, to $40,000,000. The canal was opened in 1829, the first boat arriving at Pittsburgh November 10. It was maintained, at a steady loss, by the state until 1847, when it was sold to the Pennsylvania road for $7,500,000. It entailed upon the state a debt of $40,000,000, which is now nearly wiped out.

But although the state was the loser by its construction, her trade and commerce gained immensely by it. If it had not been built the Erie canal would have taken from Pennsylvania the immense carrying-trade and travel between the west and the east. As it was, she saved her full share of that trade, built up Pittsburgh and Philadelphia thereby, and developed the resources of the interior of the state.

As soon as the canal was built, packet-lines were formed and freight-carrying companies organized, and, until railroads supplanted it, the canal was a busy thoroughfare for both trade and travel. The stage-lines still took a part of the travel, but the canal was from the start kept full of business. The Ohio river furnished an immense amount of produce for transportation east, and carried off to the west the vast shipments of merchandise for western consumption. The canal has long since passed out of use, but in its day it was of untold advantage to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania. This city grew very slowly from 1800 to 1817. A great depression then set in, caused by the reaction from the war of 1812 and the want of an adequate tariff. In 1817 many factories stopped, and until 1821 there was a continual downward tendency in business and property. The depression appears to have culminated in 1821. In 1825–26 there was a partial rally, which continued, fitfully, until 1830. The opening of the canal, and the consequent renewed activity in the carrying-trade, infused new life into the business of the city, and from 1830 forward, excepting the depression of 1837–42, her career has been steadily onward; much of this, but not all of it, is due to the opening of a through transportation line to the east. Railroads have more than supplied the suspension of canal traffic; but Pittsburgh can never fail to look back with gratitude to the time when the opening of the canal lifted her out of the slough of despond.

Another item in the line of transportation needs mention here before we recur to the railroads; we mean steamboat navigation. Like the canal, this, too, has nearly passed away, the railway having supplanted both the steamboat and the canal-boat; but while it lived it was an immense item in the total of the prosperity of Pittsburgh. John McKinney, who was a prisoner at Fort Duquesne in 1756, notes the arrival at the fort of thirty batteaux, which had come up the Ohio from the Mississippi, laden "with pork, flour, brandy, peas and Indian corn;" but these batteaux were not built at Pittsburgh. In 1761 James Kenney, a trader at Fort Pitt, states that William Ramsey had built a double-keeled boat, propelled "by an engine that goes with wheels enclosed in a box, to be worked by one man" treading on treadles; but while this was an approach to the paddle-wheeled steamboat, it was a long way from the steamboat itself, and led to nothing practical.

Many vessels were built and sent down the river from 1801 to 1811, but they were all sailing-vessels, and could not return. But the fact that they were built and fitted out here demonstrates not only the importance of the Ohio as a channel of trade, but of Pittsburgh as standing at the head of navigation, and as being then, and long remaining, the great gateway of the west.

The applicability of steam to navigation was demonstrated by Fulton in 1807, but the first steamboat built was built by him at Pittsburgh in 1811. This was the New Orleans, 138 feet keel and of 300 to 400 tons burthen. "Her cabin was in the hold," says Thurston,* "and she had portholes; also a bowsprit eight feet in length, in ocean-steamer style, which was painted sky-blue. She was owned by Messrs. Fulton, Livingston and Roosevelt, and her construction was superintended by the latter gentleman. Her cost was $40,000. She was launched in March, and descended the river to Natchez in December, at which point she took in her first freight and passengers, and thence proceeded to New Orleans on the 24th of the same month. She continued to ply between New Orleans and Natchez until 1814, making the round trip in ten days, conveying passengers at the rate of $25 up and $18 down. On her first year's business she cleared $20,000, net. In 1814 she was snagged and lost near Baton Rouge." Fulton, who crossed the mountains with some Kentuckians while his boat was building, was full of the idea of what steam could do, and boasted of it so much that they laughed him to scorn. He is then reported to have predicted that the day would come when carriages would be drawn over the Allegheny mountains by steam. This, of course, only made them laugh the wilder, and reminds one of the story told of James Burns on the same subject. Burns had been canal commissioner, and was a prominent contractor, but somewhat incredulous as to the power of steam to surmount the heights of the Allegheny mountains. Meeting J. Edgar Thomson, then engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Hollidaysburg, before the road had been built over the mountains, he asked the engineer how many miles an hour they made over the part already constructed, and being told, he inquired further how many

* "Pittsburgh in the Centennial."

hours it would take from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh when the road was completed. "Fifteen," Thompson answered. "And then I *knew*," said Jimmy, "that he was a raving idiot!" Burns is dead now, but he lived to see it done in nine hours. People were just as incredulous in 1852 as in 1811.

The Comet, a stern-wheeler, 25 tons, was built here in 1812–13; the Vesuvius and Etna in 1813–14. The Enterprise, 45 tons, was built in 1814. In 1816 the Franklin, 125 tons, the Oliver Evans, 75 tons, and the Harriet, 40 tons, were built here. The Expedition, 120 tons, and the Independence, 50 tons, were built in 1818, and the Western Engineer in 1819. For a long time after steamboats began running the conviction was general that they could navigate very well down-stream, but could never stem the Mississippi above Natchez nor overcome the rapidity of the Ohio; but Capt. Shreve brought the Enterprise back from New Orleans to Louisville in 1817, and the Washington shortly afterward repeated the experiment successfully. This convinced the incredulous public that the rivers could be navigated by steamboats up-stream as well as down, and as soon as this conviction got a good hold of the public mind the work of boat-building began in earnest. From 1811 to 1835 there were built 197 boats at Pittsburgh, 22 at Brownsville and 7 at Beaver. In 1836 there were 61 boats built here, making 287 boats in all in twenty-five years, the bulk of them having been built from 1825 to 1836. In 1837 there were 63 steamboats running in regular lines to this city. In 1846 there were 63 boats built here; from 1852 to 1856 the number built here was 362; and 84 were built in 1857. From 1857 to 1875 no less than 649 boats were enrolled as built here. From 1875 to the present time the number built yearly has been steadily decreasing, the navigation of the Ohio being now confined mainly to a few local steamers plying from here to Brownsville, and from here to Cincinnati, and to the steamers engaged in towing coal to Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans. The tonnage of this coal business far exceeds that of the ordinary freight-steamers in the best of times, but it does not require so many steamers.

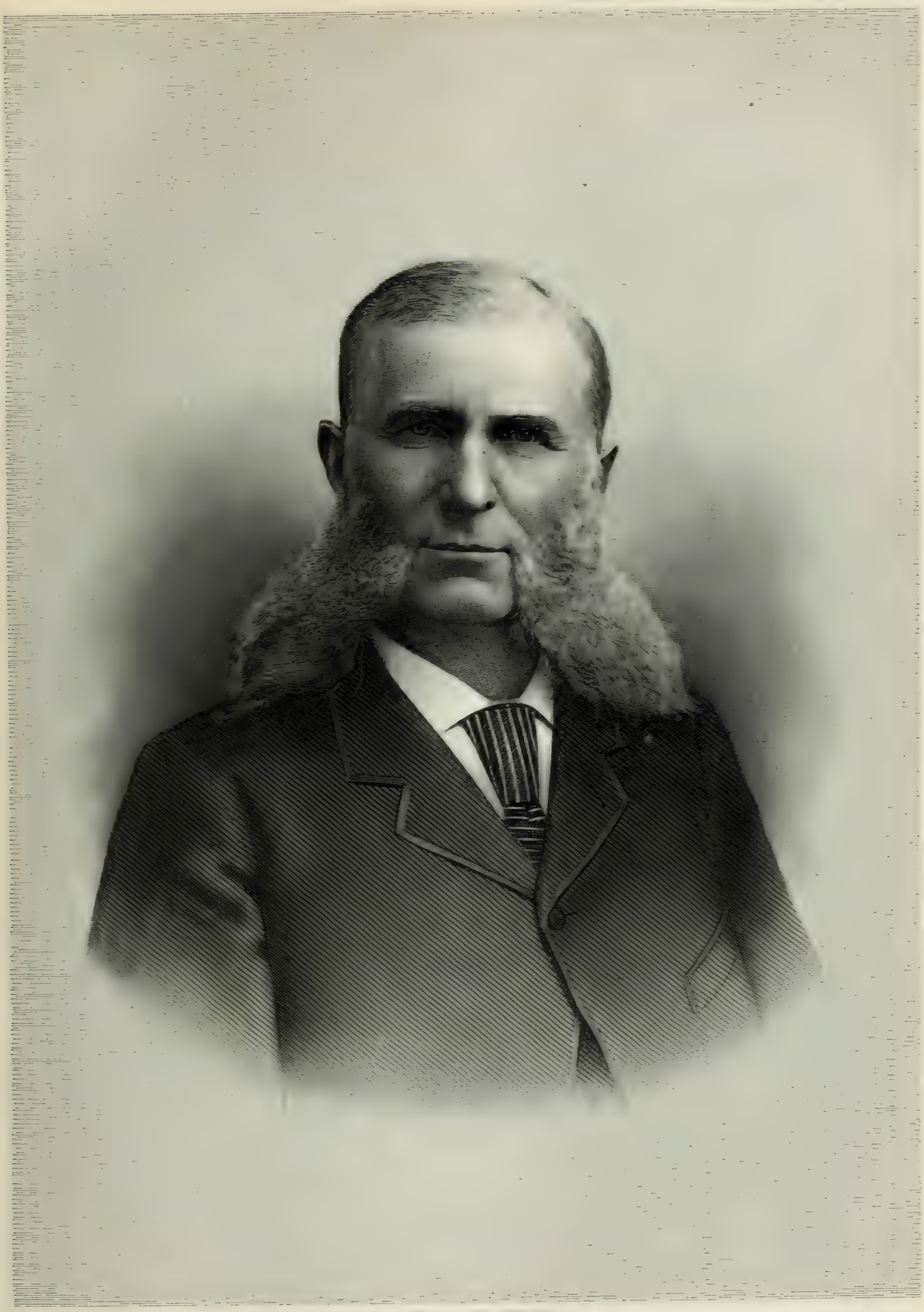
The large number of steamboats built here and trading here shows the great importance of the navigable waters of the west to the trade of Pittsburgh in times past. The railroads do not carry freight so cheaply as steamboats, but they carry it much more quickly, and so get it into market sooner and more surely. Hence shippers prefer the cars to the steamers, and the freight that used to employ over one hundred steamers constantly now glides into the city by rail, and passes east mainly without transshipment. The time may come, and it probably will, when the cost of carrying freight will enter more largely into mercantile calculations, but for the present the steamer scarcely enters as an integer into the sum total.

The Monongahela river was first navigated by steam in 1825. A steamboat was then put upon it to ply between this city and Brownsville, but it was only when the river was swollen by rains that it was navigable. In midsummer it went nearly dry, and Milner Roberts, a distinguished civil engineer, estimates,

after a careful examination of it, that in a dry time all the water it furnished would flow through a two-inch pipe. In midwinter it was frozen over; so that it was only in the spring and fall that the river was navigable. But spring and fall were the traveling seasons; and many availed themselves of this route to connect with the National road at Brownsville, whence it was but a short transit to Cumberland, to which point the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was early built (in 1846). It was probably this fact, together with the growing importance of the coal-veins cropping out all along the Monongahela, that led to the formation, in 1836, of the Monongahela Navigation company, by which the river was made navigable the year round. The first suggestion of improving the river was made by E. F. Gay, a civil engineer in the employ of the state, in 1828. He made a survey of the river, and recommended its improvement by means of locks and dams; but the state was then burdened with the canal debt, and nothing came of this recommendation. In 1832 Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county, made an effort in Congress to have the river improved by the United States, and made to connect with that great highway, the National turnpike, which crossed the river at Brownsville. As a consequence a survey was ordered, and made in 1833 by Dr. William Howard, United States civil engineer. He proposed a series of eight dams, four and a half feet high, except No. 1, which was to be six feet, the object being to use them only when the river was low. But Congress was as unwilling as the state legislature, and the proposition failed. Finally, in 1836, by the act of March 31, a company was chartered by the state, known as "The Monongahela Navigation Company," to slackwater the river by locks and dams from Pittsburgh to the Virginia state line, and as much farther as Virginia would allow it to go. The capital stock was to be $300,000, in shares of $50 each, and as much more as might be needed. The United States bank, in its state charter, was required to subscribe $50,000 at first, and $50,000 more when $100,000 was subscribed by others. The state, in 1838, subscribed $25,000, and in 1840 $100,000 more. The charter was issued in 1837, and in that year the company began work, based on the following subscriptions of stock:

Citizens of Allegheny county, 948 shares	$47,400
Citizens of Fayette county, 508 shares	25,400
Citizens of Washington county, 20 shares	1,000
Citizens of other counties, 86 shares	4,300
Monongahela bank, Brownsville, 100 shares	5,000
United States bank, of Pennsylvania, 1,000 shares	50,000
	$133,100
To which the state added in 1838 and 1840	125,000
	$258,100

This, until the work was completed to Brownsville, was its entire capital stock, and much of this was never realized. The United States bank broke, and the second subscription of $50,000 was never paid. The state paid her



subscription of $100,000 in bonds, which were sold at a loss, and many individuals failed to pay from inability, the terrible panic of 1838 having intervened, much to the loss of the company. Yet it went on with its work promptly. W. Milner Roberts was chief engineer, with Nathan McDowell and Robert W. Clark, assistants. The distance to Brownsville was found to be fifty-five and one-half miles, and from Brownsville to the state line thirty-five miles. The ascent to Brownsville was thirty-three and one-half, and to the state line forty-one feet more. The dams were at first fixed to be four and one-half feet high, but this would make seventeen dams necessary, and the dams were afterward fixed at eight and ten feet. Dams Nos. 1 and 2 were finished and in use in 1841. Nos. 3 and 4 were begun, but work was suspended for want of funds. In 1843 the state sold its stock in the company at a low figure, which brought men of capital into the corporation, and by their aid the work was completed to Brownsville in 1844–45, where it ended for some years. The Pennsylvania railroad was not opened until 1852, and up to that period the navigation company had a good thing of it in accommodating the trade that flowed over it from the Baltimore & Ohio road at Cumberland. In 1853 the coal traffic had begun to develop, and from that period to the present has been the main item in the company's business. The terrible debt which hung over it in 1843 was soon extinguished, and the stock of the company is now among the best in the market. In 1854 Dams Nos. 5 and 6 were put under contract, but Dam No. 7, to carry the work to the state line, was, by an understanding with the people of Virginia, not to be undertaken until the Virginians should construct other dams, beyond the state line, sufficient to carry the navigation to Morgantown, Va. In later years the United States has built the dams in Virginia, and No. 7 has been accordingly completed, but the business above Brownsville has never yet paid more than expenses. In the meantime the coalmen are clamoring for free locks on the river, and it is proposed that the United States shall buy the works from the company, and so make the navigation free. This will undoubtedly be done ultimately, and the United States will thus, say in 1890, be compelled to do what Andrew Stewart urged her to do in 1830. It might have cost the national government $500,000 then; it will cost nearer $5,000,000 now.

There was also a company chartered to slackwater the Youghiogheny, and two dams and locks were built in 1851; but the Youghiogheny is a rapid stream, with many falls, and very crooked, so that the great flood of 1865 swept both locks and dams away, and they have never been rebuilt. The immense coal-beds of that stream are well worked, the bulk of the coal mined being converted into coke, for which it is specially fitted. The coal and coke of this region, however, all finds its way to market by rail, the country being traversed in all directions by four separate railroad lines, all of which find plenty to do.

An item in the account of transportation must not be omitted here—the bridges. From 1764 to 1819 the only way of crossing the rivers was by ferry.

The first ferry is said to have been from the foot of Ferry street (whence its name) to a point opposite; but later on, in the early part of the present century, Jones' ferry, from the mouth of Liberty street, was established. Up to near 1840 the only way of crossing was by skiff for foot passengers and by flat for horses and teams. The flats were pushed across by poles when the river was low enough, and propelled by oars when the river was high. About or before 1840 horseboats were introduced, blind horses tramping on a horizontal wheel forming the propelling power. Some years afterward Capt. Erwin established a steam ferry-boat, from a point below the Point bridge to Penn street, but it did not succeed then. In after years the Joneses abandoned the ferry at Liberty street, and established a steam ferry from Saw-Mill run to Penn street. This continued until the Point bridge was built. Indeed, there would have been no business for a ferry on the Monongahela at all, after the Smithfield street bridge was built, but for the fact that it was so far up the river. The Liberty street ferry was a short cut into the city, and intercepted nearly all the South Side business that came from below the bridge.

There was also a ferry at St. Clair (now Sixth) street to Allegheny, connecting St. Clair street with the Franklin road, now Federal street. The building of the St. Clair street bridge put an end to its existence.

The Smithfield street bridge was opened in 1818, and the St. Clair street bridge in 1820. Both bridges were chartered in 1810, but these charters lapsed, and new ones were got in 1816. Both bridges were of wood, and roofed, after the style of the present Hand street bridge over the Allegheny, and both were dismal places at night, lighted only by oil-lamps, which went out about midnight. In 1830 or 1831 two spans of the Monongahela street bridge, the two next the northern side, fell down, but fortunately there was nothing on them at the time but a loaded coal-wagon, drawn by four horses, which was precipitated into the river and lost. When the flood of 1832 came, these two spans were still down, and there were some ill-natured souls, disgusted, probably, by having to cross the dark and dusty concern after dark, who prayed heartily that the river might rise high enough to carry off the remaining spans; but it did not, though it came within a few feet of it. The fallen spans were afterward replaced, and the bridge stood until 1845, when the great fire swept it completely away in a brilliant flash of light. The late Mr. Roebling undertook to rebuild it as a suspension bridge, using the old piers for supporting the cables; and this bridge stood until 1885, when it was replaced by the present elegant structure. For many years after it was built, the old bridge failed to pay much to its stockholders, it being too far up the river to catch the bulk of the then South Side travel; but when the South Side, above the bridge, began to fill up with population, the bridge became, and has ever since continued, a good-paying institution. There was a steam ferry to Birmingham from the foot of Grant street for awhile, but it disappeared long ago.

The St. Clair street bridge has always paid well, and the old structure lasted until 1860, when the present splendid suspension bridge took its place. It, too, was built by Mr. Roebling, and so substantially that when, a few years ago, the cables were carefully overhauled and tested they were found nearly as sound as when originally put in. The toll on both these bridges was originally two cents for men, women and children, but was finally cut down to one cent for men, and women free. The yearly toll for a family is four dollars. Low as these rates are, many workingmen feel they are burdensome, and an agitation for free bridges has set in, which will probably be successful at an early day. Toll-bridges in the heart of a city can hardly be maintained long.

The state, when it built the canal, brought it over the Allegheny into Pittsburgh at Eleventh street, over an aqueduct. This was in 1829. Foot-passengers were allowed to cross it on payment of the usual toll of two cents. In 1843, or thereabout, one pier of the aqueduct gave way, and it had to be abandoned. Pittsburgh, despairing at losing the canal trade, urged the state to rebuild it; but the state was too poor, and finally authorized the city to rebuild it, and repay itself with the tolls. The city did rebuild it, but the tolls never repaid the cost of its construction. It was rebuilt by Mr. Roebling, who strung wire cables across the river to support it. As the canal was abandoned in 1854, the aqueduct soon fell into decay. The present bridge of the Fort Wayne railway is about half a square below the old aqueduct.

The Hand street bridge was built in 1837; the Mechanic street bridge in 1838; the Ewalt street bridge about 1868; the Sharpsburg bridge in 18—, and the Seventh street bridge in 1884. The Union bridge, at the Point, connecting Allegheny and Pittsburgh, was built in 1876, and the Point bridge, to the South Side, in 1880. The Tenth street bridge, to Birmingham, on the Monongahela, was built in 18—. The Tenth street, Union, Hand street and Mechanic street bridges are all of the old covered kind, while the Smithfield street, Point, St. Clair street and Seventh street are suspension bridges, all of different styles. There are, besides, four railroad bridges, two across each river, and one is projected over the Ohio from Cork's run to Allegheny City at or near Wood's run.

Last, but not least, are the railroads—the last to come and probably the longest to stay. No city in the Union has a more complete connection with all parts of the country, north, south, east and west, than Pittsburgh. So complete is it that, although she has three rivers at command, with a system of water navigation reaching out to nearly all parts of the south and west, as well as with the north and the lakes, the railroads have absorbed the great bulk of travel and trade, nothing but coal and a few items of heavy freight seeking the water-courses. The contrast between 1788, when freight cost $6.67 per hundred pounds, and 1888 is something marvelous. The packhorses of 1788 could not carry as much in ten years as the Pennsylvania road now carries in a day.

The desire for a railroad connection with the east broke out here at an early date. Railroads began about 1826, but did not spread rapidly. It was 1842 before the Baltimore & Ohio road reached Cumberland, Md., and the Pennsylvania road was not begun until 1848. Naturally, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, being only 150 miles to the southeast, first attracted attention. It was within reach before the Pennsylvania road was begun. It first attempted to reach the Ohio by passing through Western Pennsylvania; and if Pennsylvania had not been struck with judicial blindness at that time, the right-of-way would have been granted her. Philadelphia saw, or thought she saw, that if this road was permitted to enter the state a connection with Pittsburgh would be as certain as it would be easy, and western trade would thus be diverted from Philadelphia to Baltimore. So the Baltimore & Ohio road was driven to hew its way through the rough hills of West Virginia to Wheeling. The legislature of this state, acting then under the constitution of 1838, was in the habit of passing what were called "omnibus" bills; that is, toward the close of the session, when a bill was under consideration, other bills would be tacked on as amendments, until this one bill comprised fifteen or twenty other bills, all of differing character. It happened, when a bill for opening or vacating a street in Erie was before the house, Mr. Darsie, of Allegheny county, offered as an amendment a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad. This bill conferred power, really, to construct a road from Pittsburgh to Cumberland. As was usual in such cases no one was paying any attention, the Philadelphians least of all, and the amendment was tacked on without objection. The bill passed and became a law, and it was not until the session was over that the Philadelphians discovered the interpolation, and it was then too late to apply a remedy. Under this bill the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad company was organized, and the road was built and is operated under it, although it is only a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio. Progress under it, however, was very slow, and many stockholders, sick with hope deferred, withdrew their subscriptions and put the money into the stock of the Pennsylvania & Ohio road, a company chartered by Pennsylvania and Ohio to build a road from Pittsburgh to the Indiana state line. It is now the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway.

In the meantime Philadelphia, stirred by the successful effort to overreach her in the interest of Baltimore, determined on organizing the Pennsylvania railroad. It was begun in 1848, and completed, all but the mountain section, in 1852, but locomotives could not run all the way through till 1854. In the meantime the Pennsylvania & Ohio road was begun, and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh. The latter was to begin at Rochester, pass along the Ohio to Wellsville, and from there to Cleveland, crossing and connecting with the Pennsylvania & Ohio at Alliance, Ohio. These two roads, together with the Pittsburgh & Erie, also beginning at Rochester and running north to Erie, the Pittsburgh & Steubenville, now the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis,



A. Warner & Co
Negative by Dabbs

J. J. Booth

and the Pittsburgh & Washington, now known as the Chartiers road, are all operated together under a corporation known as the "Pennsylvania Company."

The Pittsburgh & Steubenville was begun as a separate road, to connect at Steubenville with the Steubenville & Indiana road, but the panic of 1858 bankrupted both of these and the Chartiers. They were afterward consolidated into one line, and completed, in 1866, as the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway.

The Allegheny Valley railway was begun and carried on for awhile under Pittsburgh auspices, but gradually fell into the hands of the Pennsylvania railroad. The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railway was begun in the same way, but eventually suffered a like absorption. The West Pennsylvania, extending from Allegheny City to Bolivar, on the Pennsylvania railroad, was built by the latter on the site of the old canal after it was abandoned.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie begins at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, and runs on the south of the Ohio to Beaver, where it crosses, and terminates at Youngstown, Ohio, where it connects with a congeries of roads running in all directions, forming connections with Buffalo, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all western and southern points. The Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad, running from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, is a branch of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. The Pittsburgh & Western railroad begins in Allegheny City, and runs thence through Butler and New Castle to Youngstown, Ohio.

We have thus a network of railroads occupying every open route in reaching Pittsburgh, and extending to every point of the compass:

Pennsylvania railroad, to Philadelphia, connecting with Baltimore, Washington and the south, and with Erie and the north at Harrisburg, and with New York and the east at Philadelphia; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, connecting with all points northwest at Chicago; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, connecting with Louisville & Nashville at Cincinnati, and with the south and southwest at St. Louis; Chartiers railway, to Washington, Pa.; branch of Baltimore & Ohio, to Washington, Pa.; Baltimore & Ohio, connecting with all points south and west; Allegheny Valley railroad, to Oil City, Titusville and Buffalo; West Pennsylvania, from Allegheny City to Bolivar, Pa; Pittsburgh & Western, from Allegheny City to Youngstown, Ohio, and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, from South Side to Youngstown, Ohio, with connections to all points; Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston, to Brownsville; Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, Pittsburgh to Connellsville; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh to Wheeling and Cleveland; Pittsburgh & Erie, from Pittsburgh to Erie; Pittsburgh & Ashtabula, part of Fort Wayne route, extends from Homewood to Ashtabula, Ohio, through Warren, Ohio.

The Pennsylvania was aided by a $1,000,000 subscription from the county, the Ohio & Pennsylvania by $400,000 from Allegheny City and $200,000 from Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh & Steubenville, Pittsburgh & Connellsville, Chartiers & Allegheny Valley by $1,600,000 among them from Pittsburgh, and a considerable amount from the county. After the panic of 1857 these roads, except the Pennsylvania, all failed to pay the interest on the bonds issued to them,

and both city and county for a time repudiated all responsibility for the issues, but eventually compromised with the holders of the bonds by issuing new bonds at lower rates. The Pennsylvania road assumed payment of the county's million upon surrender of the stock; all the rest of the subscriptions were lost. But the loss has been more than made up to both city and county by the advantage to them of these roads. As long as the roads were unfinished it was a great burden to have to shoulder an unproductive debt of several millions; but now that the roads are finished, and are daily pouring wealth into the coffers of the city, the burden vanishes. Indeed, after it was once fairly shouldered it proved a very light burden, and if the panic had not temporarily impoverished this community, there would have been not even a temporary repudiation. The folly of issuing bonds to railroad companies was one indulged in by a great many counties in the western country, and nearly all went through the sad experience of this city and county. The disgrace, bad as it was, did not last long, and the people can now look back upon it with the profound consciousness that honesty is the best policy, for communities as well as for individuals. The financial credit of both cities and the county is now of the very best.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

FLOODS—DISAPPEARANCE OF SMOKY ISLAND—LOW WATER—FIRES—CONFLAGRATION OF 1845—RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS—LOSSES.

PITTSBURGH has been an occasional sufferer from floods, but the occasions have been few and far between. The "Annals of the West" mentions a great flood in 1789, which overflowed Marietta and the town of Symmes, at the mouth of the Little Miami, and demonstrated the superiority of Cincinnati as a town site over every other place on the Ohio. At Symmes' town the inhabitants took refuge at first in the blockhouse, were driven finally to the loft of that building, and thence they had to take refuge in a skiff. No mention is made of this flood in the annals of Pittsburgh, but it must have been as high as any of our more modern floods, and thus disproves the theory that they had no such overflows in olden times as we have now. The fact is that high spring floods were more common then than since, so common that when they happened no mention was made of them as of anything extraordinary. Brackenridge, in 1786, speaks of the flood-marks left on the trees as indicating spring freshets of thirty feet, which is higher than any modern record; but Brackenridge is given a little to exaggeration, and, having no tape-line to measure with, was driven to guess at the height, which was probably nearer twenty than thirty

feet. But the inside figure indicates very high rivers in the spring as a matter of annual occurrence.

There is a legend about a great flood, called "the pumpkin flood," which occurred either at the close of the last century or the beginning of this, which is always spoken of as sinking all subsequent floods into comparative insignificance. Like all legends, this story has grown by repeated transmission, and is exceedingly indefinite as to dates and measurements. No account ever yet written of it gives either the year or the height of the flood. It must have been in the fall, or there would have been no pumpkins to float, and it must have been at a time when the river and creek bottoms were well settled and cultivated, or there would not have been pumpkins enough to characterize the flood by their name. It therefore probably took place in this century. There was a second legend, current in 1832, that great floods happened every twenty years; if this was based on experience it would be safe to fix it in 1812. The period, probably, was from 1809 to 1812. There were no meteorological records kept then, and we are confined to the vague conclusion that it was higher than the floods of 1832 and 1852, and that it swept off all the exposed produce on the meadows bordering the various streams. Most likely it came suddenly and unexpectedly, and destroyed the hopes of many a farmer who calculated upon the corn-fodder and the pumpkins for the winter food of his cattle.

The next flood was that of 1832, and this, fortunately, was within historic recollection, for there are people still living who saw it, and remember it well. Its exact height, also, was marked upon the brick building just below Penn street, on the banks of the Monongahela. The winter of 1831 set in early in November. The rivers were frozen over in that month, and remained solid until February of 1832. The ferries were closed, and people crossed freely on the ice, loaded wagons venturing without danger upon it, and abundant use was made of it as a natural bridge by the country people, who made good use of the steadily cold weather to market whatever they could muster for sale or exchange. There was some snow, enough for tolerably good sleighing, but not enough, either here or on the mountains, to give token of a large spring freshet. Albach, in his "Annals of the West," p. 969, says: "A winter of excessive cold was suddenly closed by long-continued and very heavy rains, which, unable to penetrate the frozen ground, soon raised every stream emptying into the Ohio to an unusual height. The main trunk, unable to discharge the water which poured into it, overflowed its banks, and laid the whole valley, in many places several miles in width, under water. The towns and villages along the river banks were flooded in some instances so deeply as to force the inhabitants to take refuge on the neighboring hills; and the value of the property injured and destroyed must have been very great, though its amount, of course, could not be ascertained. The water continued to rise from the 7th to the 19th of February, when it had attained the height of sixty-three feet above low-water mark at Cincinnati."

The river is very narrow at Cincinnati, which accounts for this extraordinary height. At Pittsburgh the marks indicated a height of only twenty-four feet; but this was higher than any subsequent flood, except that of 1882, which excelled that of 1832 by two or three inches. That of 1852 fell short of 1832 about two feet.

Albach's statement of "long-continued and very heavy rains" as bringing on the flood is not strictly correct. The rain, which began to fall early in February, 1832, was a gentle, warm rain, not a "very heavy" one. It fell upon ground deeply and solidly frozen, and melting what little snow there was, ran off, as fast as it fell, into the streams, the frozen ground being unable to absorb any of it. The rain was protracted through several days, but could hardly be spoken of correctly as "long-continued," at least not in the region of Pittsburgh. Possibly the rains were of longer continuance in the lower part of the Ohio valley. They were continued here, however, long enough to swell every tributary of the Ohio river till each spread beyond its banks. The rivers broke up here, as near as the date can be fixed, on the 10th of February, and had begun to fall on the 14th. The whole of Allegheny between the first bank and the second, where the Fort Wayne road crosses Federal street, was covered with water, and all the river bottoms, along the Monongahela and Allegheny, to the bases of the hills. The Point, at Pittsburgh, was from four to six feet under water, and the water extended to St. Clair street, on Penn and Liberty. Wood street, also, was overflowed as far as Fourth avenue, and all along the shore of both rivers the water flowed over the banks, excepting where, as at Market, Smithfield and Grant streets, the banks were too high. A part of the Monongahela bridge having fallen a year or two before, all communication between the town and the South Side was temporarily cut off. Yet, beyond the flooding of cellars and lower rooms, no special damage was done to Pittsburgh. The people living near the rivers were inconvenienced for a time, and business was at a standstill for a few days; but a few weeks served to remedy all this inconvenience.

To the people in the country living near the suddenly swollen streams much loss did really happen. Hay- and grain-stacks were floated off; fences everywhere were swept away; many cattle and horses were caught in the flood and carried off; stables, barns, and in many cases houses, fell a prey to the roaring torrents, and many stories were current about cradles floating down the river with sleeping infants in them, and of houses full of occupants, who found refuge on the roofs; but the people who had skiffs, and were able to use them, were very prompt in rendering aid in all such cases, and experience has shown that one real instance of this nature gives birth to a dozen similar but apocryphal stories. Except where borne away in the night, all who were carried off were pretty promptly rescued.

The one material loss to Pittsburgh was that of Smoky island. In all the old pictures of Pittsburgh, Smoky island is depicted as extending into the

Ohio below the mouth of the Allegheny, and up that river to about a square below the Sixth street bridge. Brackenridge speaks of it as having a hill or ridge upon it, but this must have been on the upper end of it, and had disappeared before 1832. Prior to the flood the lower part of the island was still intact, and a year or two before some adventurous young capitalist had put up a large frame building upon it for a manufactory. It had hardly begun operations when the flood came; and when it had subsided factory and island were both gone. A small part of the lower end was left, and continued there for years, but subsequent freshets gradually wore it away, and now there is nothing left but a sandbar, visible at low water, to show that Smoky island ever existed.

The flood of 1852 came late in the spring, and did not rise so high, but it was dangerously near the high-water mark of its predecessor. But it subsided sooner. A gentleman who left here on the Cincinnati packet just as the river began to fall at Pittsburgh went on to Louisville and St. Louis, returning immediately. He met the flood at its height at Cairo, and when he reached Pittsburgh again the steamboat ran aground at Brunot's island. He was gone less than two weeks. The flood, as is the case in all floods, caught many people unawares, and destroyed a great deal of property, especially logs and sawed lumber; but all freshets have similar accompaniments, and this was in no sense an exception to the general rule.

There was an intermediate flood in July, 1874, but this was not a general flood, but the result of the bursting of a water-spout, which did its greatest damage on Spring Garden run, in Allegheny, and along the middle part of Chartiers creek, southwest of Pittsburgh. The water poured down in impetuous torrents, bringing up the little runs in a short time into small rivers, tumbling down their rocky beds and carrying destruction to all that was in their paths. In "Bulcher's," or Spring Garden run, the ordinary outlet of a usually very quiet stream was unable to carry off the immense body of water that came thundering down the gorge almost without notice. Both sides of the run being closely built up, the torrent had a fertile field before it, and left desolation behind it. Several lives were lost, and a great deal of property destroyed, but the flood was local, both in its destructive power and in its effect upon the rivers.

The flood of 1882 broke the twenty-year rule, and delayed its advent for thirty years. Nature has no fixed rule for either floods or panics. The lapse of twenty years between previous floods was a mere coincidence. An effort has been made to create a similar cycle in business depressions. The first was in 1817, the second in 1837, and the third in 1857; but the fourth came with the suspension of Jay Cooke, in 1873, thus destroying the uniformity of previous coincidences. It is safe to conclude that floods come when circumstances combine to produce them, and are not subject to any rule whatever. Several efforts have been made to base predictions of meteorological events upon vari-

ous meteorological cycles, but all have been abortions so far, and this rule about floods has proved a similar abortion. In like manner the conclusion that floods happen because the timber has been all cut away from the face of the country, so that the rainfall flows off the more rapidly, is demonstrated to be baseless. The floods of 1759 and 1832, as well as the "pumpkin" flood, all happened when the forests on the headwaters of the Ohio were standing intact; there was an interval of thirty years, between 1852 and 1882, showing that floods are less frequent than formerly; and as for periods of low water, there were years about the beginning of the present century when there was no fall freshet, and there was not enough water in the river to launch a barge upon. Some better theory than this will have to be found. The flood of 1882 was, like those which preceded it, a spring freshet; carried its usual devastation along with it; snapped the lines of rafts, and bore off logs and lumber to enrich the wreckers who live below us on the Ohio; washed off fences, stables, barns, stacks and outstanding produce; flooded cellars and parlors and dining-rooms, and stopped business along the water-courses for the time being. A great many who could took no precautions against it, and many who could not were victimized by their inability. It carried desolation into many homes, and brought some to the verge of bankruptcy. But just so it will be when the end of the world comes. The Son of Man, when he makes his appearance, will find men marrying and giving in marriage, buying, selling, trading, eating and drinking the same as if such end was never to be looked for. All unusual occurrences find men unprepared for them. Things go on as if there were never to be any changes in causes and effects, and as if the rule of to-day is sure to be the rule of to-morrow. But human nature, if it will not prepare for changes beforehand, very soon accommodates itself to them when they do happen; and hence, while these various floods have carried a great deal of destruction to individuals, society at large soon fills up any gaps that may have been made, and affairs go on as if floods never occurred, or were nothing wonderful when they do occur.

Pittsburgh has always had a good fire department, and has generally managed well in providing securities against loss by fire. Once, and once only, was she caught in a great whirlpool of fire. This was in 1845. After it was over a public meeting was held to take measures for public relief, and a committee, consisting of Hon. Cornelius Darragh and Hon. Wilson McCandless, was appointed to lay the case before the legislature. As the narrative they presented to that body is the best statement of the facts, it is hereto appended:

On Thursday, April 10, 1845, at 12 o'clock noon, a fire broke out in some frame buildings situated on the southeast corner of Ferry and Second streets. For two or three weeks before the weather had been dry, and high winds prevailed to a great extent. At the time of the discovery of the fire the wind was blowing fresh from a few points north of west. In a very brief space of time the flames had spread throughout the square, and communicated fire to one of the opposite squares. The wind continued to increase, and with it the conflagration extended until it enveloped at least one-third of the city in the

tempest of flame. The fire extended along Ferry street south to First street, consuming the whole square; it crossed from the south side of Third street to the north side, and burned that block, with the exception of one or two houses; it passed east on Market street, and consumed more than one-half the block between Third and Fourth; it passed up Third street to Diamond alley, and destroyed the larger part of the block between Fourth street and Diamond alley to the base of Grant's hill, and consumed all the buildings between Diamond alley and the Monongahela river. Its eastern course was arrested only when every house or building, with few exceptions, was destroyed. It passed from the city into Kensington,* and destroyed that town. The burnt district comprised most of the large business-houses and many of the most valuable factories. Intelligent citizens estimated the extent of the fire as covering at least one-third the geographical extent of the city, and two-thirds its value. The loss can not fall short of six or eight million dollars. The bridge over the Monongahela was entirely consumed. The magnificent hotel, erected at a vast expense, known as the "Monongahela House," is a ruin; cotton-factories, iron-works, glassworks, hotels and several churches are prostrated in the general desolation. It is estimated that not less than eleven hundred houses were destroyed, the greater number of which were buildings of a large and superior kind.

Gov. Shunk sent a message to the legislature, along with this statement. The legislature passed an act appropriating $50,000 for the relief of Pittsburgh, and exempting property in the burnt district from state taxes for the years 1846–48. The news of the fire also excited great sympathy for Pittsburgh, and the contributions for the relief of the citizens amounted to $198,740, besides large donations in provisions and clothing. This was a small sum to make up such a loss; but it came very opportunely for those people who had lost their all, clothing, furniture, etc., in the conflagration. The owners of real estate had to depend mainly on themselves for means to rebuild. The system of dividing fire losses among many companies, home and foreign, was not in existence then. As a consequence, all the insurance companies of Pittsburgh were broken up completely, and there were not banks enough in the city then to help much in the way of recuperation. Yet all did help manfully, and somehow the means for rebuilding were gathered up, and in a very short time the work of rebuilding was going on extensively.

The fire, like the similar big one in Chicago, began in an act of carelessness. Some washerwoman had built her fire in the yard, as more convenient than the house, and the wind carried the sparks to a frame stable adjacent. There was a great scarcity of water, the city then having but a small supply. The firemen worked nobly, but the fire had got a good start in a short time, and the wind carried it eastward faster than the firemen could put it out. When it got a good start it was practically beyond their control.

One life was lost, that of Samuel Kingston, a lawyer on the corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets. He probably went into the office to get some papers, and was smothered by the smoke before he could get out.

The fire extended from Water to Third on Ferry, then cut across to the northern side of Third, working over to Diamond alley between Market and

* Kensington was then the general name for what was also called "Pipetown." It extended from Try street east, between the bluff and the Monongahela river. It is now a part of the Sixth ward.

Wood. It crossed Smithfield at Andrew Fulton's house, between Fourth and Diamond alley, and crossed Fourth on Ross street, just south of the corner of Fourth, leaving, singularly enough, a combustible frame house standing on the corner of Fourth and Ross. The house is still standing, as is also the house which was erected after the fire and which marks its limit on Smithfield street.

The sight of the ruins was a melancholy one. On Water street, the site of the iron and glassware houses, the debris revealed great masses of iron melted into all possible shapes, kegs of nails reduced to useless masses, and lumps of glass mixed with nails, mortar and other rubbish. It was a mass of utter ruin, not a vestige of anything useful remaining, and the result showed how terrible must have been the intensity of the heat produced by such an extended fire.

The individual losses to real-estate owners ran from $20,000 to $60,000. The heaviest loss fell upon Lyon, Shorb & Crossan, owners of the Monongahela House, their loss being put at $60,000. Messrs. Lyon & Shorb also lost $15,000 on the stock in their iron warehouse adjoining the Monongahela House. Their factory, being on the South Side, escaped. The burnt section embraced a large part of the business portion of the city, but not the manufacturing part; Bakewell's glasshouse, the Novelty works, on Grant street, and the Kensington rolling-mill were the principal factories destroyed.

The banks and other dealers in money exercised great lenience and forbearance, and through mutual acts of accommodation the sufferers were enabled to tide themselves over the difficulties of the occasion. Those who had money to lend found instant employment for it, and those to whom money was due waited patiently until the current of business was resumed. It is astonishing how soon, apparently, a community gets over such a disaster. But it is only in appearance, for in reality it was a long time before the effects were removed. Outwardly, new stores and warehouses and factories took the place of the old ones, and the burnt spaces were mostly soon filled; but many a shoulder was sore for years with the heavy burdens assumed and carried along to the end. The recuperative powers of man are great when fairly called into action.

No great fire has occurred here since, and the fire departments of the two cities seem able to keep any fire from spreading far. London, New York, Chicago and many other cities have had to pass through the same ordeal, and Pittsburgh may therefore console herself that she is in good company. Every year, on the 10th of April, the fire-alarm strikes 1–8–4–5 on its alarm-bell, to remind the citizens of the time when they "passed through the fire."



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B L H Webb

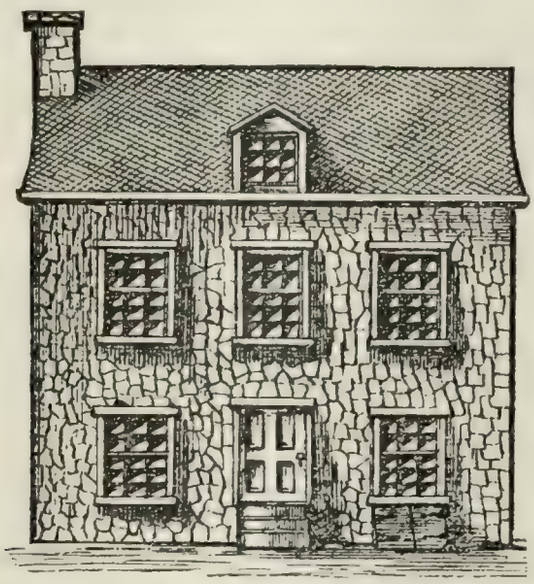
CHAPTER XXVII.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

Banking—The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company—Insurance—Manufactures and Trade, 1804-13—Manufacturing Advantages of Pittsburgh—General Business—Statistics.

BANKING.

THE business of banking in Pittsburgh has been of slow growth, and was still slower in the beginning. There must have been private bankers, on a small scale, from the beginning, but as money was never plenty in the early



THE FIRST PITTSBURGH BANK BUILDING.

history of the west, the necessity for bankers was never great or pressing. Barter was the basis of business, and not money.

The first effort in the banking line here was made in 1804, by the Bank of Pennsylvania, a Philadelphia concern, which established a branch in Pittsburgh in that year. It began business on January 1, 1804, in a two-story stone building on the east side of Second street (avenue), between Market and Ferry streets. This was, at that time, the center of business, and was within the bounds of the town originally laid out by Col. Campbell in 1764. The business of the old town of Pittsburgh was concentrated between Ferry and Market streets, extending back no farther than Fifth avenue. The stone building occupied by this bank was a solid and substantial one, and lasted until the great fire of 1845 swept it out of existence. But for that calamity, it was stout enough to have stood until the present. The writer remembers it well, as do

all the old citizens whose memories run back as far as 1840. Of what success this bank attained to there is no record. Probably, as the branch did not last long, its success did not justify the effort of the parent bank. The branch was too far away from the stem.

The next effort was made in 1810, by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing company. This was not a chartered company, but a voluntary organization of Pittsburgh capitalists, its ostensible object being to foster Pittsburgh manufactures by timely loans. The organization shows not merely a disposition to use home capital for home purposes, but that Pittsburgh men had prospered so well as to be able to help others as well as themselves. Heaven, in this case, helped those who help themselves, for this movement was the basis on which the Bank of Pittsburgh was built up, a bank still in healthful and active existence. In 1814 the Pittsburgh Manufacturing company was merged into the Bank of Pittsburgh, the first regularly chartered and organized bank in this city. It was chartered in the winter of 1813–14, by the legislature, and was regularly organized November 22, 1814, with the following board of directors: William Wilkins, George Anshutz, Jr., Thomas Cromwell, Nicholas Cunningham, John Darragh, William Hays, William McCandless, James Morrison, John M. Snowden, Craig Ritchie, George Allison, James Brown and J. P. Skelton.

These are nearly all familiar names to men of fifty years ago. Craig Ritchie was afterward, and probably then, a Washington county man, and the other unfamiliar names are those of Thomas Cromwell and J. P. Skelton. William Wilkins was afterward United States senator, minister to Russia, secretary of war and member of Congress, and served the county also in the state senate. William Hays was a tanner, a member of the state senate, and the father of Richard T. Hays, at one time president of the Iron City bank. John Darragh was the father of Cornelius Darragh, a representative of the county in the legislature and in Congress. William McCandless was at one time prothonotary, and Judge Wilson McCandless, as well as W. McCandless, at present president of the Allegheny National bank, were connections of his. John M. Snowden and George Anshutz both have children and grandchildren still living here. They were all substantial and well-to-do men.

The capital of the bank, at its start, was nominally $600,000, but of this sum only $250,000 had been paid up as late as 1833, but in 1834 it was increased to $1,200,000. It is inferable that $250,000 capital was found abundantly sufficient for the first twenty years of its life.

On the 28th of November, 1814, the board of directors organized by electing William Wilkins as president, and Alexander Johnstone, Jr., as cashier. Mr. Wilkins was succeeded by John Darragh, he by John McDonald, and he by William H. Denny, who, in April, 1835, was succeeded by John Graham. The rest of the history of this bank we quote from Thurston's "Pittsburgh in 1876:"

In 1866 Mr. Graham was succeeded in the presidency by John Harper, who entered the bank in 1832 as chief clerk, which position he retained until 1850, when he became assistant cashier, and, on John Snyder's resignation in 1857, cashier, and, on the retiring of Mr. Graham in 1866, president, as above stated. This office he still fills, after forty-four [now fifty-six] years of continuous service in the same institution, more than three-fourths of the bank's existence, having filled all the official grades from clerk to president, being to-day the oldest bank officer in continuous service in the city.

The leading policy of the Bank of Pittsburgh has been to consider its liabilities, at all times, payable in specie, and to adhere to the avowed object of the "Pittsburgh Manufacturing company," whence it proceeded, to foster the manufacturing interest of Pittsburgh. It is claimed that, in no instance, has the bank coerced a loan in a time of financial difficulty.

The general impression prevails that the Bank of Pittsburgh never suspended specie payments. This is not precisely the fact. In 1837 it suspended, at the general request of citizens, expressed at a large public meeting; but the suspension was only brief, as, after a few days, specie was paid in special cases, to small amounts, and the bank soon resumed full specie payment. In the general suspension of 1839 the bank continued to pay specie on all its liabilities, and in the suspension of 1841, by the banks of the whole country south and west of New York, the bank continued as before to pay in specie. In the great crisis of 1857 the Bank of Pittsburgh still continued its policy of paying coin for its liabilities, and in 1861 again resolved to pay specie on its every liability, and in carrying out that resolve paid from December 30, 1861, to December 1, 1866, in gold, $1,374,939.

It is but fair to say, in explanation of this last statement, that after the national banking system was established, and it declined to become a national bank, it could not, legally, maintain its circulation issued under state laws, and hence accepted the alternative of redeeming its circulation in specie and retiring it. As a merely state banking institution, it has not now any notes in circulation, and has not had since 1866.

This bank declared its first dividend, 4 per cent, in May, 1815, having paid six dividends previously, as the "Pittsburgh Manufacturing company," and has paid regular dividends in May and November ever since. In November of 1888 it had attained the age of seventy-five years, having passed through the depressions of three wars and of five suspensions of specie payments without deviating from its original policy. It is still in the foremost rank as a sound, and safe, and successful institution.

There appears to have been another bank here, older even than the Bank of Pittsburgh. It was called the "Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh," but we can find very few traces of its existence. It had a capital of $450,000, and was in operation as late as 1817. That it did not survive is plain, and it did not become, like the Bank of Pittsburgh, an instance of "the survival of the fittest." George P. Smith, Esq., formerly a merchant of Pittsburgh, has kindly furnished the writer a sample of one of its notes. It is a ten-dollar bill, "A No. 41," issued to S. Hill, or bearer, and dated November 2, 1810. It is signed by John Scull, president, and M. Neville, cashier. Plainly it was in existence and doing business in 1810, and issued very neat notes for that early day; but it must have gone down in the depression attendant upon the war of 1812, and none of the wrecks it left behind have remained to this

day to bear testimony to its history. If Craig mentions it in his history, the mention is but a brief one.

To the kindness of Mr. Smith the writer is also indebted for the following copy of a memorial addressed to the managers of the United States bank at Philadelphia, asking for the establishment of a branch of that bank in this city. The memorial, with the signatures, is herewith given:

To the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia:

The memorial of the undersigned, merchants, traders and inhabitants of the city of Pittsburgh, most respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists, in common with their fellow-citizens of the western country, generally labor under great and increasing difficulties from the want of some general circulating medium by which they would, without ruinous sacrifices, be enabled to discharge their eastern debts, and to continue their mercantile and manufacturing establishments with undiminished capital. In consequence of the depreciation of the paper of the western banks generally, the course of exchange has, for a considerable time past, operated powerfully against the business of the western merchants, and compelled many of them to curtail their business, and some to close their concerns entirely, rather than risk their honest gains in commercial traffic, in the payment of a most exorbitant premium for the purchase of eastern funds in exchange for the paper which they are compelled to receive from their customers in payment of their debts. The establishment of your institution, it is fondly hoped, will put an end to this state of things, and restore the circulating medium of the country to the same condition in which it existed before the suspension of specie payments, provided that the aid which its extensive capital enables it to afford be equally and impartially extended to the different sections of the Union. Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to state the importance of the western country, in a commercial and manufacturing point of view, as the facts respecting it are fully and generally known; it is duly estimated by their commercial fellow-citizens in the eastern parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York, and the revenue drawn from it by the United States forms no inconsiderable item of the public accounts. Your memorialists, however, beg leave to state that the establishments made by your institution at Baltimore, Norfolk and Cincinnati (in addition to the original institution at Philadelphia) are entirely too remote to render any, the smallest, assistance to the merchants and manufacturers of the western parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, the northwestern part of Ohio and the Michigan territory, embracing an extent of country the most important, in a geographical point of view, in the United States, and equal in population, riches, extent, variety and importance of its manufactures to any separate state in the Union. The military depot, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, will, for many years to come, cause the expenditure by the United States of immense sums of the public money, the payment of which would be made with more convenience through a branch of your institution than in any other form, while the collection of the public revenue in so great an extent of country would be greatly facilitated, with equal profit to the United States and the citizens concerned; and which, with the deposits of money collected from the sales of the public lands in the northwestern part of the state of Ohio, would at all times form a capital fully sufficient to render the business of such branch, if established, profitable to the stockholders and beneficial to the community at large. The distance of your memorialists from the original bank and from the branches at Norfolk, Baltimore and Cincinnati is such as entirely to deprive them of the benefits which the more immediate situation of their eastern mercantile and manufacturing brethren enables them to enjoy, and which your memorialists believe they would wish them to participate in. The growing population, wealth, commerce and manufactures of this section of the Union, your memorialists believe, entitle them to your consideration; and the establish-



Graham Scott

ment of a branch of the United States bank, while it will greatly contribute to restore the circulating medium of the western country to its proper standard, and aid the United States in the collection of the internal revenue, will afford a liberal accommodation to the mercantile and manufacturing interests, as well in the prosecution of their extensive and rapidly increasing business as to increase their intercourse with the commercial capitalists of the eastern parts of the states with which they are connected. Under these impressions your memorialists pray that a branch of the Bank of the United States may be established at the city of Pittsburgh, with such capital and under such rules and restrictions as you may think find beneficial to the stockholders, and to the interest and prosperity of this important section of the Union.

A. Tannehill, H. B. Holmes, Armor & Wallace, Robert Herron, Bosler & Co., J. & N. Darragh, Richard Bowen & Co., L. Stewart, Doran, McCabe & Co., John Horn, Gilliam & Co., Andrew Wite: J. Whiting, agent for Pittsburgh iron and nail factory: Nich. Cunningham, Hugh Davis, Peebles & McKee, K. Bonnel & Howard, Abner Barker, Isaac Craig, Robert Simpson, Robert Getty, Daniel Wylie, E. Williams, Nathaniel Holmes, William Earl, W. Closey, Samuel Pettigrew, Hyram Badgley, Peebles, Tweedy & Co., Samuel Mackey, Bradly & Butler, William Kipner, John Davis, A. McAlpin, Joseph Thomson, Samuel & John Thompson, John McDonald, Walter Forward, Jacob Welsh & Co., Thomas Read, Christy & Liggett, James Wells, McKee & Co., David Greer, Francis Wilson, William Turney, Samuel Bern, Joseph Goulden, S. Bakley, Joseph Caskey, William Clarke, F. Brunot, Jr., Isaac Harris, William Hutchison, Carey & Wilson, Andrew Otthoff, Robert Wilson, John Hamilton, C. F. Adler, James H. Kattee, Francis Bailey, Jacob Negley, Francis Herron, William Hill, John D. Davis, A. J. Chittenden, William McKnight, Johnston & McClelland, Duval & Short, D. & J. Chute, F. & G. Algeo, James Walker, J. C. Johnson & Co., Benjamin Bloomfield, Daniel Boyle, Isaac Wickersham, James Brown, R. Graham, Cochran & Scottow, M. B. Lowrie, R. Patterson, George V. Robinson, S. V. R. Forward, James Jolley, William Moore, Jeffrey Scaife, Hazelton & Jones, Samuel Davis, Arthur Macoubry, James Gormly, A. Gormly, John Birmingham, Brown & Scott, Thomas Enoch, Thomas Johnston, James Sutton, William Montgomery, Thomas McDermot, Charles Martin, William Graham, John T. Reed, George Watson, Edward Patchell, John Jackson, George Reiter, George Mazurie, William Steele, John M. Snowden, Cramer, Speer & Eichbaum, H. R. Wooley, Sutton, Irwin & Co., A. Kneeland, Benjamin Darlington, John Gibson, Joseph Wiley, Jr., Thomas Taylor, McDonnell & Ekin, H. Bailey, John Little, John I. Wright, Joseph McCullogh, J. Torrens, J. McAdams, James George & Co., George Allison, Lewis Peters, J. W. Hunter, B. Troost, James Lanbie, Philip Mowry, Thomas Ingram, Alexander Smith, M. Stewart, Moses Twitchell, George Schwarts, Robert Cairns, Joseph Armitage, James McCracken, John Means, John Butler, William Caldwell, James McVicker, John McClintock, P. Gilland, Charles Wilkins, Jr., Robert Magee, R. Hilands, Joseph Davis, James M. Riddle, John Irwin, Henry Sutton, G. Fosdick, William Tait, John McCormick, Carter Curtis, Foster & Doan: Bolton, Encell & Co.: Allen & Grant, McClurg & McKnight, Anderson & Bell, Samuel Smith, Armstrong & Ewing, H. McClelland, C. L. Volz & Co.: Anshutz, Rahm & Co.; Aaron Hart, James Liggett, John McGrew, John Wrenshall, Thomas Gormley, Charles Plumbe, George Miltenberger, Christian Latshaw, John Phillips, Solomon Stoner, John Hodge, James Park, Packabury, Peppard & Co., C. Patterson, W. Blair, James Patterson, William Dietsch, William Hays, William B. Irish, A. Kirkpatrick, Mark Stackhouse, George Forrester, Mahlon Rogers, David Logan, James Holmes, James McCully, Stephen Barlow, John Gibson, A. Ernest, Charles Mayes, John L. Johnston, English, Alexander & Co., Thomas Cooper, Robert McElhinney, Jr., Henry Holdship, Fred G. L. Buhring, A. Humbert & Co., Thomas Duncan, John W. Johnson, James Crossan, Robert Cochran, John Jones, Arch Richmond, James Wilson, Walter Glenn, John Meek, P. C. McCombs, John Linton, Thomas Fairman, William Robinson, John McClelland, James Arthurs, James Miller, Andrew Watson: Bakewell, Page &

Bakewell; Jacob Beltzhoover, John Graham, William Semple, Bedwell & Co., William Moore, Henry Westbery, John G. O'Brien, Samuel Young, John Caldwell, Andrew Willock, A. Geary, John Hankart, James Cummings, Peter Beard, William E. Robinson, John Scott, Hugh Hazelton, A. & J. Sherriff, John Byrne, A. Brackenridge, James M. Huhn, Thomas J. Lea, Neal & Miltenberger, Cromwell & Dobbin, William Watson, J. & J. Wason, Charles Craig, Arthur F. Gore, George Robinson, Benjamin Kendrick, John Osborne, Jacob Carmack, Daniel Speir, J. L. McMillan, Gormly & Bell, Avery & Stevenson, Robert Alexander, R. L. Dunn, Ephraim Blaine, Scudder Hart, George Scott, William Church, John Poyntz, Andrew Johnson.

This memorial is indorsed, "Petition from citizens of Pittsburgh for a branch at that place, 1817." This fixes the date definitely. The petition sets forth fully the financial difficulties the people of this city labored under at that date. The currency, such as they were compelled to take, was bad, and as a consequence the rate of eastern exchange was high. To convert their depreciated currency into drafts on the east was a severe tax upon the merchants, and consumed all, or nearly all, their profits. The Bank of Pittsburgh had been in existence for three years, but appears to have been unequal to the occasion. The petition is valuable as showing the low commercial condition that followed upon the war of 1812. The signatures, too, are valuable, as embracing the active mercantile interest of the city. The reader will note among them the names of John M. Snowden, George Allison, William Hays, John Darragh (J. & N. Darragh), George Anshutz (Anshutz, Rahm & Co.) and Thomas Cromwell (Cromwell & Dobbins), all of them in the directory of the Bank of Pittsburgh elected in 1814; and this shows that it was not a movement against that bank, but one intended to supply what that bank could not furnish. The list also contains the names of Nathaniel Holmes, founder of the still extant banking-house of N. Holmes & Sons, established in 1826; Walter Forward, Isaac Craig, Ephraim Blaine (grandfather of James G.) and many others of note in the history of the city.

The petition was successful. The branch was duly established, and remained here actively employed until the charter of the bank expired under the war upon it begun by the refusal of Gen. Jackson to approve the bill passed by Congress for its recharter. The marble building on Fourth avenue, now occupied by the Mechanics' bank, was built by the United States bank, and was used by it until the charter expired, or until the state bank of the same name broke. There is no doubt that the establishment here of this branch contributed largely to the relief of the merchants of the city from the burdens of which they complained. The United States bank, whatever else may be said of it, furnished a good and safe currency, and was always available for a supply of eastern exchange, the great want, then, of the entire western country.

The next bank here was the Merchants' & Manufacturers' bank. It was organized in 1833, when Michael Tiernan was elected president. In the war upon the United States bank, Gen. Jackson removed the national deposits from it, and they were parceled out, for a few years, among several banks in

each state. The Merchants' & Manufacturers' bank became the recipient of the national money here, and was much helped thereby. The removal of the deposits from the United States bank to so many state banks, however, caused a great expansion of the currency, of which the government felt the bad effects when the panic of 1837 supervened. The result was the establishment of the subtreasury and the withdrawal of the national money from all the banks. The Merchants' & Manufacturers' bank was not seriously affected by this change of policy.

The Exchange bank was chartered in 1836, with William Robinson, Jr,. as president, who was succeeded in 1852 by Hon. Thomas M. Howe. The Mechanics' bank followed in 1855, the Iron City and Allegheny banks in 1857. There were no new banks started until 1863–65, when a shoal of trust companies, savings banks and private banking companies organized as national banks. The First, Second, Third and Fourth National banks of Pittsburgh, the First and Second of Allegheny, the First of Birmingham, the Farmers' Deposit, German, People's, Citizens', Bank of Commerce, Tradesmen's and Union were all so formed in these years, and all the state banks except the Bank of Pittsburgh. The other national banks followed in subsequent years; but from 1857 to 1863–65 the banking business was carried on by the five state banks and a host of private bankers and incorporated companies, issuing no notes.

In Thurston's "Pittsburgh as It Is," published in 1857, a list is given of thirteen private bankers then doing business in this city. As a matter of history the list is appended:

George E. Arnold & Co., established in 1850; Arthur, Rodgers & Co., 1854; Harris & Co., 1848; Hanna, Hart & Co., 1846; W. A. Herron & Co., 1855; Hill & Co., 1845; N. Holmes & Son, 1826; S. Jones & Co., 1837; Kramer & Rahm, 1841; O'Connor, Bro. & Co., 1851; R. Patrick & Co., 1851; William H. Williams & Co., 1848; John Woods, 1852.

The following list of incorporated companies, issuing no notes, is also given:

Farmers' Deposit bank, Citizens' Deposit bank, Pittsburgh Trust company, Commercial bank, Dollar Savings bank, Allegheny Savings bank, Mechanics' Saving Fund company, Merchants' & Farmers' bank, Manchester Savings Fund company.

The Farmers' Deposit became a national bank in 1865; the Pittsburgh Trust company in 1863; the Citizens' Deposit became a state bank in 1857 and a national bank in 1864; the Commercial bank became first the Shoe and Leather bank, and afterward, in 1881, the Commercial National bank, and O'Connor, Bro. & Co. organized the Fourth National in 1864. With these exceptions, and those of N. Holmes & Son and R. Patrick & Co., among the private bankers, and the Dollar Savings bank, all the rest of the private bankers have gone out of business, and the incorporated companies have either died out or retired into comparative obscurity.

Thurston, in "Pittsburgh in 1876," gives the list of private banking-houses

at five at that time: N. Holmes & Son, established 1826; R. Patrick & Co., 1850; Robinson Bros., 1864; Semple & Jones, 1859; T. Mellon & Son, 1870. These houses are still in existence, and to them are to be added the names of Rea Bros., established in 1885, and W. A. Thompson & Co.

The present condition of the banking business in this city will best be shown by the following lists, which give date of incorporation or organization and amount of capital in each case.

National Banks.—Allegheny, incorporated 1865, amount of capital $500,000; Citizens', 1864, $800,000; Commercial, 1881, $300,000; Diamond, 1870, $200,000; Duquesne, 1875, $200,000; Exchange, 1865, $1,700,000; Farmers' Deposit, 1865, $300,000; Fort Pitt, 1879, $200,000; First Pittsburgh, 1863, $750,000; First Allegheny, 1864, $350,000; First Birmingham, $100,000; Second Pittsburgh, 1864, $300,000; Second Allegheny, 1865, $150,000; Third Pittsburgh, 1864, $500,000; Third Allegheny, 1875, $200,000; Fourth Allegheny, 1865, $300,000; Fifth Allegheny, 1875, $100,000; German, Pittsburgh, 1865, $250,000; German, Allegheny, 1868, $200,000; Iron City, 1865, $400,000; Marine, 1875, $200,000; Mechanics', 1865, $500,000; Merchants' & Manufacturers', 1865, $800,000; Metropolitan, 1875, $200,000; Monongahela, 1888, $200,000; People's, 1865, $1,000,000; Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, 1865, $500,000; Tradesmen's, 1865, $400,000; Union, 1865, $250,000.

State Banks.—Bank of Pittsburgh, incorporated 1814, amount of capital $1,163,650; Arsenal, 1871, $55,000; Masonic, 1869, $200,000.

Individual Banks.—Central, incorporated 1868, amount of capital $100,000; City Deposit, $50,312; Diamond Savings, 1869, $90,000; Fifth Avenue, 1869, $100,000; Keystone, new, $300,000; Nations for Savings, 1871, $100,000.

Savings Banks.—Anchor, organized 1873, amount of capital $57,350; City Savings, $100,000; Dollar, 1855, none; Enterprise Savings, $72,150; Freehold, 1870, $200,000; Farmers' & Mechanics', Sharpsburg, $135,000; Farmers' & Mechanics', $49,300; German Savings, Birmingham, 1871, $70,265; Germania, 1870, $150,000; Iron and Glass Dollar Savings, $100,000; People's, 1866, $300,000; Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, 1862, $75,000; West End, 1871, $62,600; Wood's Run, 1871, ———; Lawrence, $80,000; Odd-Fellows', $100,000.

INSURANCE.

There are in the city twenty-two insurance companies, organized under state laws, with a cash capital of $3,825,000, with $119,000,000 at risk. They all, with few exceptions, declared dividends of six per cent and upward in 1884, and paid $689,000 for losses. They all seem to be on a substantial basis and to be doing a safe business. The insurance companies of several other states have agencies and do a considerable business here, besides. By dividing large risks among a number of companies the loss by fire falls lightly upon each of them. The total assets of the twenty-two local insurance companies footed up over six millions in 1884, and their total income for that year was near $1,600,000. Notwithstanding the frequent losses met by the companies, their stock is a very general favorite for investment, though not so much so as bank stock. To show their general condition the following table is appended:



W. P. Wampler

COMPANIES.	Capital.	Income.	Losses.	Dividends.	Risks.
Allemania	$200,000	$181,995	$77,588	$16,000	$12,876,350
Allegheny	100,000	26,554	12,310	8,000	2,111,148
Armenia	250,000	51,718	24,635	9,823	4,806,300
Artisans'	100,000	41,756	22,592	8,104	2,802,697
Ben Franklin	150,000	42,890	13,674	9,000	3,076,988
Birmingham	200,000	55,402	15,477	12,000	3,503,583
Boatmans	250,000	141,225	62,944	20,000	7,030,862
Cash	100,000	21,945	4,078	7,920	1,711,183
Citizens'	500,000	135,477	48,734	16,000	10,818,042
City	100,000	92,959	50,269	8,000	6,759,981
German	200,000	216,086	110,053	24,000	18,760,687
German American	100,000	48,219	13,462	6,000	3,654,204
Humboldt	100,000	29,909	9,930	6,000	2,498,175
Manufacturers' & Merchants'	250,000	54,721	11,628	22,500	4,922,246
Monongahela	175,000	28,638	5,461	11,386	2,038,880
National	100,000	37,118	13,875	8,000	3,603,706
Pennsylvania	200,000	133,868	65,710	15,622	9,699,014
People's	200,000	88,558	60,303	12,000	5,409,677
Pittsburgh	100,000	46,685	14,214	16,000	3,097,826
Teutonia	125,000	35,217	12,571	7,500	2,898,971
Union	100,000	22,924	12,803	2,881	2,279,079
Western	225,000	63,719	27,123	15,750	4,938,627
Total	$3,825,000	$1,597,583	$689,264	$272,486	$119,298,226

These companies have all been organized since the great fire of 1845. That fire completely wiped out every insurance company existing when it happened. Their offices were all in the track of the fire, and it swept away capital, assets, office-furniture and the safes, with what was in them. Insurance companies were never calculated for such a calamity as that. The present companies always keep it in mind, however, and guard, as well as they can, against its repetition. A portion of the risks above detailed, it must be remembered, are marine risks.

GENERAL BUSINESS AND STATISTICS.

The principal business of Pittsburgh, from the beginning, has been manufacturing. Nature pointed out the site for that purpose. Standing at the headwaters of inland navigation, and at the very gateway of the west, with fuel in abundance, and raw material accessible at all points, there was no spot in the west with equal advantages at the close of the last century, and at the close of this century it still maintains its old pre-eminence.

But manufacturing did not spring, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, full-orbed and well equipped. It was a plant of slow but steady growth. The demand was confined mainly to the west, and the west, for many years after the history of Pittsburgh began, was a wilderness. Ohio and West Virginia began to fill up gradually at the end of the last century, but the present century was well on in years before Indiana, Illinois and Michigan began to assume prominence. The west was poor, too, and the demand was restricted by paucity of means as well as by sparseness of population.

Manufactures, at first, were literally what the name implies, handwork. Tanneries grew up first; then the making of harness, saddles and other

articles of leather; blacksmith-shops were abundant, and wagon-makers' shops were adjacent. Shoemakers were as plenty as saddlers; carpenters and bricklayers, but particularly stonemasons, were in demand. Stone was plenty, and bricks scarce, hence stone houses were plentier than brick ones for many years. Hatters were more numerous than tailors, and clock- and watch-makers were plenty. The coal-mines in Coal hill were first worked in 1760, but the demand was confined for a generation to the wants of housekeepers, who, it is likely, found wood as cheap as coal, and much cleaner. The first distillery was started in 1770, but, though of small capacity, found an abundant demand for its product. Boat-building began in 1777, but was confined to the building of barges, flats and skiffs. The first paper-mill was started at Brownsville in 1796, and the first saltworks in 1784. Education and religion do not properly come in here as manufactures, but were necessary adjuncts. The first church was organized in 1785, and the first school in 1786. The first foundry started in 1790, but was more properly spoken of as a furnace. It was, in fact, a furnace, with appurtenances for producing castings as well as pig-iron. The fuel used was charcoal. It was not in Pittsburgh, but in Fayette county, where both charcoal and ore were abundant. The first glasshouse was put up in 1795 or 1796, and the first rolling-mill began operations in 1812. Albert Gallatin, however, was ahead of Pittsburgh as the pioneer of glass-making, for he began to make window-glass at New Geneva, some distance above Brownsville, in 1787. The old century, it will be noted, was drawing well to its close before manufacturing, in the modern sense, began, and the new one had opened before it attained any prominence. In 1804 Cramer's Almanac says: "Do not be surprised when you are informed that the aggregate value of the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh for 1803 amounts to upward of $350,000." That was a big sum for those days, and indicates how quickly the business sprang into activity.

But manufacturing was not, by any means, the principal business of the city for many years. Access to the east being difficult, laborious and slow, the traders of the west made Pittsburgh the center of their business operations. Hither came wheat, flour, grain of all kinds, bacon, peltries, furs, wool, potash, hemp, flax, flaxseed; and all other portable produce, including whisky and lumber, came in abundance down the Allegheny. All this was exchanged for dry goods, hats, shoes, saddles, harness, wagons, tinware, cutlery, iron and nails, guns, glass, clocks, furniture, and the thousand small things that go to the supply of human wants. The general jobbing trade of Pittsburgh has always been large and active from the beginning. For awhile after the railroads made access to the east so easy there was a lull in this activity, but, after a few years of jobbing in the east, country dealers found it as cheap and more convenient to buy their supplies in this city, and the jobbing trade is as active to-day in Pittsburgh as it ever was. There has been a fading out of the commission-houses, which received consignments from the west and southwest by

river, except what is needed to supply the local demand going east direct; but with this exception the general business of the city, outside of manufacturing, continues steadily to thrive and increase. There was at first, especially among railroad men, an idea that Pittsburgh business was confined exclusively to manufactures. The late J. Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania road, said to the writer, in 1858 or 1859, that Pittsburgh was no place for business. It was a market for iron, nails, glass, etc., but it was too dirty a place for dry goods and other wares to find a wholesale demand. He said this to justify the plan on which his road started out, to treat Pittsburgh as a mere way-station; but it is probable that he found out his mistake before he died, as have his successors. There are dry-goods and jobbing houses in this city doing business up in the millions yearly, and this is doing well for a place that failed to compare favorably with Philadelphia in the point of cleanliness.

Until the railroad system crushed out the cheaper but less expeditious method of transportation by water, the business of boat-building was one of the chief industries of Pittsburgh. The first steamboats on the western waters were built here. In 1818 there were 22 steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi, and 23 more building, 9 at Pittsburgh, 5 at Cincinnati, 5 at Louisville, 2 at Wheeling, 1 at Corydon and 1 at Maysville. In 1835 a list was published of all the boats built on the Ohio river from 1811 to 1835, and of this list 197 were built at Pittsburgh, 22 at Brownsville and 7 at Beaver. In 1836 the business took a sudden spurt, and 61 boats were built in this city in that year. In 1846 the number built was 63, besides keels and barges, and in the absence of specific figures it is fair to infer that the business was equally brisk in the intervening years. In 1852 the number built was 70; in 1853, 78; in 1854, 83; in 1855, 72, and in 1856, 59. Besides these 59 steamers, there were 49 keels, barges and flatboats built here in 1856, a total of 108, against 69 at all other points on the Ohio. In 1857 there were 84 steamers built at Pittsburgh, and from 1857 to 1875, eighteen years, 649 steamboats and 578 barges. The tonnage of the steamers was 155,243 tons, and of the barges, 100,883 tons. The business, however, had begun to fall off before 1875, and from that period to the present the construction of boats has been confined mainly to coal-barges and immense towboats for towing coal down the river.

The total tonnage of the boats thus constructed here up to 1875 could not have been much below 350,000, and the total value not below $40,000,000. From 1836 to 1856 the value averaged more than a million yearly, and from 1857 to 1875 it was nearly $22,000,000. This is a large item to drop suddenly out of the values of industry.

The first statistical table of the industries of Pittsburgh is given in Cramer's Almanac of 1804. It is for the year 1803. Considering that the town was practically less than twenty years old, the showing is a remarkable one:

Glass and glass-cutting, $13,000; tinware, $12,800; bar-iron, axes, hoes, plow-points, etc., $19,800; brass, andirons, still-faucets, e c., $2,800; cutlery, augers, chisels, hackles,

planing-bits, etc., $1,000; cut and hammered nails, $16,128; cowbells, $200; guns, rifles, etc., $1,800; clocks and silversmith work, $3,000; grain-screens, $120; scythes and sickles, $1,500; grindstones, tombstones, $2,000; cabinet-ware, Windsor chairs, etc., $16,700; carpenter's planes, $850; wagons, carts, etc., $1,500; barrels, tubs and buckets, $1,150; boats, ships, keel- and flat-boats $40,000; spinning-wheels, pumps, etc., $1,700; carpenter-work, $13,500; candles, soft soap, etc., $5,600; beer and porter, $4,500; flour, 1,400 brls. @ $6, $8,400; boots and shoes, $12,365; saddles, bridles and harness, $9,500; buckskin breeches and dressed skins, $2,300; clothing, price of labor only, $5,950; cigars, snuff and tobacco, $3,000; ropes, cables and bedcords, $2,200; mattresses, 19 @ $20 each, $380; dyeing, cotton and flaxen yarn, $450; carded and spun cotton and woven striped cotton, $6,500; linen, tow-linen and linsey-woolsey, $3,675; rag carpets, woven stockings, coverlid and diaper weaving, $1,900; weaver's reeds, $200; hats, wool, fur and chip hats (chip hats, $675), $14,675; leather, tanned, $10,000; brushes, all kinds, $2,500; bricks, 1,250 M @ $4, $5,000; crockery-ware, $3,500; mason-work, $10,500; plastering and painting, $3,500; books, printed, $1,000; total, $266,443.

Remember these are all home-made goods, not goods bought and retailed. The following are given as the principal items of barter in the trade carried on in the city:

Whisky, 2,300 brls. @ $12 per brl., $27,600; linen, 700, 28,000 yards @ 40 cts. a yard, $11,200; linsey-woolsey, 4,000 yds. @ 50 cts., $2,000; tow-linen, 9,000 yds. @ 25 cts., $2,250; twilled bags, 3,000 @ $1, $3,000; striped cotton, 3,000 @ 80 cts., $2,400; raw cotton, from Tennessee, 30,000 lb. @ 25 cts., $7,500; maple-sugar, 15,000 lb. @ 12 cts, $1,800; lake salt, Onondaga, 1,000 brls. @ $12, $12,000; castings, 50 tons @ $100, $5,000; bar-iron, 80 tons @ $160, $12,800; flax, hemp, oats, cheese, etc., say $5,000; total, $92,550.

The castings and bar-iron came from Fayette county, and should properly be in the other table, but both tables are given as in the almanac. If no other sugar were imported, the grand total of maple sugar, 15,000 pounds, would give but a small modicum to each family in the town. The tables given, however, are confined exclusively to home products.

In 1806 Cramer's Almanac felicitates itself upon the prospect of a cotton-factory, a foundry and a woolcarding-machine. In 1807 it mentions that the "town is growing rapidly in importance," and records the following manufactories: O'Hara's glassworks, annual product $18,000; Kirwin & Scott's cotton-factory; McClurg's foundry; Poter's, Stringer's and Stewart's nail-factories (for hammered nails), producing forty tons a year; two breweries, O'Hara's and Lewis', "whose beer," adds Cramer, "and porter are equal to that so much celebrated in London;" two ropewalks, Irwin's and Davis'; three copper- and tin-factories, Gazzam's, Harbeson's and Bamtin & Miltenberger's.

In 1810 there were three glassworks, producing yearly $30,000 worth of flint-glass, and $40,000 in bottles and window-glass; two cotton-mills, driven by horse-power, producing yearly $20,000; one foundry, "which lately cast seventy tons of cannon-balls for the United States; one iron grinding-mill; one white-metal button-factory, making forty to sixty gross a week; several factories of ironmongery, producing $15,000 annually; several nail-factories, producing 200 tons yearly of hammered and cut nails; one factory of bridle-bits and stirrups; six copper- and tin-factories, producing $30,000 annually.

These factories alone produced more than the entire industry of Pittsburgh in 1803, showing remarkable progress in so few years. Of the linen industry Cramer says that 52,800 yards of linsey-woolsey were produced in 1810, worth about $40,000, and that 80,000 yards of flax-linen were brought to the Pittsburgh market yearly. The manufactures of flax were then attracting much attention.

Concerning flour and whisky, the almanac says: "Of these articles a vast and unknown amount is made throughout the country. There is too little foreign demand for the former, and too great a home consumption of the latter." The old times were not better than the new in that respect.

Altogether, the town had made much progress since 1803. "Kentucky and New Orleans boats, keels, barges, skiffs, etc., are made on all our rivers." A new steam flourmill has been erected by Owen & Oliver Evans, with a capacity of 100 barrels a day, and Cramer says that within sixty miles of Pittsburgh "4,000 tons of bar-iron, 18,000 tons of pig-metal and castings and 400 tons slat-iron were made annually, and 60,000 pairs of boots and shoes."

In 1812 the almanac condenses from the report of the marshal who took the census of 1810 the annexed table of Pittsburgh industries:

1	Steam gristmill, using 60,000 bushels grain yearly	$50,000	
3	Carding- and spinning-mills, producing	14,248	
1	Flatiron-mill	2,000	
1	Button-factory	3,000	
2	Distilleries, producing 600 barrels whisky	60,000	
3	Chandlers	14,500	
4	Brickyards, make brick worth	13,600	
3	Boat- and ship-builders	43,000	
1	Ropewalk	2,500	
2	Foundries	40,000	
10	Silversmiths, and copper-, tin- and brass-factories	35,000	
3	Redlead-factories	$13,100	
6	Nailworks	49,890	
2	Wagon-makers	3,000	
3	Glassworks	62,000	
2	Potteries	3,400	
2	Gunsmitheries	2,400	
16	Looms, producing 19,443 yards cloth yearly	12,000	
3	Tobacconists	11,500	
6	Tanneries	15,500	
17	Turneries	34,400	
4	Cooperies	2,250	
	Saddles, boots, shoes and hats	144,485	
	Total	$625,773	

The factories, it will be seen, are not only increasing in number, but the industries are growing more varied and valuable.

In 1813 the glass-factories had increased to five, the foundries to three, and in new industries there was an edgetool-factory, a steam factory for making shovels, scythes, etc., Cowan's new rolling-mill just erected, Patterson's lock-factory, two steam-engine- and boiler-works, one steel-factory, and quite a number of smaller factories. In 1817 the city councils, by a committee, collected and published the following list of factories in the city:

BUSINESS.	No.	Hands.	Amount Produced.	BUSINESS.	No.	Hands.	Amount Produced.
Auger-maker	1	6	$3,500	Pattern-maker	1	2	$1,500
Bellows-maker	1	3	10,000	Planemakers	3	6	57,600
Blacksmiths	18	74	75,100	Potter, fine ware	1	5	8,000
Brewers	3	17	72,000	Ropemaker	1	8	15,000
Brushmakers	3	7	8,000	Spinningwheel maker	1	6	6,000
Button-maker	1	6	6,250	Spanish brown maker	1	2	6,720
Cotton-spinners	2	36	25,218	Silver-plater	1	40	20,000
Copper- and tin-smiths	11	100	200,000	Engine-builders	2	70	125,000
Cabinet-makers	7	43	40,000	Gristmills	2	10	50,000
Currier	1	4	12,000	Saddlers	6	60	86,000
Cutlers	2	6	2,000	Silversmiths	5	17	12,000
Iron-foundries	4	87	180,000	Shoe- and boot-makers	14	109	120,000
Gunsmiths	3	14	13,800	Tanners	7	47	58,860
Glass-factories, flint	2	82	110,000	Tallow-chandlers	4	7	32,600
Glass-factories, green	3	92	130,000	Tobacconists	4	23	21,000
Hardware merchants	2	17	18,000	Wagon-makers	5	21	28,500
Hatters	7	49	44,640	Weavers	2	9	14,562
Locksmith	1	7	12,000	Windsor-chairmakers	3	23	42,600
Linen factory	1	20	25,000	Woolen-manufacturers	2	30	17,000
Nail-factories	7	47	174,716	Wire-drawer	1	12	6,000
Paper-maker	1	40	23,000	Whitelead-maker	1	6	40,000
Total					148	1270	$1,957,166
Estimated by committee					111	357	700,000
Grand Total					259	1627	$2,657,166

This, being an official compilation, carries more weight with it than preceding tables. Compared with that of 1803, the progress is astounding; and 1817, it must be remembered, was just after the war of 1812, when everything in the shape of business was in a terribly depressed condition.

In 1825 the *Gazette* of November 19th enumerates 7 rolling-mills, 8 foundries, 6 engine-factories and 1 wire-manufactory. The glass product, in same year, was 27,000 boxes window-glass, $135,000, and flint-glass, $30,000. In 1829 the *Gazette* enumerates 9 foundries, 8 rolling-mills, 9 nail-factories and 7 engine-factories. The total consumption of iron in the mills was 6,000 tons pig, "and an equal quantity of blooms." In 1830 there were 9,282 tons of iron rolled and 100 steam-engines built. In 1831 there were 8 glasshouses, 4 window and 4 flint, "using 7,000 cords of wood, 700 tons sand, 1,000 barrels salt, 40,000 pounds potash and 150,000 bushels coal, producing about $500,000." There were also 12 foundries, with a yearly product of about $190,000. The following is the list of rolling-mills reported in 1831:

Mills	Weight metal used.	Value.	Mills.	Weight metal used.	Value.
Union	720,000	$43,000	Juniata	500,000	$30,000
Sligo	400,000	32,000	Pine Creek	457,000	34,100
Pittsburgh	782,887	86,544	Miscellaneous	360,000	28,200
Grant's Hill	500,000	20,000			

In 1837 there were the following factories in operation:

FACTORIES.	Hands.	Value Product.
13 Glass-factories	544	$681,000
6 Cotton-factories	900	770,000
5 Breweries	61	118,500
8 Lead-factories		206,000
3 Ropewalks	107	250,000
9 Rolling-mills	1,000	4,160,000
18 Foundries, engine- and machine-shops	1,000	2,130,000
Miscellaneous		3,290,550
Mercantile business of the city		13,100,000
Commission business of the city		5,875,000
Coal trade of the city		565,200
Total		$31,146,250

In 1857, twenty years later, Thurston, in "Pittsburgh as It Is," gives a volume of figures, which we condense below:

MANUFACTURES.

FACTORIES.	Value of Product.	FACTORIES.	Value of Product.
25 Rolling-mills	$10,730,562	5 Lime factories	$48,000
26 Foundries	1,248,300	1 Slate roofer	20,000
1 Cannon foundry	40,000	1 Stocking factory	50,000
16 Machine-shops	836,300	2 Match factories	10,750
7 Boiler-yards	305,000	1 Washboard factory	6,750
4 Shovel and ax factories	823,742	1 Porcelain teeth factory	5,000
2 Forges	224,500	1 Kid glove factory	6,650
7 Chain factories, 100 Blacksmiths	261,000	1 Alcohol distillery	450,000
		1 Etherial oil factory	20,000
1 Railroad-spike factory	250,000	3 Linseed oil factories	71,500
3 Safe factories	116,000	2 Lard oil factories	60,000
3 Cutlery factories	30,000	2 Varnish factories	46,500
2 Smut machine factories	40,000	17 Tobacco factories	443,700
1 File factory	12,000	2 Paper factories	86,000
1 Boiler rivet factory	40,000	5 Flourmills	864,500
1 Sickle factory	30,000	2 Spicemills	25,000
2 Saddlery-hardware facts	44,000	2 Whip factories	34,000
1 Rivet-mill	20,000	2 Saddletree factories	5,000
1 Wire factory	40,000	2 Coffee-extract factories	60,000
2 Gun-barrel factories	28,875	5 Potteries	33,000
1 Gun and rifle factory	40,000	3 Brush factories	40,000
1 Repeating pistol factory	15,000	2 Bellows factories	10,000
2 Domestic hardware facts	450,000	6 Saddlery-hardware facts	44,000
3 Plow factories	192,000	4 Trunk factories	30,000
1 Lifeboat factory	10,000	2 Patent leather factories	80,000
1 Copper rolling-mill	200,000	1 Woolen factory	5,000
28 Copper and tin smiths	192,000	1 Comb factory	1,000
5 Cotton-mills	1,269,655	1 Icechest factory	5,000
3 White lead factories	443,390	1 Bobbin factory	2,500
34 Glass factories	2,631,990	1 Broom factory	11,000
1 Stained glass factory	10,000	1 Children's-carriage fact'y	6,000
4 Looking-glass factories	170,000	2 Box factories	12,480
10 Brass foundries	75,000	2 Pumpblock makers	10,000
1 Japan ware factory	60,000	6 Turners	55,000
1 Britannia ware factory	18,000	3 Ropewalks	117,451
1 Wire cloth factory	10,000	3 Upholsterers	70,000
3 Agrl. imp. factories	80,000	1 Oilcloth factory	75,000

FACTORIES.	Value of Product.	FACTORIES.	Value of Product.
3 Key factories	$166,000	7 Sawmills, 17 Lumber-yards, 8 Sash and door fact's., 9 Planing-mills	$3,241,000
2 Railroad-car factories	65,000		
1 Bucket factory	85,000		
6 Carriage factories	175,000		
29 Wagon factories	204,500	1 Compass factory	10,000
13 Tanneries	463,320	1 Gold leaf factory	25,000
27 Breweries	864,500	Coal	6,336,720
6 Cracker factories	114,000	Boat building	1,924,800
6 Marble-works	75,000	Saddlery and harness	181,000
16 Cabinet factories	503,000	Salt	130,000
8 Candle factories	960,000	Iron railings	52,000
1 Glue factory	7,500	Gilt molding	25,000

This list comprises a total of about $40,000,000 for manufactures alone. For the wholesale trade this table is given:

Groceries	$5,812,000	Hats, caps and furs	$250,000
Produce	3,244,000	Leather	252,000
Pig-iron	3,255,150	Books and stationery	225,000
Dry goods	2,843,230	Tin and metals	216,000
Clothing	960,000	Feed	214,000
Boots and shoes	806,000	Saddlery hardware	130,000
Drugs	725,000	Carpets	125,000
Rectifiers and liquors	731.890	Trimmings	111,000
Pork-packers	645,000	Straw goods	108,000
Hardware	615,000	Paper and rags	80,000
Jewelry and watches	375,000	China and queensware	75,000
Variety goods	284,000	Wall-paper	50,000
Confectionery	279,000	Bonnet factories	36,000
Soda	270,000		

Compared with the statement for 1837, these tables for 1857 show an immense stride for the twenty years. In 1837 the manufactures and coal trade footed up $12,175,550, and 1857 shows a total of $40,000,000. The other business of 1837 is given at $18,975,000, and this includes the retail trade. In 1857 the wholesale trade alone, exclusive of the retail trade and commission business, is about $23,000,000.

The next comparison is 1857 with 1876, the centennial year. Thurston, in his "Pittsburgh in the Centennial Year," gives a large surface of detailed statistics, but no condensed table of figures. We have condensed the following table from his figures in detail as carefully as possible, and can speak confidently of their general correctness:

MANUFACTURES.

FACTORIES.	Hands.	Total Product.
34 Sawmills and lumber-yards	291	$1,370,000
38 Planing-mills, etc	821	2,000,000
29 Carriage and wagon makers	400	479,000
11 Furniture factories	300	1,400,000
Carried forward	1,812	$5,249,000



Thomas McClary

FACTORIES.	Hands.	Total Product.
Brought forward	1,812	$5,249,000
12 Coopers and stave dealers	340	1,500,000
5 Stair-builders	65	70,000
3 Wood-turners	20	75,000
2 Bellows makers	8	26,600
2 Coffin and casket works	240	430,000
1 Match factory	27	67,000
Total lumber and products	2512	$7,417,600
24 Window-glass factories	1200	2,500,000
24 Crystal or table-glass factories	1895	2,250,000
8 Vial and bottle factories	619	500,000
11 Green glass factories	944	1,350,000
9 Glass chimney factories	790	600,000
Total glass products	5448	$7,200,000

	Hands.	Bushels Coal.	Total Product.
76 Pits on Monongahela river	6,440	69,409,000	$3,270,450
6 Collieries on Youghiogheny	915	11,460,000	573,000
12 Collieries on P., C. & St. L. Ry	1,859	16,290,000	814,500
5 Collieries on Pennsylvania railroad	2,609	41,300,000	2,165,000
5 Collieries on Allegheny Valley	550	8,250,000	412,500
13 Collieries in and around Pittsburgh	1,481	13,660,000	583,000
7 Collieries on P. & C. R. R.	675	17,700,000	885,000
45 Coking concerns	3,471	72,632,000*	1,452,640
Total	18,000	178,069,000	$10,076,190†

FACTORIES.	Hands.	Total Product.
11 Pig-metal furnaces	1,000	$3,000,000
33 Rolling-mills for iron	10,148	20,000,000
17 Foundries		
9 Stove foundries	1,936	4,300,000
11 Engine and machine shops		
3 Malleable iron foundries		
3 Steam pump factories	46	100,000
4 Builders' hardware factories	315	450,000
3 Saddlery hardware factories	285	400,000
3 Plow factories	150	650,000
4 Bolt and nut factories	800	1,280,000
2 Locomotive factories	716	1,250,000
2 Iron bridge factories	700	1,500,000
1 Railroad spike factory	225	750,000
1 Spike and rivet factory	35	150,000
5 Wrought-iron pipe factories	1,290	2,500,000
2 Cast-iron pipe factories	not running	
14 Boiler, tank and still factories	587	1,500,000
2 Chain cable factories	125	300,000
1 Anvil factory	20	50,000
1 Forge	40	40,000
1 Wire and rivet mill	30	60,000
1 Glossing and fluting-iron mill	10	30,000
Carried forward	18,458	$38,310,000

*Coke.

†This includes the amount consumed in Pittsburgh. It is impossible to separate this from the rest, but it probably amounts to fifty millions a year, or more, and fifteen million bushels of coke.

FACTORIES.	Hands.	Total Product.
Brought forward	18,458	$38,310,000
1 Galvanizing works	16	50,000
1 Air-brake factory	120	400,000
2 Cornice makers	30	50,000
2 Machinery and manufacturing supplies	.....	200,000
2 Wood-working machinery	90	150,000
45 Plumbers and gasfitters	200	650,000
6 Steam fitting	40	200,000
1 Gun-barrel factory	20	40,000
1 Carwheel factory	40	100,000
3 Iron railing factories	60	160,000
8 Sheet-iron, tin and copper workers	60	120,000
3 Safe factories	120	150,000
10 Steel factories	2,000	4,200,000
1 Steel rail mill (Braddock)	500	1,500,000
1 Railway steel spring factory	60	390,000
1 Spiral steel spring factory	16	80,000
1 Steel casting company	60	100,000
5 Steel tool works	430	545,000
1 File factory	35	70,000
3 Crucible factories	57	400,000
Total	22,412	$47,365,000
29 Oil (petroleum) refineries	514	4,936,369
6 Lubricating oil factories	103	210,000
3 Lard oil factories	15	180,000
2 Linseed oil factories	26	200,000
Total	658	$5,526,369
1 Lead smelting company (including silver)	80	$2,600,000
7 White lead factories	175	1,000,000
2 Copper-mills	100	650,000
10 Brass foundries	180	400,000
2 Britannia-ware factories	52	90,000
Total	587	$4,740,000
5 Cotton-mills	1,090	$1,050,000
2 Woolen-mills	58	125,000
Total	1,148	$1,175,000
4 Salt factories	34	110,000
1 Pottery	40	75,000
11 Marble-workers	162	290,000
1 Hydraulic cement factory	22	35,000
9 Firebrick makers	262	540,000
25 Building brick makers	499	327,000
1 Glass-sand factory	25	75,000
6 Sewer-pipe and terra-cotta factories	100	225,000
Total	1,144	$1,677,000
250 Cigar factories	1,000	$1,500,000
2 Tobacco manufacturers	80	125,000
6 Breweries (ale)	207	750,000
13 Breweries (lager)	100	360,000
5 Flourmills	80	900,000
4 Cracker factories	135	500,000
14 Tanneries	166	850,000
1 Glue, bonedust, etc., factory	50	60,000
6 Soapmakers	50	450,000
4 Broommakers	133	200,000
5 Brushmakers	50	190,000
Total	2,051	$5,885,000

FACTORIES.	Hands.	Total Product.
4 Distilleries	120	$4,000,000
1 Architectural iron works	60	200,000
5 Proprietary medicine makers	230	1,300,000
2 Japanned goods factories	125	200,000
2 Enameled tin, etc., factories	115	150,000
1 Tar chemical factory	10	50,000
3 Glass mold factories	35	70,000
2 Glass pot factories	73	80,000
1 Woodenware factory	35	70,000
1 Gasworks factory	30	75,000
1 Agricultural iron factory	100	130,000
2 Stained glass factories	31	80,000
1 Plating establishment	9	30,000
5 Confectionery factories	49	460,000
1 Silver spoon and fork works	3	10,000
4 Harness and saddlery hardware works	71	250,000
1 Leather belt factory	8	20,000
5 Picture-frame makers	80	275,000
1 Showcase factory	7	25,000
1 Paper-bag factory	30	40,000
5 Paper-box factories	84	75,000
1 Cigar-box factory	7	10,000
Total	1,263	$7,600,000

RECAPITULATION.

FACTORIES.	Hands.	Total Product.
Lumber and products	2,512	$7,417,600
Glass products	5,448	7,200,000
Coal and coke	18,000	10,076,190
Iron and steel	22,412	47,365,000
Tobacco, flour, etc	2,051	5,885,000
Oil products	658	5,526,369
Sundry metals	587	4,740,000
Cotton and woolen	1,148	1,175,000
Salt, pottery, etc	1,144	1,677,000
Miscellaneous	913	5,885,000
Total	54,873	$94,662,159

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

	Hands.	Value Sold.
10 Dry goods houses	144	$4,400,000
9 Hardware houses	78	1,250,000
4 Saddlery hardware houses	30	450,000
7 Boot and shoe houses	59	1,600,000
8 Leather houses	28	570,000
8 Notion and fancy goods houses	30	600,000
17 Liquor houses	99	1,925,000
9 Druggists	104	1,200,000
3 Wholesale clothing houses	450	800,000
3 Hat and cap dealers	27	250,000
3 Glass jobbers and dealers	15	300,000
4 Lamps, glassware, etc	40	350,000
6 China and queensware	30	300,000
21 Grocers	190	10,250,000
8 Pork dealers	40	2,500,000
6 Rag and paper stock dealers	90	330,000
10 Book and stationery dealers	60	860,000
9 Metal dealers	....	6,200,000
45 Produce dealers	....	5,920,000
13 Cattle dealers	64	33,980,000
Total	1,578	$74,035,000

GRAND TOTALS.	
Manufacturing business	$98,662,159
Wholesale business	74,035,000
Total	$172,697,159
Total for 1837	63,000,000
Increase	$109,697,159

The last table in this series is compiled by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce for 1881.

SUMMARY STATEMENT, showing for the year 1881 the class of manufacturers, number of establishments, number of hands employed in each branch of industry (exclusive of the retail industries), with the value of the manufactured products in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and immediate vicinity:

No. of establishments.	CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.	Number of hands employed.	Value of product.
5	Agricultural implements	365	$675,000
3	Boots and shoes	405	467,000
12	Boilers, tanks, etc	776	1,450,000
16	Brass-founders	330	1,300,000
21	Brewers	429	1,895,752
18	Bottlers	162	430,000
3	Britannia ware	104	127,000
3	Brushes	65	142,000
4	Brooms	112	124,875
3	Bridges, iron	752	1,462,000
5	Bakers, crackers, etc	235	620,000
.....	Boating, rivers	3,260	2,400,000
67	Coal	17,962	12,208,306
60	Coke	5,659	4,423,559
2	Copper	120	975,000
4	Chemicals, acids, etc	511	1,283,583
35	Cooperage	723	1,153,000
3	Cotton-mills	873	785,000
5	Clothing, wholesale	565	1,021,000
13	Confectioners, wholesale	175	1,154,000
31	Carriage-makers	300	400,000
270	Cigars	984	730,000
3	Cigar-boxes	20	30,000
7	Distillers	268	4,470,000
5	Domestic hardware	416	500,000
35	Founders, machinists, etc	2,083	3,953,000
3	Flouring-mills	70	1,158,930
10	Fire-brick and tile	845	1,029,500
57	Furniture, chairs, etc	475	1,220,000
5	Files	40	20,000
59	Glass	6,442	6,832,683
5	Gold and silver plating	32	57,000
5	Guns, pistols, etc	59	257,000
6	Grocers' supplies	270	525,000
43	Harness and saddlery	170	450,000
36	Iron, rolling-mills	18,905	30,242,257
16	Iron, blast-furnaces	2,285	8,766,493
6	Iron railings and fences,	85	204,000
884	Carried forward	67,332	$95,037,928



S. R. Stutchinson.

No. of establishments.	CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.	Number of hands employed.	Value of product.
884	Brought forward	67,332	$95,037,928
3	Iron roofs, cornices, etc	141	316,000
7	Lubricating oil	61	638,000
4	Lard oil	15	180,000
86	Lumber, etc	1,450	3,748,000
3	Looking-glass frames	40	150,000
7	Miscellaneous lead and iron	1,050	5,962,921
10	Miscellaneous manufacturing establishments	845	1,405,000
5	Nail-kegs	75	53,000
33	Newspapers	426	1,154,000
5	Paper-mills	535	1,345,000
80	Plumbers and gasfitters	297	507,200
5	Patent medicines	197	649,050
61	Printing	460	560,000
6	Paper boxes	80	90,000
23	Planing-mills	475	850,000
7	Pork-packers	150	1,000,000
6	Railway supplies	1,102	3,177,817
17	Steel	7,060	18,378,836
6	Saws and tools	834	1,345,850
7	Stoves	406	693,000
7	Soap	84	443,450
6	Salt and bromine	90	166,557
4	Safes, fire-proof	127	143,000
3	Steam pumps	60	110,000
4	Stained glass	50	90,000
4	Showcases	41	97,000
4	Sawmills and box-factories	80	210,000
11	Sawmills and barge-builders	330	1,050,000
10	Sash, door, box factories and planing-mills	320	680,000
14	Tanners	345	2,183,000
15	Tinners	276	868,000
3	Tobacco, plug and smoking	123	305,000
19	Upholsterers	123	457,000
8	White lead and linseed oil	306	1,672,000
3	Woolen-mills	50	100,000
1,380	Totals	85,436	$145,721,619

The summarized statement for 1881 gives the following totals:

Manufactures	$145,721,619
Wholesale trade	74,303,152
Totals	$220,024,771
Total for 1876	172,697,159
Increase	$47,327,612

The report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1884 gives the total of business for that year as follows:

Manufactures, mining and mechanical industries	$181,014,000
Commercial business, wholesale and retail	135,387,000
Transportation, rivers	2,000,000
Railroad, express, telegraph, etc	10,400,000
Professional and personal services	14,500,000
Total	$343,301,000

Here, in 1884, as compared with 1803, our starting-point of comparison, we have nearly every dollar of business in 1803 multiplied by a million. That is progress enough for eighty years.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

Lost Industries of Pittsburgh—First Oil-borings—Gaswells—Sources of Supply—Artificial vs. Natural Gas.—Decrease in the Amount of Coal Used—Qualities of the Gas.

IT would be an instructive lesson to point out the decayed industries of any city, although not a pleasant one to trace. In all growing places various industries spring up and flourish until the demand for them decreases; then they fall off and die out. Of these, in Pittsburgh, may be enumerated the manufacture of wrought nails, which was flourishing until cut nails supplanted the use of them; ship-building (including keels and flats), with its attendant sail-lofts, anchor, chain and block factories, which lasted until steam was applied to navigation; steamboat-building followed, was very flourishing for years, but has been gradually destroyed by the competition of railroads in the carrying trade; transportation by wagon and stage-coach until the canals came, and by canal and river until the railways came, to which may be added boiler- and engine-building for the boats. Then steam destroyed hand-spinning, knitting and weaving, just as the mowing-machine and harvester are destroying the sickle, the scythe and the grain-cradle. One of the latest instances in Pittsburgh is the oil-refining business.

For years this city was the natural outlet for the petroleum so abundant for many years on the upper Allegheny river, and refineries sprung up here in great abundance, shipping their products, refined oils, to the west and to the seaboard. In 1860 there were 7 refineries in Pittsburgh, 17 in 1861, 26 in 1862, 41 in 1863, 46 in 1864 and 58 in 1867. These had dwindled to 29 in 1876, and in 1888 the oil-refining business is practically dead. There is still a little doing, but it is barely worth mention. It is not a lost art to Pittsburgh, but a lost industry. It rose, flourished and fell within the last twenty years. The business culminated in 1863, when the shipments east reached 27,000,000 gallons.

The first attempt at sinking or boring a well for oil was made by Drake in 1859. It was ridiculed at first, but, being successful, soon tempted the adventurous from all sections to embark in the business. For awhile oil had to be pumped up by steam-power, but in a short time it began to flow freely without

pumping. This brought the oil furor to a climax, and for years the oil-region, mainly in Venango county, was the center of a speculation wild and exciting, profitable to some, but ruinous to many others. Gradually oil was discovered east and north of Venango, in the Bradford (McKean county) district, and west in Butler county; but of later years it has been found abundant in Washington county, on the borders of West Virginia and in Northwestern Ohio, while the Venango district, in which it was first discovered, has been mainly abandoned. The old wells failed, and were given up: but lately they have been found to yield again upon lighter boring, and the business may thus get back again to the point at which it started.

The first great difficulty in the oil trade was transportation. It was too bulky to find storage for any quantity of it, and the river did not always offer facilities for shipping it to market. Gradually the railroads traversed the oil region; tank-cars were made for its transportation; great tanks were built for its storage, from which it was pumped into the cars; and finally pipe-lines were formed, through which it was forced by pressure to market. It was this that broke up the oil industry of Pittsburgh. The Standard Oil company, a huge corporation, by making special terms with the railroads and getting possession of the pipe-lines, was enabled to concentrate the entire oil business in its own hands, and thus to undersell and drive out all the competing refineries. Cleveland, Ohio, was its headquarters, and as Cleveland was as near to the oil-region as Pittsburgh, after the railroads reached it, the refining business gradually dwindled here and grew up there. It was a malodorous and uncleanly business at best, and but for the money involved in it the loss to Pitttsburgh would not be a source of regret.

Kindred to the oil business was that of using natural gas. This use, to Pittsburgh, is not yet a lost industry, whatever it possibly may be. The original oil-wells gave out, and some of the gas-wells have also failed; but the first gas-wells about Pittsburgh still hold out with remarkable regularity, and new ones are constantly coming in, the demand increasing as the supply increases.

Although the extensive use of natural gas in manufacturing is very recent, the discovery of the gas itself is not a new one. It was found extensively in the oil-region, and became a nuisance to the borers from its constant escape through the holes bored for oil. It was oil they were boring for, and not gas. The borers did not know the value of gas then, and hence the appearance of gas, in boring, was as much a detriment as the frequent appearance of salt water in boring for gas. At New Cumberland, West Va., gas has been supplied from wells for more than twenty years, and used in the manufacture of fire-brick. The East Liverpool (Ohio) wells have been burning for twenty-five years, and are still productive. Partial use was made of it by Spang, Chalfant & Co., at Etna, near Sharpsburg, in 1875–76, and by Graff, Bennett & Co., yet its general adoption as fuel dates back only to July, 1884. The Philadelphia company, to supply gas as fuel to all who wished to become consumers,

was then formed, under the leadership of George Westinghouse, Jr. The wells at and just beyond the eastern border of the city were the immediate stimulus to this movement, but it derives its main supply from the Murraysville gas-field, where wells have been burning for ten years or more. It has laid pipes from the wells to the city, has traversed all the main streets of the city with them, has absorbed or formed a union with several other companies, and now supplies nearly all the factories using it in the two cities.

The transition from the use of coal to that of this non-producer of smoke has been simply wonderful. Prior to 1884 the city used 3,000,000 tons, or nearly 80,000,000 bushels, of bituminous coal in a year, the smoke from which hung in a black cloud, like a pall, over the city continually, discharging flakes of soot and fine dust in a steady downfall. The black, pall-like cloud has disappeared; the atmosphere is cleaner than that of most western cities, and the temptation to use bright colors in house-ornamentation is steadily growing. The consumption of coal has fallen much below a million of tons annually.

Gas is used as a fuel in all the glasshouses, iron- and steel-mills, and all other factories, the sole exception being the blast-furnaces, no ingenuity having yet devised a plan for its use in smelting ores. In generating steam and in house-warming it is in general use, and it has been found not only a cleaner and cheaper, but safer, fuel than coal, and it makes better iron, steel and glass than coal did. Its universal employment in every branch of industry proves this. The only question is, will it last? No one can answer that question definitely, but there is an undercurrent of fear everywhere that it will not. Companies for supplying gas are plenty, but their stock is not a favorite investment, because of the dread that the gas-supply will not be permanent. But the advantages of gas as a fuel are so apparent that artificial gas will most likely take the place of natural gas if the supply of the latter fails. Various experiments in the manufacture of artificial gas are in progress, and it is reported that the Disstons, in Philadelphia, have succeeded in producing an artificial gas at a cost under ten cents a thousand feet. If so, the substitute for the natural article has already been found.

The various sources of supply of natural gas are the Butler county field, which is piped down Pine creek to Spang, Chalfant & Co. and others; the Bull creek or Tarentum field, used extensively at and near Tarentum; the Murraysville field, which supplies the Edgar Thomson steelworks at Braddock, and partially the Philadelphia company, and the Washington county field, supplies being drawn from Cannonsburg and the region of the McGuigan well, near Hickory. There are wells, also, along the Ohio, down as far as Beaver, from which supplies are drawn for the city, and there is also a present good supply up the Monongahela river, above Monongahela City, but none of this is piped to the city as yet. The neighborhood of Grapesville, near Greensburg, in Westmoreland county, is also fruitful in supply, as also Freeport, in Armstrong county, and single wells here and there, in other places,



J. H. Vandergrift

are to be found. The more durable wells tap the gas-productive strata at a greater depth than a thousand feet. The Tarentum field, already falling off partially, was tapped at 1,147 feet, and the Murraysville, which shows no signs of failing, at 1,337 feet. Veins struck near the surface soon give out. Of the chemical constituents of natural gas, the Engineers' society of this city, which has given it some investigation, has made a report, the substance of which is given by the Chamber of Commerce in its issue for 1884. It says:

"The few investigations published during the past few years tend to show that it is essentially composed of the hydro-carbons of the series known in chemistry as paraffin.

"The members differ in their relative proportions of carbon and hydrogen. The vapors of these hydro-carbons are heavier as the proportion of carbon is greater. The calorific values show the superiority of marsh-gas, weight for weight, over all the others. Some are odorless; among the others, the odor is stronger in proportion as the amount of carbon is greater. A remarkable similarity of chemical properties is exhibited by all, and by reason of the strong attraction existing between them, the boiling-point of a mixture is always found to be considerably higher than that of its most volatile constituent. They are theoretically the point of departure for the formation of a great number of useful compounds, such as alcohol, chloroform, acetic acid and glycerin, but on account of serious technical difficulties, due chiefly to their remarkable resistance to ordinary chemical reagents (paraffin, parum and affinis) they have never yet been turned to practical account.

"In the lower sand-rocks of the oil-regions occur, probably, all the members of the series, the less volatile flowing as petroleum and the more volatile existing in a state of compression, ready to escape through every opening. Natural gas is, then, a mixture of the most volatile of these hydro-carbons, carrying various quantities of the vapor of the less volatile compounds. The lightest member, marsh-gas (so called from its constant occurrence among the products of vegetable decay), is the chief element of the gas supplied to Pittsburgh. In addition to these, hydrogen, carbonic acid, oxygen and nitrogen are found.* As the gas and oil sands have a slight dip toward the southwest, the gas, in the southern part of the region, is drawn from rock-strata which are higher in the geological series than those yielding the gas in Northern Pennsylvania and New York state. If any attempt at a generalization may be made with the few data at disposal, it appears, then, that the deeper strata yield a gas of higher specific gravity and illuminating power."

Although natural gas has illuminating qualities, but little effort has been made to use it in place of artificial gas for light. In the country, and in country villages, it may be seen in use as an illuminant; but the gas-vents along the pipe-

* The following is given as a chemical analysis of the natural gas used in Pittsburgh: Marsh-gas, .67; hydrogen, .22; carbonic acid, .06; carbonic oxide, .006; oxygen, .008; olifant gas, .001; ethylic hydride, .005; nitrogen, .03; which is suggestive, strongly, of its vegetable origin.

lines are used mostly for illuminating purposes in country villages, and in country houses and outhouses a burner is used that serves for lighting very well. Where artificial gas is obtainable it is always preferred, because, mainly, of its greater illuminating power. That of natural gas is not above half of that of artificial gas. But for heat, its use for cooking, for heating rooms, for keeping up a supply that needs no watching in greenhouses, it is unapproachable by any other fuel. It does not need to be carried in and about, like coal; it makes no ashes, and consequently makes no dust, and can be regulated at will. It saves great labor to the housewife, and reduces the tug and toil of housework to a minimum. It has one drawback, and that is its drying power. It robs the air of its moisture very quickly, and, unless moisture in plenty is artificially supplied, will soon exhaust every article of furniture in a room of whatever moisture it contains. There is a tendency, also, to overheat a room, the heat being cumulative to some degree, and hence rooms grow warmer, but so slowly as not to be perceptible to its inmates. Still it is an invaluable heating agent, clean and labor-saving; and it has proved a godsend to Pittsburgh in providing heat that needs no handling of materials, makes no dirt, does its work better in every way than coal, and has rendered the city much more tolerable to occasional residents. The men who, in 1760, were forced to climb the almost perpendicular face of Coal hill to mine the coal that outcropped there, loaded it in sacks made out of oxhides, and then tumbled the loaded sacks down the hill to its foot, for transport across the river to Fort Pitt, would have been more astonished than the crew of Columbus were when America was discovered, could they have foreseen the advent of natural gas.

It may be added that though the use of gas has cut off the home demand for over two million tons of coal, the foreign, or down-the-river, demand for coal has more than made up for it. The southwest gets all the advantage of an increased supply.

CHAPTER XXIX.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

Population—Health—Wealth—Water—Streets—Debt—City Boundaries—The Wards—Additions.

IN 1790, when the first United States census was taken, Pittsburgh had no separate existence as a town. The county, formed in 1788, was at first divided into nine townships—Pitt, Plum, Versailles and Elizabeth between the rivers, St. Clair, Moon and Mifflin south of the rivers, and Deer and Ohio north of the river. The small town of Pittsburgh formed a part of Pitt

township, and continued such until 1794, when it was formed into a borough; but Pitt township extended to Turtle creek, and hence the population of that township affords no criterion to judge that of the town by. And there is nothing definite about the town's population at that time to form even a good estimate on. In 1788 Dr. Hildreth, then on his way to Marietta, a new settlement on the Ohio, says that "Pittsburgh then contained four or five hundred inhabitants." The census taken by the borough in 1796 gave a total of but 1,395; and from all this it is fair to infer that Hildreth's estimate, in 1788, of a population of 400 was nearly correct. The following table will therefore indicate the small beginning and the rapid increase of the city's population:

DATE.	POPULATION.		Total.
	Pittsburgh.	Allegheny.	
1790 (estimated)			400
1800			1,565
1810			4,786
1820			7,248
1830	12,568	4,420	16,988
1840	21,115	10,090	31,205
1850	46,610	21,262	67,872
1860	49,217	28,702	77,919
1870	86,076	53,180	139,256
1880	156,381	78,681	235,062

This comprises only the population contained within the corporate limits of the two municipalities. If to these totals the population of the boroughs immediately adjoining the two cities were added, the figures would be increased to 38,931 in 1840, to 79,873 in 1850, to 124,844 in 1860, and to 199,130 in 1870. Before 1880 the boundaries of both cities were extended so as to take in nearly all the adjoining boroughs; but in 1890 the population outside of but immediately adjoining the corporate limits will be as great as it was in 1870. In American cities this suburban population must always be large.

The estimate for 1890 puts the population of Pittsburgh at 250,000, and that of Allegheny at 125,000, which is more likely to be under than over the actual figures; but estimating future figures is like reckoning without your host, never certain and not always safe. It is nearly sure, however, that the figures of 1890 will approach near to 400,000 for the population of the two cities and adjacent boroughs. From four hundred to four hundred thousand is a comfortable growth for the first hundred years of our existence; and the figures are here put on record for the benefit of the future historian of 1990, who, it is to be hoped, will not have the trouble in gathering up his figures that the writer of this history has had.

The health of Pittsburgh has always been good. Notwithstanding the dirt and discomfort which unavoidably attended the use of coal as fuel, and notwithstanding the further fact that dirt begets dirt—that people living in a dirty,

defiling atmosphere become so used to their filthy surroundings as to regard them as a part of their daily life, and submit to dirty streets and dirty clothes as a part of the inevitable—the health of the two cities has always been remarkable. Only for rare periods has the annual mortality exceeded twenty in the thousand of population, and this is as safe a criterion as it is possible to offer. Fifty years ago Dr. Denny, a skilled and observing physician, called attention to the salubrity of the city's position. It is not pretended that Pittsburgh is a sanitarium or health-resort. It is hot in summer and cold in winter, and has all the dirty characteristics of a great manufacturing place; but still its citizens feel much pride in its reputation as a healthy place. The cholera, in its visits of 1832 and 1854, although severe in its visitations, was not so fatal here as in many other cities, and its ravages, in fact, were confined to a very limited locality; and other epidemics, such as smallpox, have yielded easily to municipal control, and have been confined to the neighborhoods where they first broke out. There have been local outbreaks of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and such diseases, from local causes, but a severe discipline has kept them within their original bounds. While west of us the ague was always prevalent, and east of us, also, to a more limited extent, this hill-country of Western Pennsylvania has always been free from diseases of malarial origin, and the sulphur in the air of a coal-consuming city has been favorable rather than unfavorable to lung-diseases. True, people die here of consumption, just as they do everywhere; but it was Dr. Denny's belief, fifty years ago, and of eminent doctors since then, that the climatic conditions of this place do not develop, but rather restrain, any tendency to lung-diseases.

One drawback to complete healthfulness *does* exist, and that is the want of a complete system of drainage. No city is better situated for drainage. With three rivers to bear off the sewage, and hills on every side affording all the slopes needed for drainage, nature has done her best to furnish all the conditions necessary, except the will and the means to use them. For a long time Pittsburgh and Allegheny both depended upon surface drainage; but within a few years past public attention has been so directed to the want of a system of underground drainage that sewers have now become numerous, and are daily growing more so. Much yet remains to be done; but the beginning has been made, and the city will soon have a complete system. The financial inability of the municipality itself to undertake this costly work has doubtless hindered it, but the capital of property-owners is now being directed to it, and will accomplish what taxation shrinks from. Twice has the city been on the verge of financial bankruptcy; once by lending her credit to the building of railroads, and once by an extended system of street improvements. She has got over both efforts; but she is cautious about undertaking anything so costly as a general system of sewerage would prove to be. The property-owners will build the sewers, slowly but surely.

And this brings into consideration the wealth of the city. This it is hard

to measure, but the few data available will suffice to form a judgment. The valuation of real estate in Pittsburgh and Allegheny was, in 1883, $175,383,766; this had grown in 1888 to over $213,000,000. But this is the assessor's valuation only, notoriously under the real figures; it is probable that $400,000,000 would be nearer the actual amount. The appended table is a mere estimate, but it is an estimate carefully made, of the actual wealth of the city:

Real estate, actual value, $400,000,000; manufacturing, capital invested, $135,000,000; railways, street and other, $5,000,000; wholesale and retail trade, capital employed, $40,000,000; steamboats, principally used in coal-towing, $10,000,000; national banks, capital, $11,450,000; other banks, capital, $3,950,000; various corporations, capital invested, $40,000,000; insurance companies, capital, $4,500,000; coal and coke companies, capital, $12 300,000; blast-furnaces, $5,300,000. Total wealth, $667,500,000.

WATER—STREETS—DEBT.

The city of Pittsburgh has had a good supply of water, drawn from the rivers, for a very long period. Prior to the establishment of a water-works, the supply was drawn almost exclusively from pumps. These pumps were affixed to deep wells, and the water was not only cool and pleasant to the taste, but, until the town became thickly settled, healthful. Fine springs also abounded along the base of Grant's hill, and in other parts of the city. These pumps remained in use throughout the city until after 1840.

The first water-works was built in 1826, on the corner and on both sides of Cecil's alley and what is now Duquesne way, about half a square below the Sixth street bridge. A strong pair of engines forced the water from the Allegheny river to the top of Grant's hill. The basin occupied the western side of Grant street from Diamond alley to Fifth avenue, and from Grant street to Cherry alley. It was abandoned in 1843, or shortly afterward, and the city sold the site in 1848 for the purpose of redeeming its shinplasters, called "city scrip," and the alley through the middle of it was called "Scrip alley," in commemoration of the fact. St. Peter's church and the buildings between Grant street and Cherry alley now occupy the site of the old basin, and the height of the level of the basin was the original height of Grant's hill, which was the height of the courtroom floor of the old courthouse, burned in 1882.

Remembering that the original town extended only to Grant street, this basin was at a sufficient elevation to supply the whole city with water at the time it was built. The water, too, at that time, was good, but is now, at the site of the old pumping-house, foul with the drainage of sewers above it.

The second water-works was put up in what is now the Ninth ward, a short distance above the eastern line of the original town. Thence the water was drawn from the Allegheny river, and forced up to a new reservoir on what is called, in an act of assembly of 1843, "Stone-Quarry hill." This was known as the Bedford street basin, and the hill is the one which towers above the Pennsylvania Central depot, and on which the Pittsburgh high-school has

since been erected. This basin, at the time it was built (1843), was above all the parts of the city then built upon, but the city has since spread all around and above it, and the water-supply is now drawn mainly from the Hiland street reservoir, on a high bluff above the Allegheny, and from Herron's hill, the highest point of land about the city.

The third and present water-works was erected in 1871–74, and is at Brilliant station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, very near the present eastern boundary of the city. The water is forced by several very powerful engines first to Hiland reservoir, and thence, for the supply of the highest parts of the city, to Herron's hill. The lower and main parts of the city are supplied direct from the Hiland reservoir. The South Side is supplied by the South Side Water company, a private corporation, drawing its supply from the Monongahela above the first dam.

The streets of the city have always been a source of trouble, especially those streets over which the surface drainage was carried. The first paving material used was cobblestones, and many streets are still paved with this material. When wooden pavements came into use, the craze in their favor broke out with great violence, and the city was run into an enormous debt, incurred in constructing them. These pavements were very nice to drive over, for awhile, but soon wore into holes and rotted rapidly. Then the craze for asphalt pavements, of every kind, broke out, and ran the city into further extravagance. The rapid extension of the city limits, bringing in an enormous number of new streets, unpaved, has been an embarrassment to the city, which finds continual trouble in paving them and keeping them in repair. Since the city has reached the constitutional limit of indebtedness, it can no longer borrow money for street purposes, but is making judicious use of what means it can spare to bring its streets, as far as possible, into decent condition.

The debt of the city (now about $14,000,000) has been incurred mainly in paving streets and building water-works. The old city, up to about 1850, had a debt under $1,000,000; to this was then added $1,800,000 of railroad subscriptions, paid by the issue of city bonds. This old debt, including the railroad debt, is in regular course of extinction; the bulk of what remains has been added since 1860, and the city now has it in good control, meeting its interest regularly, and gradually wiping the debt out by the aid of its sinking-funds. Its present rate of taxation is heavy, but ought to decline, as it probably will, in the course of a few years.

During the panic of 1837 the city, being either unable to collect taxes, or being otherwise hard up for money, issued scrip, or "shinplasters," of the denominations of $1, $2 and $3, to the extent of $300,000, and this remained in circulation until 1848, when the old water-reservoir lot was laid off and sold, the proceeds being used to redeem this outstanding scrip. Small sums of this issue were in private hands until a few years since, but it is probably now all redeemed.

CITY BOUNDARIES—THE WARDS—ADDITIONS.

The boundaries of the city of Pittsburgh remained the same as those of the borough until 1837. Prior to that time a borough had grown up east of the borough line, between the hill and the Allegheny river, known as the "Northern Liberties," but it was generally known as "Bayardstown;" probably the Bayards surveyed and laid it out in lots. It was incorporated as a borough in 1829, and in 1837 was added to the city as the "Fifth" ward. The city had been, up to that time, divided into four wards—the West, South, East and North. The West ward was the present First; the South, the present Second; the East, the present Third, and the North, the present Fourth. The Northern Liberties, brought in as the Fifth, is now the Ninth and Tenth wards, and what is now the Fifth ward was originally added to what was then the East or Third ward. The lines of the Northern Liberties are thus given in the act of incorporation of 1829:

Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington (Eleventh) streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land; thence along the line of the city of Pittsburgh to the middle of the Allegheny river; thence by the middle of said river up the same to a point opposite John McDonald's and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property; thence southeastwardly to said McDonald and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin to his southeastern corner; thence along his line, at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's hill; thence to the southeastern corner of the Methodist burying-ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying-ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh; thence by the said line to the place of beginning.

The only easily recognized points in this description are the starting-point and the Methodist burying-ground, which is now covered by the buildings of the Pennsylvania depot.

The present digest of the laws applying to Pittsburgh does not contain anything relative to the extensions of the city boundary by which the present Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards came into the city, but an older digest does, and from it we learn that on June 16, 1836, an act of the legislature was passed creating what was called a "city district" out of parts of Pitt township, adjoining the city, which was subdivided into sections, each section being admissible to the city as a ward, upon a vote of its citizens, at an election to be held under the direction of the court of quarter sessions. Under this act what is now the Fifth ward came into the city as a part of the Third ward; what is now the Seventh and Eighth wards came in as the Sixth ward; what is now the Eleventh ward came in as the Seventh ward; what is now the Sixth ward was brought in as the Eighth, and what is now the Twelfth ward was brought in as the Ninth. All these changes were made by ordinance of councils, after the popular vote had been taken, and the dates of these ordinances range from July 7, 1845, to December 15, 1846.

By the act of April 6, 1867, a wholesale addition to the city was authorized, which took in the East End, Allegheny City and the South Side; but this was

divided into three districts, and the acceptance of the act was left to a vote of the people. The East End district voted to accept; the other two divisions voted against acceptance. The result was that the territory in the East End, from the present Twelfth ward eastward, was added to the city, which was divided into fourteen additional wards from the Tenth to the Twenty-third. The old Fifth was divided into the Ninth and Tenth; the old Sixth, into the Seventh and Eighth; the Eighth changed to the Sixth, the Ninth to the Twelfth, and the Seventh to the Eleventh. By the act of April 2, 1872, the several boroughs on the South Side, viz., Ormsby (Twenty-fourth ward), East Birmingham (Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth), St. Clair (Twenty-seventh), Birmingham (Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth), South Pittsburgh (Thirtieth), Allentown, (Thirty-first), Mount Washington (Thirty-second), Monongahela (Thirty-third), West Pittsburgh (Thirty-fourth), Union (Thirty-fifth) and Temperanceville (Thirty-sixth ward), were also added to the city, and this completes the present boundary lines.

On the outside of the city, on the South Side, are the boroughs of Knoxville and Beltzhoover and the village of Mount Oliver, and on the East End, Wilkinsburg, all nearly, if not quite, ready to drop into the city's arms. It need not surprise anyone if the city lines soon extend from Beck's run, on the Monongahela, to Chartiers creek, and take in the bulk of Chartiers township, Green Tree, Knoxville, Beltzhoover, and what is left of Lower St. Clair township, on the South Side, and Sterrett township on the east. The heavy indebtedness of the city is the only drawback; but this will gradually diminish, and with it whatever of opposition is likely to arise.

CHAPTER XXX.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

Fire Department—Its History—The Bucket Brigade—Fire-Engines—The Paid Department—Police Department—Its Growth in Numbers and Efficiency.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

IN the original plan of the town of Pittsburgh the lots were 60x240 feet, which necessitated, as a general rule, the building of detached houses. It was possible to build what is known as "semi-detached" houses, that is, two houses built together with but one on each lot, but this could be the case only when one man owned two adjoining lots, or where the two owners of adjoining lots agreed to build together. As a matter of fact, "semi-detached" houses were never built in the early history of the town. The house on each lot, for



D. C. Cunningham

a long period, was built standing by itself, detached from all adjacent buildings. If fire occurred in any one of the buildings it could not easily extend to an adjacent one, and consequently the danger of fire was reduced to a minimum. We therefore hear little or nothing of fires in the first years of the history of the place. Some of the houses were of stone and brick, but the most of the first buildings were made of logs. Logs were the cheapest material, and the most accessible. The first accounts we have of the town speak of it as consisting mainly of log houses. A log house, well built, was warmer and more comfortable than a weather-boarded frame house, and much cheaper and more easily put up than a brick or stone house. The danger from fire from within was really not much greater in a log house than in a brick or stone house, and the danger from without was lessened by the large space intervening between the several houses. It was not until the city became more compactly built up that the danger from fire made precautions against it needful, and this did not occur until the second or third decade in this century. At least, steps for a free supply of water were not taken until then.

The water-supply of the old town of Pittsburgh was drawn mainly from pumps and springs. The rivers may have supplied a few persons living upon their banks, but the river water was too warm in summer and the ice was too abundant in winter to make this source of supply go very far. Along the base of Grant's hill there were numerous springs, which were in use as late as 1840; but the main dependence was upon wells, sunk to the strata of sand and gravel which underly the city, and these, until 1825 or 1826, furnished all the water that was needed for home uses and for the extinction of fires. They also furnished whatever water was needed for running steam-engines in the factories, each steam-engine pumping all the water required to make the steam to run it.

But the number of pumps, at first, must have been very limited. Lot-owners might be willing to incur the expense of sinking wells upon their own property to supply the wants of those occupying the premises, but few of them, apparently, were public-spirited enough to sink them for the accommodation of the public. The borough was chartered in 1794; and we find that as early as 1802 the public mind was in a ferment about the necessity for public pumps. The feeling was so strong that the borough authorities convened a town-meeting, August 9, 1802, to consider the subject of water-supply. From the records of the borough the following statement of that meeting is taken:

> At a meeting of the burgesses, freeholders and other inhabitants, householders of the borough, agreeable to public notice by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the following report was made, viz.:
>
> That, in pursuance of a resolution of the corporation at their last meeting, the burgesses and assistants proceeded on the 4th instant to view such parts of the borough as were presumed most immediately to require a more efficient supply of water. In consequence of that view the burgesses are of opinion that on Market street four wells with pumps are necessary, viz., one between Front and Second; one between Second and

Third streets; one between Third and Fourth streets; and one at the courthouse. With respect to the latter the burgesses have ———* that the commissioners of the county will agree that it shall be executed at the expense of the county; with respect to the three former, it is their opinion that the expense will be most equitably defrayed by a tax on property contiguous to the wells and pumps, viz., both sides of Market street, extending from Water street to Fourth street, and extending westwardly to Chancery lane and Jail alley, and eastwardly half the distance from Market to Wood street.

On the minutest inquiry it is found that the expense of sinking and walling a well in this borough will amount to $120, and a pump, with the ironwork, $55—$175; therefore, three, with pumps, will amount to $525. In consequence of the preceding report, on motion of Judge Addison, the following ordinance was passed by a large majority, viz.:

Be it ordained by the burgesses, freeholders and inhabitants, householders of the borough of Pittsburgh, duly assembled, that the burgesses are hereby authorized and empowered to have wells sunk and pumps erected in such parts of the borough as they may think most advisable, beginning with Market street; and it is further ordained, that where individuals have at their expense sunk wells and erected pumps in the streets in useful and necessary parts of the borough, that a compensation shall be made them, assigning them for public use, the whole expense to be defrayed by a general tax.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, *Clerk*. ISAAC CRAIG, *Chief Burgess*.

This was the action of a pure democracy—legislation by the people themselves. The burgesses, it will be noted, asked only for three wells, to be paid for by a *special* tax on the parties benefited; but the people answer by conferring a general power to sink wells wherever needed, to be paid for by a *general* tax. This would seem to indicate a general urgency for wells and pumps, and a general willingness to bear the burden of the cost; and it is not unlikely, although not so specified, that the fear of fires stimulated this general willingness to be taxed for a water-supply.

The first method of extinguishing fires was by forming lines of citizens from the fire to the pumps, one line passing the filled buckets from the pump to the fire, and the other passing the empty buckets back to be refilled. This was a slow and uncertain method, yet I have seen fires in country towns extinguished in this way as late as 1846, or within the last fifty years. Where buildings were detached, the fire was usually confined, by this method, to the building it orginated in. If it had but little headway when the line was first formed, it was easily extinguished; but if it had got a good start before the water could be poured on it, the main effort of the citizens was confined to preventing its spread to other buildings. The whole community, men, women and children, under such circumstances, belonged to the fire department, and everyone worked with determined earnestness and a resolute good-will. The passing of buckets at a fire, especially when the weather was a little cold, was real hard work; and working the pump constantly required a steady relay of help. Yet everybody, at such times, felt called upon to help all he could. If any fires occurred in Pittsburgh prior to 1802, and the people were forced to form long lines to distant pumps, the unanimity with which the inhabitants

* The copy is illegible here; the word used, probably, is "learned."

expressed a willingness to be taxed for erecting more pumps can easily be understood.

From the sketch of the fire department appended to this chapter it will be seen that as early as 1794 the citizens had formed a volunteer fire company, and obtained a small fire-engine, to be worked by hand, from Philadelphia. This was the "Eagle," and was a very small affair, worked by a lever at each end by four men, two to each lever. This would send water up a considerable distance, and squirt a small stream into the fire, which was far more effective than emptying water by hand by the bucketful. By this, the original method, water could be carried up to the upper part of a house on fire only by ladders, and even then a bucketful could not always be delivered where it would do the most good. The hand fire-engine removed this difficulty, but its supply of water was derived solely from the hand-bucket brigade, who first pumped it from the well, and then carried it to the engine by the bucket-line. Even with the engine the supply of water was limited by the capacity of two or three of the nearest pumps. That was truly the day of small things.

"An act to authorize the corporation of the city of Philadelphia to oblige the owners and occupiers of houses in the city of Philadelphia to procure buckets, etc., to extinguish fires," passed April 18, 1795 (3d Smith, 245), was extended, with other acts relating to Philadelphia, to the city of Pittsburgh by the fifth section of the first act of incorporation, passed March 8, 1816. Under the powers thus conferred the councils of Pittsburgh early passed an ordinance requiring each owner and occupier of a house to keep on hand in his house a certain number of leathern buckets, with the owner's name plainly inscribed on them. These were for use in extinguishing fires. Leathern buckets were required because wooden ones were so easily broken, and the painting of the owner's name on them was necessary to enable him to reclaim them when the fire was over. I recollect seeing such buckets in various houses fifty-five years ago, but their use at that time had nearly gone out. The plentiful supply of water by the city, and the use of hand engines, or engines operated by manual power, had rendered a resort to them unnecessary, except outside of the city limits. There are, doubtless, many old citizens who will remember the rows of old leathern water-buckets stowed away for use at fires.

The building of the first water-works, with the supply-basin on Grant's hill, where St. Peter's church now stands, did away with the necessity for water-buckets at a fire at all points, at least below the level of the basin. The first water-works was built about 1826. The record of the introduction of the first hand fire-engine is noted above. At the celebration of the centennial of the formation of Allegheny county, held in Pittsburgh, September, 1888, there were exhibited in the procession two or three of the engines in use immediately prior to the establishment of the present fire department, and one very old one, which preceded even the use of them. This was a small concern, with a diminutive water-chamber and two levers, one at each end, each worked by two men. This

was probably one of the first engines used to put out fires, and was in use long before an improved engine was invented, with longer levers, to be worked by more men. These last continued, with various improvements, until steam fire-engines came into use.

As was the case when pumps and fire-buckets were used, the hand fire-engines were managed exclusively by volunteers. Fire companies were formed, composed largely of young men, in later years, whose vigor and strength were the chief reliance at a fire; officers elected, comprising captain, lieutenants, etc., and each company, when a fire occurred, strove to be first at the fire, if possible. When there, all worked with as much zeal and energy to put out the fire as if their own property were in danger. Many acts of great heroism and endurance were performed by these volunteer firemen, and the feeling among the firemen was as ardent and creditable as the feeling of patriotism brought out in time of war.

The old volunteer fire department consisted of the "Eagle," the "Vigilant," the "Allegheny," the "Neptune," the "Duquesne," the "Niagara," the "Independence" and the "Good Intent" in Pittsburgh, and several others in Allegheny. They had a general organization, which exercised general control, and although the system was as successful and thorough as it was possible for a volunteer organization to be, it failed to stop the great fire of 1845 at its start, but that was not its fault. The engines were all promptly on the ground, and did all that it was possible for men to do, but the supply of water gave out, and the fire, with a strong wind blowing, soon got beyond human control. In all other cases it was of essential service, and it rendered efficient aid in suppressing fires for many years.

But after steam fire-engines were invented, the volunteer department was no longer equal to the occasion. It became too expensive for volunteers to manage, and the necessity was apparent for the cities to step in, take control, buy the engines and employ the men at a fixed salary. Pittsburgh led off in taking this action, but Allegheny City soon followed, and both cities now have paid fire departments that are exceedingly creditable to them.

The paid fire department of Pittsburgh was authorized by act of assembly of March 23, 1870, and the city councils were clothed with full power for its management, and a tax of three and one-half mills on the dollar on the gross receipts of "all fire-, marine- and life-insurance companies or agencies doing business in said city" was authorized, to enable the city to pay the cost of management. The idea in this was that the insurance companies, being the most interested in subduing fires, should bear the cost of extinguishing them. This plan did not long prevail, however. The city now pays the expenses of the department out of its current revenues. In 1873 a loan of $200,000 was authorized, to enable the city to purchase the necessary machines. The affairs of the department are managed by a board of fire commissioners, chosen by the councils, and fire-engines and hook-and-ladder companies are now scattered over the entire city, so that wherever and whenever a fire breaks out, in any section of the city, an



John H. Cox

engine to extinguish it may be found close at hand. If the fire is a slight one, only the nearest engine is called out; but if it grows formidable, as many more as are needed are called out. The "fire-alarm telegraph" extends to all parts of the city, and keys to the alarm-boxes are to be found at all points, by means of which an alarm can be sent promptly to the central office. The horses that draw the engines to the fire are trained as strictly as the men, and when an alarm is sounded both horses and men are almost instantly ready for service. The result is that fires rarely get any headway, and where, by any mischance, they do, the whole force of the department can be used to prevent the fire from spreading. Give the engines plenty of water to use, and a repetition of the disaster of 1845 is absolutely impossible. In this city, as in all others having a paid fire department, large fires are no longer of frequent occurrence. Large losses by fire occasionally happen, but the presence of the steam fire-engines prevents the fire from spreading, and so keeps down the losses. The system has been brought to great perfection, and the men employed exhibit as great daring and as much heroism as was ever displayed under the volunteer system.

Provision is made, in this city, for taking care of all injured or disabled firemen, and whatever accidents befall the men, they and their families are secured from suffering thereby. The fund set apart for this purpose has proven abundantly ample so far. It seems hardly possible to make the city more secure against losses by fire than under the present system.

One feature of the present system deserves special mention here, that of a fire-marshal to examine into the causes of all fires. As soon as a fire is over the marshal begins his examination, and the certainty that it will be made has undoubtedly had a great restraining effect. Incendiary fires are not so likely where there is a probability that such an examination will reveal them.

The contrast between 1802 and 1889 is great and striking. Instead of convening town-meetings to authorize the erection of pumps, and making every householder a furnisher of leathern buckets to assist in putting out a fire, the citizens now know exactly where a fire is when they hear the alarm, and in most cases they scarcely hear the alarm before they hear that it has been extinguished. There is no more need to get up at midnight, run to a fire, form in line, and pass cold and wet buckets by the hour to save a neighbor's house from destruction. An alarm, now, simply excites his curiosity, which he can gratify by reading the paper as well as by going to the fire to look on uselessly. In fact, fires are no longer subjects of general dread.

In the centennial number of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, July 29, 1886, Frank P. Case, Esq., contributes a detailed history of the Pittsburgh fire department, a condensation of which is hereto appended. Mr. Case was for many years secretary of the paid fire department, and the history given by him is as correct as it is thorough:

DETAILED HISTORY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To the oldest citizen of Pittsburgh the names Eagle, Allegheny, Vigilant, Neptune,

Niagara, Independence, Relief and Duquesne, as applied to the fire department, are as familiar as "household words," and nearly so to the present generation. It is to the honor and credit of the fire authorities that the popular nomenclature of bygone days should be adhered to, and that they should remain attached to localities where they originated. These old companies are a part of the history of the city.

From them sprang not only merchants and manufacturers, who were successful in their several aims, but many trusty officeholders, who filled their several positions with honor and credit to the city and county. At least seven who were firemen in the early days were chosen in later years to the chief magistracy of the city, while several took positions in the courthouse.

The Eagle.—The first organization for protection from fire, or, more properly speaking, for the extinguishment of fires, was the Eagle company, which was instituted in 1794, when Pittsburgh was but a village, and did not extend further east from the Point than Smithfield street. The hand engine for the company was brought from Philadelphia in pieces, by slow freight (Conestoga wagons) and set up by John Johnston (afterward postmaster), a relative of the Johnstons of printing fame in this city to-day. Mr. Johnston was made first engineer, and Jeremiah Barker and Robert Magee (grandfather of Judge Christopher Magee) were assistant engineers. The engine was small and of the most simple construction, and it is said could almost be carried by the men to a fire. There were no hose or plugs, and water was carried in buckets to supply the "masheen." Messrs. Barker and Magee, already mentioned, were, with John Hannah, James Gray, James B. Clow and William Watson, directors of the association. In 1800 William Leckey, afterward sheriff of the county, was engineer. During the first sixteen years of its existence the company was managed by elderly citizens (as stated in an old account, the "first in the place"). Notwithstanding the undoubted respectability of the members in these early days, they were not without the ordinary passions of men, and could not withhold their tempers on occasions of excitement. It is related that during these early days a Quaker (name not given), who was the captain of the company, finding an unauthorized person laying hands upon the engine at the time of a fire, ripped out a regular trooper's oath, and bade the interloper to "vamose the ranch." Much scandal, it is said, was created by the incident.

The house first provided for the company was a small building erected on First street (now First avenue), near Chancery lane and between Market and Ferry streets. The apparatus was kept under lock and key, Messrs. Barker, Johnston and Magee, who lived opposite, having alone access thereto.

About 1811, William Eichbaum (late city treasurer) was chosen engineer, and continued in the position until 1832, when a fire department was organized by the institution of the Firemen's association, at which he was elected chief engineer. From the oldest record obtainable, 1815, it would appear that the membership (although not given) was large, as is shown by the numerous fines of a "levy" (twelve and one-half cents) upon absentees. In those days one-eighth of a dollar was no insignificant sum. The order of one hundred white ribbons with the words "Eagle Fire Company" upon them is noted in the book, as well as the printing of two hundred copies of the constitution.

About 1819 the company removed to a house on Fourth street (now Fourth avenue), near Chancery lane, and in 1825 a new hand engine was procured.

From this time on the Eagle company maintained its existence through varying fortunes; lax discipline prevailed at times, and at others little interest was taken in the society. In 1840, and for ten years thereafter, great rivalry existed between the different companies of the town. The number of active members rapidly augmented, and races and disgraceful fights were of frequent occurrence. In 1850 a new badge was adopted, "gilt-black letters in green ground;" also parade uniform, "green gauze shirt over white one, white pants and black belt." In March, 1851, the engine-house was destroyed by fire, the company losing five hundred feet of hose (leather only was used in those days),

and other articles, amounting in all to about eight hundred dollars. The apparatus was saved, but remained out of service almost all of the time till 1854, when the present building on Fourth avenue, near Liberty, was erected by city subscriptions and company reserve funds.

In October, 1859, a committee consisting of George Wilson, Henry Moreland, Alex. Gracie, Thomas Rees and Columbus West was appointed to build a steam fire-engine, as to the feasibility of which there was much skepticism. This first steam fire-engine, says Mr. James Irvin in his "Fire Department Sketches," was built altogether by members of the Eagle. James Nelson made the drawings, James Rees the castings, and George Wilson (all of whom are now living) was the builder. Fearing a failure, it is said the first trial was made at midnight, and it was not a success. The company was laughed at by its rivals, and the machine was called a steamboat. Perseverance was, however, rewarded, and the first steam fire-engine, the "Eagle," turned out to be a success, and it continued long in the service of the city, when it was displaced by the present well-known Amoskeag make. In 1869 the engine was purchased by the late James McAuley, on behalf of the city, preparatory to the establishment of a paid department.

The Allegheny.—Mr. David Gregg, an old and esteemed citizen, who was a member of the Allegheny company, gives access to the constitution of the company and the minute-book running from May, 1835, to February, 1847. From the printed constitution in his possession it appears that the company was instituted in the year 1802. It is said to have been located in 1832 on Third street (now avenue), and in 1836 occupied the same house as the Eagle. In later years the company occupied a building erected for the purpose on Fifth street (avenue), about the eastern side of the present Opera-house building. To the constitution of 1834, the first before us, are appended the signatures of many well-known citizens, but as some from time to time dropped out of active membership, their names were erased instead of having been noted as retiring. The minutes of meetings during the period mentioned show a sad want of interest by the officers, as most frequently *pro tems.* officiated. Among the more notable names we find Mr. George R. White, long and until late years in the dry-goods business, elected as first engineer. Mr. John Herron filled the position of second hose-director, and Edward Gregg, now of Logan, Gregg & Co., was fourth hose-director. The late John Birmingham and S. P. Darlington were active members. In 1836 we find W. M. Shinn, S. Gormley, George Darsie, W. W. Wallace and J. O'H. Scully elected officers.

In January, 1837, it was resolved, "That the members of the company be earnestly requested to make as slight noise as possible both at fires and false alarms, and more particularly when such alarms may be on the Sabbath." In June of the same year Messrs. George R. White, W. M. Shinn and George McCandless, delegates to the Firemen's association, laid before a meeting of the company the propriety of nominating one of their members to represent the company in a general convention to digest and report upon a plan for the "relief of disabled firemen." W. M. Shinn was so chosen. At the meeting of February 5, 1838, a long letter from S. P. Darlington was presented, in which he states his inability to attend owing to the occurrence of one of his "public auction sales," and reporting complaints of various kinds heard by him as to the conduct of members. At this meeting Robert M. Riddle, formerly editor of the *Commercial Journal*, was elected vice-president; James B. Murray, late of the Exchange bank, second lieutenant, and Jared M. Brush, since mayor, and now living, third engineer. In 1839 the late John P. Glass, formerly a member of the legislature, appears as an axman; C. H. Paulson and A. Nimick, hose-directors; John Coyle on the election committee, and James Laughlin as fourth tender-director; also R. H. (Benton) Kerr upon a committee, and the now retired Gen. James A. Ekin, as secretary. For the parade of the approaching fall it was decided to turn out the apparatus perfectly plain, but to be drawn by horses. In 1840 Mr. S. P. Darlington, who had for an uninterrupted term of years held the position of captain, tendered his resignation, and a committee of three was appointed to express the regrets of the

company to Mr. Darlington upon his retirement. It was later ordered that a medal be presented to the retiring captain. In September Mr. W. K. Nimick was elected fourth hose-director, *vice* John H. Oliver, resigned.

In 1840 serious trouble appears to have existed, and suits for debt appear to have been brought. In September, 1841, the company was reorganized, James E. Wainwright being chosen president, James B. Sawyer, secretary, and A. Richardson, captain. The name of William C. McCarthy (ex-mayor) here first appears as second hose-director, but at the following December meeting Mr. McCarthy's resignation was presented and accepted. At the February (1842) meeting the name of William H. Whitney appears as president *pro tem.*, and later we notice the names of D. Holmes and William V. Diehl.

At the October meeting of this year it was resolved unanimously, "That we, as members of the Allegheny Fire company, do hereby obligate and bind ourselves, as gentlemen, not to make use of any intoxicating drinks while acting in the capacity of firemen." D. J. Agnew was elected secretary, *vice* A. Nimick, resigned. In November, 1842, it was resolved that when refreshments were offered at a fire the members go to the house containing the same under direction of the officers, who were requested not to allow any but members to enter. Pending a suit by S. P. Darlington to recover some fifteen hundred dollars, the engine and other apparatus were placed in charge of the captain of the company.

On the 22d of December, 1842, in a meeting, with J. B. Murray in the chair, the resignations of Edward Gregg and Alex. Richardson were presented and accepted, although at a meeting the following February we find them elected to important positions, Mr. Richardson being made president. At this later meeting J. Heron Foster, then of the *Dispatch*, is noted as chairman *pro tem.*

In January, 1846, the Allegheny company appears to have entered upon its new house on Fifth street (avenue), about the site of the present Opera-house building. In February of this year the annual election of officers took place, and few changes were made in the prominent places. At the meeting of June 6, 1846, George Bradley was appointed "a committee of one to investigate the late riotous affair in Allegheny City relative to our company."

The Allegheny continued on Fifth street (now avenue) until about 1857, when improvements there compelled its withdrawal, and a new building was erected for it on Irwin (now Seventh) street. The Allegheny became extinct with its absorption into the paid fire department in 1870, there being more companies in the "old city" district than were necessary under the new *régime*. It should be noted that the late Robert W. Mackey was one of the active and influential members of this company during its later years.

The Vigilant.—The praises of the Vigilant Fire company, instituted May 31, 1811, have been sung to an unlimited extent by that faithful chronicler and long life-member, James Irvin, otherwise known as "Vigy" and "Leather" Jim, now a competent city officer, *i. e.*, one of the (three) board of viewers. Had Father Irvin divided the time spent upon his "sketches" of the "Vigy" among all the volunteer companies of his day, giving a succinct history of each, it would be invaluable, and would have largely increased the interest of this necessarily brief *résumé*, and lessened the labor thereon. But James' heart was with the days and doings of this certainly prominent company, and columns of "veritable chronicles" could be given from his "outings."

William Wilkins, afterward an honored judge, was the first president of the company, and John Thaw, father of our well-known William Thaw, was secretary and treasurer. In 1812 a hand engine costing $600 was received from Pat. Lyon, of Philadelphia. It was denominated a "hydraulic fire-engine of the third magnitude with all the improvements lately made." According to the indorsement upon the bill it was "to be delivered to James Morrison in twenty-five days from date, September 10, 1812, at the price (freight) of $5 per 100 pounds." The cost of transportation was $98. The engine was placed in a building on Fourth street, now Fourth avenue. The early meetings of



H. H. Hoffmann

the company were held in the tavern of William Morrow, then situated on the northeast corner of Wood and Fourth streets (now Fourth avenue). There were no Woman's Christian Temperance unions at that time, and the company kept an account with Mr. Morrow for refreshments, while it is noted that Rev. Robert Patterson presided at the meeting for organization, and, no doubt, at subsequent meetings. The Vigilant flourished from the start, and many men who afterward became conspicuous in business and professional circles were active members. Between 1824 and 1833 the company appears to have languished, although during a part of that period the well-known William C. McCarthy was captain.

November 26, 1833, a meeting of the old members and others was held in the Washington coffee-house, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, where a reorganization took place, with James Crossan, father of John McD. Crossan, of Monongahela House fame, as president, and Dr. Jonas R. McClintock as captain. In January, 1834, Neville B. Craig, the editor of the *Gazette*, was elected an honorary member. Mr. Craig took an active part in furthering the organization. March 16, 1834, at a fire at Third and Market, the little engine and those who manned her came near being covered by a falling wall. Capt. McClintock, seeing the danger, insisted upon an immediate change of location, which was made in the nick of time. At this fire the old Bank of Pittsburgh was endangered. Up to this year the Vigilant had no reel or hose, depending upon hose companies of separate organization. In the fall of that year, however, the want was supplied, and attention was then directed to the necessity for a new and larger engine. On September 14, 1834, at a fire at Aaron Floyd's carpenter-shop, corner of Fourth and Ross streets, the little engine was used for the last time, and it was sold to the town of Wellsburg, Va.

The new engine arrived about September 26, just in time for the parade of next day. The engine was the finest then seen here, weighing 3,300 pounds, and cost $1,100. In the spring of 1835 Robert P. Nevin (Uncle Robert) joined the "Vigy." In 1836 the company appears to have held its meetings in the Eagle engine-house, on account of the "miserable condition" of that of the Vigilant. Councils failing to rebuild or obtain a suitable place for the company, there was much feeling exhibited, and the matter of suspending was discussed. In December, a resolution to suspend failing to pass, quite a number of prominent members withdrew by resignation. The feeling of rivalry and jealousy between some of the companies appears to have run high. It was not until 1839 that they succeeded in getting their apparatus suitably housed. In 1841 the company expressed great indignation because of certain newspapers charging half price for notices of meetings.

In 1842 dissensions arose among the members of the Vigilant, which caused a split, and resulted later in the organization of the Duquesne company. The apparatus of the Vigilant was out of service for some time, and councils ordered the mayor to take possession, which that official, it appears, declined to do, and at a meeting held November 7, 1842, at which D. D. Bruce acted as secretary, resolutions of censure were passed. November 11 a new constitution was adopted. In February, 1843, the company again went into active service. The minute-book for the years 1842 to 1849 contains a record of fires, something that does not appear in similar books of any other company.

The new house for the company was finished and occupied first after the big fire in January, 1849.

In November, 1861, the name of the company was changed to the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine and Hose company, the first steam engine having been brought to the city at that time for this company. The house, that now occupied by W. B. Scaife & Son, Third avenue, near Market street, to whom it was sold by the city at the organization of the paid department, was handsomely arranged and fitted up, and in the supervision of the work no one was more active and interested than Robert C. Elliott, who was long thereafter one of the most painstaking members. John J. Torley, then a member of council and of the fire committee, was also given high praise in the matter. The company was

at the time denominated "The Pride of the West" and the house as the "Fireman's Palace." To Robert C. Elliott, still an active "volunteer," is largely due the titles thus bestowed.

The Neptune.—The third in the list of volunteer fire companies in time of organization in Pittsburgh was the Neptune, in 1815, so far as published records show. In 1815, however, as our veracious chronicler says, the borough consisted of the First and Fourth wards as now constituted, and the Neptune was located in the suburbs. A rivulet coursed down between Penn avenue and Liberty street, and at about Eighth street turned into the Allegheny; Hogg's pond extended from now Seventh avenue to Fourth avenue, and Suke's run continued the boundary to the Monongahela. The Neptune was emphatically a bucket-brigade, and east of Smithfield street it had ample supplies of water from numerous wells. Sixth and Wood streets was the first location of the company with its cumbrous engine, built, it is said, in Pittsburgh, no doubt in the thirties.

In 1841 the engine was rebuilt and was thought to be perfection. In 1842 no less than sixty-seven members were added to the roll. Because of non-attendance the names of quite a number were also stricken from the roll, among them Walter H. Lowry, who afterward became chief justice of the state. In this year many disgraceful scenes occurred, among others the washing out of the "Crow's Nest," a disreputable place on Second avenue, although during the same period a library was started and a resolution was offered by Mr. Gormley that all take the pledge.

In the great fire of 1845 the Neptune, as well as the Eagle and Vigilant, did noble service. At that time their former president, Mr. William M. Edgar, was the chief engineer.

In 1846 the engine was rebuilt by Sheriff & Co., at a cost of $690, and at the parade it was resolved, upon motion of John D. Bailey, that it be decorated only with the stars and stripes. In 1847 the Neptune furnished a large list of volunteers for the Mexican war (as did also the other two companies), and the minute-books contain voluminous reports concerning them.

The close proximity of the Neptune to the Smithfield Methodist church was a cause of trouble, and resulted about 1848 in the company being placed farther up Seventh street (now avenue), about the same place where No. 3 of the present fire department is located. A boat-club composed of Neptune boys owned an eight-oared barge, called Fashion, which furnished much amusement on the Allegheny.

Resolutions against profanity and the habit of carrying liquor to members at work upon the engine are interspersed at frequent intervals in the minutes. In 1852 the company was badly in need of a new house, and threats of abandoning the organization were made if councils did not act. In 1853 the erection of the house on Seventh street was begun, and in January, 1854, the company was able to house its apparatus there, although the building was not completed. The new hall was dedicated on the evening of August 19 of the same year, when an oration was delivered by R. Biddle Roberts, then president of the Firemen's association.

During the year 1856 Joseph L. Lowry, formerly mechanical engineer of the waterworks, then a member of the Neptune, built the first steam fire-engine, which was called the "Citizen," and it was placed in charge of that company, much to their delight. This was, from its size and being the first of the kind, the wonder of the day, and much interest was manifested in its workings. The engine, however, failed to realize the expectations of its friends, being too unwieldy, but it demonstrated the practicability of using steam to run fire-engines. Joseph Dusha, who has continuously been a member of the paid department, and now the engineer of the Relief, was a member of the Neptune.

After the withdrawal of the steamer from service a new hand engine was ordered and obtained from Baltimore, at a cost of twenty-seven hundred dollars. It was a handsome piece of machinery, but in playing qualities did not equal that built in Pittsburgh in 1832–33.

David E. Hall who for a long time afterward was a very active member of the Neptune, and for a time its captain, was admitted to membership in 1856. In 1860 Col. John H. Stewart, afterward sheriff, and still later postmaster, was chosen president. In 1870 the Neptune, like the older companies, was absorbed in the paid fire department.

The Niagara.—For a short time before the organization of the Niagara Fire company, 1838, there existed a company called the Phœnix, which was located on Liberty street, in "Bayardstown." John Stewart, father of Col. John H. Stewart, was captain of the Phœnix. But little can be learned of the Phœnix except that from it was instituted the Niagara. The first president of the company (Niagara) was John Ralston, a tanner, while Samuel McKelvey was its first captain. Soon after the organization of the Niagara the company located on Penn avenue near Fifteenth street, and thereafter remained there. Indeed, we believe the present Niagara, now known as Engine Company No. 15, occupies the same site. Capt. Crawford, present wharfmaster, was a member. Their hand engine was built by E. & F. Faber, of this city, and was rebuilt in later years by Joe Kaye. The company was always noted for efficiency.

Hose Companies.—Worthy of somewhat extended notices are the First Pittsburgh Hose company and the Union Hose company, which must have been in existence, one of them at least, about 1830. We find in the constitution of the Firemen's association, adopted April 25, 1833, the names of these two companies, which, with the Eagle and Allegheny, formed the association. The two hose companies named, as is shown by the early records of the two engine companies, were depended upon by the latter to furnish hose at a fire. Unfortunately, except as to mention thus made, we have no information about or records of these companies, save this further: One of the companies was composed of employés of the glassworks, the Jenny Lind, of Bakewell, Pears & Co., then located where the Baltimore & Ohio depot now is, and it is mentioned that Mr. James P. Bakewell furnished the outfit to the company.

The paid fire department was organized June 13, 1870, and now numbers sixteen engine companies, four hook-and-ladder companies, with a total force of 172 officers and men.

The department is governed by nine commissioners elected by councils, three each year. The first board of commissioners was composed of Henry Hays, R. W. Mackey, Robert Finney, John J. Torley, W. H. McKelvey, M. K. Moorhead, John H. Stewart, John H. McElroy and William B. Neeper.

The officers were: Henry Hays, president, and William B. Neeper, secretary of the board; chief engineer, John H. McElroy; assistant chief, W. J. White; alarm-telegraph superintendent, S. T. Paisley.

ALLEGHENY'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The volunteer fire department in Allegheny City, prior to 1840, did not amount to much. But from 1840 to 1850 it thrived and grew in size. At the commencement of the latter year there were three excellent companies in existence. They were known as the "Phœnix," the "William Penn" and the "President." Each one had one of the old-style hand fire-engines. Neither is now preserved, but they have long since been reduced to kindling-wood and scrap-iron. At a period a little later than 1850 the "Uncle Sam" company was also formed. The old-time rivalries among these companies are among the most pleasant traditions of Allegheny. In 1860 the "Hope" company had been formed, and had quarters in the immediate vicinity of where the present Hope engine-house now stands. The Friendship, Grant and Columbia companies were also organized in the early sixties.

On each of these companies a foreman was given a residence in the engine-house, a salary of $12.50 per quarter, with "free coal and rent." Besides him there were four men, who lived in the vicinity, who were given ten dollars a quarter each, with one dollar

for every fire they attended. Hose was carried on a hand-reel, and not on a carriage as at present.

The "Old Hope" was the first steam engine ever purchased. It was put into service in 1861, and is still held as a reserve. At that date the wages of the five chief volunteers were increased to twenty dollars a quarter. The men often pooled their earnings and then made an equal division among all the members of the company, which sometimes were scores in number. In 1870 the whole department was reorganized on its present basis at regular salaries, with James E. Crow as chief engineer. He has held that office ever since. At present the department consists of nine engines, nine hose-carriages, two trucks for ladders, fifty-seven men and nine companies.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The history of the police force of Pittsburgh, so far as effectiveness and strength are concerned, belongs exclusively to the latter half of this century. The city has had a nominal police force from the beginning, but an effective one only since its size rendered one necessary as well as possible.

The first police of the town consisted, up to 1794, of the constable of Pitt township—a township long since swallowed up by the city. When this county was a part of Bedford county, up to 1773, and a part of Westmoreland county, from 1773 to 1788, Pitt township extended on the Monongahela from the Point to Turtle creek, and thence up Turtle creek to Brush creek, and thence by the line of Plum township to the Allegheny river, and thence to the place of beginning at the Point. The constable of this township was, with the exception of the sheriff, the only officer available for the arrest of criminals. Happily, as the population was small, there were but few arrests necessary. When the borough of Pittsburgh was organized in 1794 the town became detached from Pitt township, and was thenceforward able to take care of itself. There was, in the borough organization, a high constable, and probably, also, a borough constable, who took the place of the township constable. This officer, however, confined his attention mainly to the service of civil process, to the collection of small debts and kindred duties, so that, although he could serve as well in criminal as in civil cases, the police jurisdiction of the town passed into the hands of the borough high constable. The borough was never rich, and the high constable never had any assistants. Probably he did not need any. The borough limits extended only to Grant street on the east, and to what is now Eleventh street on the north. The high constable could make a circuit of it two or three times a day, if he chose, and not tire himself out, either, in doing so, and the population was not numerous enough at any time to be very vicious or disorderly. There were probably drunkards galore, but drunkards were not so much objects of attention then as now; and as the methods of getting away were not numerous, nor readily available, crimes against property, within so small a space, were not of frequent occurrence. At any rate, for many years the high constable found himself equal to all the demands for police service.

In 1816 the city was first organized, and although empowered with full

authority to establish a police force, but little use seems to have been made of that power. The limit of city taxation was five mills on the dollar, and this allowed but little room for expenditures on police: and although at first, proud of its powers as a city, it branched out into the establishment of a night-watch, it soon found itself stranded, for want of means, probably, and was obliged to repeal its night-watch ordinance, and allow the city to get along at night without police supervision. The act of assembly of March 4, 1816, incorporating the city, does not mention policemen, or contain any special authority empowering the councils to establish a city police: but it conferred a general power upon councils to "make, ordain, constitute and establish such and so many laws, ordinances, regulations and constitutions . . . as shall be necessary or convenient for the government and welfare of said city, and the same to enforce, put in use and execution by constables and other proper officers (whom they shall have power to appoint)." That this act did not contemplate the appointment of a city police force, immediately, is plain from Section 14 of the same act, which provided that, "to the further end and intent that there may not be a failure of justice, within the said city, by reason of any person or persons who may be charged with having committed any offense or offenses therein lurking or being in secret or other places in the neighborhood thereof, it shall be lawful for any constable or constables of the said city, to whom any warrant under the hand and seal of the said mayor, recorder or aldermen, or any of them, shall be delivered, commanding him or them to take any person or persons who shall have been charged with having committed any offense within the said city, and to bring him, her or them before the said mayor, recorder or aldermen, or any of them; and he and they are hereby enjoined and required to execute the same by making of the arrest, if the same can be done, at any place within the county of Allegheny."

The "constable or constables" herein referred to were undoubtedly the ward constables, elected by the people in each ward yearly, and not a special city police; and this provision of law was needed, not to empower them to execute processes issued by the city authorities, as they already possessed that power amply, but to "enjoin and require" them to serve all such processes in cases where they might feel like refusing to execute warrants issued by the mayor. These ward constables would naturally be not overburdened with work, in their line, in the early history of the city, and hence there was no apparent necessity, at that time, for increasing the expenses of the young city by requiring it to maintain a separate police force. There was, as we find by the old appropriation ordinances, a high or chief constable for the city, whose salary was the munificent sum of two hundred dollars, and he, with the four ward constables, was expected to maintain the peace and dignity of the city from all assaults by mobs, disorderly persons and criminals of all kinds.

The power of appointment of police officers, it will be seen, was vested in the councils, not in the mayor, and this phraseology was continued as late as 1857, when an act was passed empowering the councils of the city "to pro-

vide for an efficient day and night police in said city," and the supreme court held, as will be seen in 2 Harris, 177, that "the appointment of police for the city of Pittsburgh exists in the city councils and not in the mayor." In 1842 Mayor Hay undertook to assert his power to act independently of councils in the choice of night-watchmen; but the city solicitor, Andrew Wylie, Jr. (since one of the judges of the District of Columbia), cited him into court upon a writ of mandamus, and the court decided against the mayor. The solicitor, however, acquired thereby the nickname of "Mandamus Wylie," which stuck to him until he removed to Washington city.

In the appropriation ordinance for 1831 there is an appropriation of two hundred dollars a year to the high constable, and six hundred dollars to city constables, from which it is inferable that there were three city constables at two hundred dollars a year each. In a previous ordinance mention is made of but two city constables, and subsequently, in 1837, of four. In 1840, and for years afterward, there were five, besides the chief, and this continued until 1851, or thereabouts, when the force was increased.

The first ordinance discoverable in the city records concerning a night force was passed August 24, 1816, the first year of the city's existence, and it was an attempt to imitate the example of Philadelphia, her form of city government being the model for ours. It authorizes the mayor to appoint one captain of the night-watch, and as many night-watchmen as he may deem expedient, or the interests of the city may require. This was a large power to confer upon the mayor, but a subsequent part of the ordinance limits the expenditures to three hundred dollars, so that there was not much danger, within that limit, of an abuse of the power. These night watchmen, besides being directed to apprehend all drunkards, vagrants, disorderly persons and criminals of all kinds, are also enjoined to call the hours, and the weather, every hour from 10 o'clock at night to 4 in the morning, in summer, and from 10 at night to 6 in the morning, in winter, that the inhabitants may thereby know the time of night and the state of the weather at all hours. This practice of crying the hour was continued in this city up to within the memory of many of the present generation; and any old citizen could tell when a new watchman was put on duty by the awkwardness with which he tried to announce that it was "past 12 o'clock and a rainy (or cloudy) morning." But the principal duty of the night-watch was to arouse the town when a fire broke out. The terror of all new towns is a constant dread of fire. The night-watch were enjoined, when a fire broke out, to arouse every person upon their "beats" or "rounds," to give immediate notice to the firemen in charge of the fire-engine, and to do whatever was necessary to spread the alarm as far and as rapidly as possible. Those who have lived in country places know the terror which a cry of "fire" at night creates, and the particularity with which this ordinance details the duties of the night-watch, in cases of fire, shows that the early inhabitants of Pittsburgh had passed through all phases of that terror.

But this experiment did not last long. Either it cost too much, or did not

work well, for, on March 5, 1817, after an experience of less than six months, the ordinance was repealed and the night force entirely broken up. The watchmen were directed to hand over their maces, uniforms, etc., to the city authorities, and provision was made for taking future care of the watch-houses that had been erected. These latter were small concerns, about large enough for two people to stand up in. Their purpose was to house any person who had been arrested until he or she could be taken before a magistrate. In later times, after a central watchhouse had been provided, these small concerns were used to house the watchmen, who were frequently charged with snoozing away the time therein. What led to this sudden repeal of the ordinance must ever remain a mystery. A wag suggests that the ears of the people were too much vexed by the inharmoniousness that prevailed in this early attempt to call out, hourly, the time of night and the weather; but it is not likely that their musical taste was sufficiently cultivated, then, for that. An ordinance of January 3, 1831, empowers the mayor to employ "night patrolmen," but imposes no limit as to number; an ordinance of March 24, 1836, which followed shortly after the first election of mayor by the people, confines the force to one captain, two lieutenants and sixteen watchmen. Another ordinance, of March 9, 1842, reduces the number of watchmen to eleven, and these were paid the princely sum of twenty-six dollars per month each; in 1843 the number was increased to twelve; and in 1850 the lieutenants had increased to four, and the watchmen to twenty-four. In 1868 the day and night police were combined into one force, under the chief of police, and the number was largely increased. This has continued ever since; but the whole police force, night and day, is now included under the superintendence of the department of public safety.

The police force of the city has thus grown up, slowly but steadily, from a very small beginning. Its development, in numbers, has kept pace with the growth of the city, and it has, also, grown very rapidly in efficiency. A young community gets along very well with a small police force, and a small force is not apt to develop much skill in the apprehension of criminals. Crimes come with a larger population; and skill in the detection of crime grows, generally, with the demand for it. There have been times, in the history of this city, when the police seemed unequal to the occasion; but that experience has fallen to the lot of every city. As a general rule, the police force of this city has had a steady growth in efficiency, and it is now the equal of any force in any other city of equal population. It has produced no very great men, but great men are not expected to be bred in such an atmosphere. But it has produced some very excellent officers and skilled detectives, and crime has as little chance of success here as it has anywhere else.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

The Medical Profession—First and Other Early Physicians of Pittsburgh—Allegheny County Medical Society—Medical Colleges—Homeopathic Physicians and Hospital.

"THE medical history of Western Pennsylvania," says Dr. E. A. Wood, "is much the same as medical history everywhere, made up and filled in with ambition, endeavor, but steady progress. The early struggle of pioneers in medicine hereabouts was the struggle common to professional men in all parts of America. Our western medical Athens, Philadelphia, and our metropolis, New York, had no medical school when Fort Duquesne was built, none when Braddock left the bones of a thousand slain to whiten the plain which bears his name. The profession in America did the best it could in those days; the medical profession of young Pittsburgh did the best it could do with the knowledge and armament, crude and imperfect, at its command. The science of medicine was, in those days, very incomplete—it is not perfect yet, but is immeasurably superior to what it then was—and the drugs, implements and conveniences were almost barbaric compared with the efficient and elegant outfit of the physicians and surgeons of to-day. Calomel, the lancet and the blister constituted the armament of the old heroes, and these, with the saddle-bags to carry them in, were the first things requisite to give a young doctor a start in the world. The human system with its ills is the same to-day as it was a century ago, but if one were curious to know how medical practice has changed, let a young graduate be started on his way with the old-fashioned saddle-bags, with their contents."

The doctor usually precedes the lawyer and the clergyman in all new communities. The early settlers in any neighborhood can get along very well for a good while without a lawyer, and for a longer period without a clergyman; but human ills prevail in new as well as in old settlements, and hence the doctor is the first professional necessity of any new place. It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that as early as 1765, as soon, in fact, as Campbell's new town began to assume shape, a doctor's "shop" was opened in Pittsburgh. (It was the doctor's "shop," not his "office," in those days. The doctor's students were his "apprentices," and the doctor furnished his own medicines instead of writing prescriptions. The drugstore came in a good way further along.) The first doctor here was Dr. Nathaniel Bedford. That it was in 1765 we learn from the *Gazette* of August 26, 1786, which says "there were



O. W. Sadler M.D.

here in Pittsburgh, in 1765, two physicians. Dr. Bedford was one of them." The name of the second is omitted, but Dr. Wood says it was Dr. Stevenson.

Dr. Bedford came to Pittsburgh as a surgeon in the British army, but, attracted by the promise of the place as a good one for a physician, resigned his position in the army, and forthwith opened his "shop." He is represented as having been well educated and of polished manners, but very dressy, wearing ruffled shirt-fronts and wristbands. He must have succeeded well in his profession, for he acquired a large tract of land on the South Side, comprising what is now the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards of the city, or what was comprised within the old boroughs of Birmingham and St. Clair. Almost directly under the track of the South Twelfth street inclined railway, an antique wine-urn may be seen, storm-beaten and weather-stained, which marks the last resting-place of Dr. Nathaniel Bedford. It was erected to his memory by the Freemasons, of which body he was a prominent member.

Peter Mowry, born in 1760, entered Dr. Bedford's office in 1786, as an "apprentice," whose business it was to sweep the shop, make pills, and, as he progressed in acquiring medical knowledge, to accompany the doctor in his visits, carrying the saddle-bags, and pick up such crumbs of medical experience as fell in his way. Mowry attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, when the celebrated Dr. Rush was a professor there. On his return from the lectures he married a daughter of Judge Addison, and entered into partnership with Dr. Bedford. He attained a very prominent rank as a physician, and was the leading medical authority here in the early part of the century. A son of his, or a grandson, is still practicing medicine here. Dr. Mowry's house stood on the east side of the Diamond square.

Dr. William Addison, a son of Judge Addison, studied medicine with Dr. Peter Mowry, graduated at the Maryland University, spent two years in Paris, and returning entered into partnership with his preceptor. He was a well-educated physician, but was occasionally rather plain-spoken and independent.

Drs. Carmichael, Mawhinney and Holmes are spoken of as contemporary with Bedford, Stevenson, Mowry and Addison. Dr. Stevenson was a revolutionary soldier. In 1826 the city directory gives the following as a list of the physicians in Pittsburgh: Drs. Brunot, Mowry, Holmes, Church, Agnew, Gazzam, Simpson, W. F. Irwin, I. S. Irwin, Burrell, Armstrong, McConnell, Speer, W. H. Denny, Hannen and McFarland.

Dr. Holmes, here mentioned, studied with Dr. Mowry, and while well known as an excellent physician, was equally well known as a dashing rider of fast horses. He was a splendid figure on horseback, and was as fine a rider as was ever seen on the streets of the city. He had a keen eye for a good piece of horseflesh, and was fond of saying that his horse knew more of medicine than some pretended doctors.

Dr. James Agnew, the father of Judge Agnew, stood very high in the ranks of the earlier physicians. He entered into partnership with Dr. Simpson, and in the city directory for 1819 the following advertisement appears:

Drs. Agnew and Simpson have formed a copartnership in the practice of medicine, and conjointly tender their services to their friends and all others who may apply for professional aid. Their shop is at the corner of Third and Wood streets, where one or both may at all times be consulted.

Medical etiquet has changed very much since 1819. It would be a mortal offense for a doctor to advertise at all in 1888, and the advertisers would be unmercifully tabooed who should issue such a notice now. Yet Agnew and Simpson were no mean slouches in their profession. Why should what was right then be wrong now?

In the early part of this century it was the practice of the doctor to attend the funerals of his patients, and his place was at the head of the procession to the graveyard. The graveyards were then all in the lower part of the city, and quite easy of access. There were no hearses or carriages. The pall-bearers carried the corpse, either on their shoulders or on a bier; the doctor and clergyman marched in front, and the family and friends followed behind. The doctor was rather honored than otherwise in being thus placed in the van. On one occasion, the story goes, a celebrated physician was marching at the head of a funeral procession, when he was met by Billy Price, an eccentric Englishman, who built a roundhouse out Fifth avenue, and had a foundry there for small castings, which he delivered in person to his customers. On meeting the procession, Price called out, "Well, doctor, I see that, like myself, *you are delivering your work.*"

Of the other men mentioned as being in practice here in 1826, nearly all are familiar to men who lived here from 1830 to 1850. Dr. Joseph P. Gazzam was a long time in practice, and earned a grand reputation as a safe, cautious, methodical and courteous physician. His father was an Englishman, and came to Pittsburgh with his family in 1800. There were two doctors in the family, Joseph P. and Edward D., but the latter was more of a politician than a doctor. He ran as a candidate for state senator in 1841, against George Darsie. The district was composed of Butler and Allegheny counties. Allegheny gave Gazzam forty-six majority and Butler gave Darsie forty-seven, thus beating the doctor by one vote. In 1856 the doctor's political ambition was gratified, he being elected to the senate in that year on the republican ticket. Dr. E. D. Gazzam, however, was not much known in the profession. He never practiced much, having married a rich wife; but Dr. Joseph P. Gazzam was a star in the profession. He had great brain-force, energy and ability, and attained to a very extensive and lucrative practice.

Dr. Brooks came to the city from the upper Monongahela, having acquired his professional education at his country home. He soon attained to a high rank and popularity as a family physician, and became skillful, also, as a surgeon. He lived to a good old age.

Dr. McDowell graduated at an eastern university, and began the practice of medicine there; but having acquired, through his wife, an interest in an iron-works, gave up medicine and came to Pittsburgh as an iron-manufacturer.

But the business did not prove congenial, and he resumed the practice of medicine by opening an office in this city. He built up for himself a splendid practice by his quick, winning and decisive manner.

Drs. Irwin, Burrell, Armstrong and Hannen were all eminent in the profession, and achieved great success in practice. Dr. Speer was a long time in active service, but finally devoted himself to the special study of diseases of the eye, in which he attained great proficiency. He retired from the service some years since. Dr. Denny, after a few years' practice, developed as a financier, and served creditably as such in several banking institutions.

Dr. H. D. Sellers is not mentioned in the 1826 list, and probably came here afterward. He graduated at Baltimore, and shortly afterward moved to Pittsburgh. He gathered up a large practice, and earned a very high reputation as a good physician.

The Allegheny County Medical society was organized in 1850, and kept up its organization for five or six years, when it suspended. It was resuscitated in 1865, and has kept up its existence actively and efficiently ever since. Under its influence Pittsburgh has kept pace with the leaders of the medical and surgical art, and in the councils of the profession and in its literature has many physicians and surgeons who stand among the foremost in the land. The profession has erected a handsome and commodious building for a medical college, and the "Western Pennsylvania Medical College" is now fully under way, with a large and brilliant array of home talent as its professors and lecturers. In thoroughness and efficiency it is to be second to none in the land.

The homeopathic system of medicine was not introduced here until 1837. Dr. B. F. Dake says it was brought here then at the request of "a clergyman of Pittsburgh," whom he does not name. His appeal brought here Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm, just arrived from Europe, and he was thus the first to introduce the homeopathic practice here. He was a grave, scholarly, resolute and courteous man, and he soon built up a large practice, his success being great in the treatment of young children. He remained here till 1853, when, on account of domestic troubles, he went back to Philadelphia, and died there, suddenly, of apoplexy, in 1864. He was not an aggressive man, but, as the pioneer of a new medical idea, held his own with remarkable firmness. The men who followed him were Dr. C. Bayer, Dr. D. M. Dake, Dr. Marcellin Cote, Dr. Wilson, the Drs. Hoffman, Dr. J. P. Dake, Dr. J. F. Cooper, and since then a host of others, whom it would be tedious to enumerate. The most aggressive of these men was Dr. D. M. Dake. The homeopathic hospital, on Second avenue, is a monument of their energy and persistence. The system has been established here on a very firm basis.

CHAPTER XXXII.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

THE PRESS—THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE AND MR. SCULL—SUBSEQUENT NEWSPAPERS—CONTRAST BETWEEN THE PRESS OF 1786 AND THAT OF 1889.

THE newspapers of Pittsburgh, though few, are good; and all of them can say that they have come to their present estate "through much tribulation." The *Gazette* had the field to itself for many years, yet its circulation during its early period must have been very limited. On several occasions, when the packhorses failed to arrive with a supply of paper from the east, Mr. Scull, its proprietor, was obliged to borrow cartridge-paper from the commander of the United States garrison; and it is not supposable that cartridge-paper, in those days, was of very superior quality. The *Gazette* must have presented an appearance much like a confederate country sheet, during the rebellion, printed on wall-paper. Then there were no mails. For years after the *Gazette* was started there were no mails at all, and the subscribers were supplied, fitfully, by special carriers. These carriers were undoubtedly very slow coaches, taking their time after the fashion of modern messenger-boys. Even when a mail was established, it traversed but one route, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, with a branch from Bedford to Virginia. What a solitary ride the mail-rider must have had on this southern route! From Bedford to Cumberland was an unbroken wilderness. Plainly the mail could have supplied facilities to but few of the *Gazette's* subscribers, who lived, most of them, off the mail-route; and during the whole of the closing years of last century, probably, they had to depend on the uncertain visits of the hired paper-carriers. Advertising, too, was of slim proportions. Notices of the running off of apprentices and slaves; of "vendues," or auctions of stock and household stuff; of lost horses and cattle; of candidates for sheriff, then the only elective county office; an occasional sale of a homestead; and once in awhile the owner of a store would give notice of his willingness to exchange his wares for country produce, such as potash, pearlash, wool, pelts, yarns, socks, along with butter, eggs and grain. Every country house then had a loom and spinning-wheel, and country linen and flannel were in plentiful supply. Money was scarce, and barter was the common resort of both buyer and seller. Mr. Scull, we know, made both ends meet in the long run, but he was proprietor, editor, reporter and typesetter all in one, and was, besides, postmaster; but as the revenue of the Pittsburgh postoffice did not exceed one hundred dollars a year for some years, his income from that source could not have been large.



A. Griskell

The first thing that strikes a reader on seeing one of the old-time papers is the entire absence of editorial matter. Beyond a notice of a fire, or a flood, or some other local calamity, there is no original matter in any of them, excepting communications. In every place able to support a paper there was always someone to write a communication to it. These articles were never signed with the name of the writer, but purported to come from "Vindex," "Publicola," "Tacitus," "Cicero," and the whole range of classical authors and heroes. They were usually written in the sophomore vein, abounded in classical allusions and quotations, and were on all subjects, religion, politics, law, medicine and morals. Essays after the manner of the *Spectator* were frequent, and the weekly paper was the only outlet for whatever literary activity existed. Beyond these literary efforts the paper was filled with news. Foreign news in great fullness, a month or two old, and domestic news a little fresher, but not much. It has been stated, with a flourish, that the *Gazette* took a firm stand against the whisky rebellion, but its "firm stand" must have consisted in saying and doing nothing. Its influence may have been felt on the right side, and doubtless it was, but its columns can not be cited in proof. Down to 1830, and perhaps afterward, this characteristic of the press was maintained, and one can not but wonder, in looking back, how the papers of that day made their impression on the public mind. The contrast between that day and this, in that respect, is marvelous and noteworthy.

Mr. Scull remained in connection with the *Gazette* until 1818, when he retired to Westmoreland county, and died there in 1828. He was succeeded in the paper by Morgan Neville, he by Neville B. Craig, and he by David N. White. Mr. White disposed of the paper in 1856 to Samuel Riddle & Co., who in 1866 transferred it to its present proprietors. It is now, in its one hundred and third year, a large, vigorous, well-conducted paper, giving promise of continued long life. It was always considered a federal paper under Scull, was whig under Craig and White, and republican from the inception of that party in 1855.

The next oldest paper, although not in continuous succession, is the *Post*. It claims to date back to 1796, but we can find no record of any paper of its class until 1803, when the *Commonwealth*, a weekly democratic paper, was started by Ephraim Pentland. It was finally merged in the *Statesman*, a whig paper, published by John B. Butler, and the *Statesman* was merged in the *Advocate*, which was eventually swallowed up by the *Gazette*. But the democratic patronage was transferred at an early date to the Pittsburgh *Mercury*, a weekly paper, started in 1811 by James C. Gilleland, who was succeeded in 1812 by John M. Snowden. In 1837 it was published by Morrow & Smith, and in 1842 was merged with the *American Manufacturer*, and from the union of those two sprang the *Post*, which has continued from that day to this, and is the only democratic paper published in the city (excepting Sunday and German papers). It has a connected history back to 1803.

The next oldest paper is the *Dispatch.* It was established in 1846, as a penny paper, by J. Heron Foster. A paper of the same name was started in 1833 by John F. Jennings, but only seven numbers were issued. Mr. Foster made the *Dispatch* popular from the start, but in 1865 it was changed from a penny to a three-cent paper, and is now one of the largest papers in the city. It has a large and substantial circulation, is edited with great ability, and is independently republican in politics.

The *Times* is the remaining morning paper. It was started in 1880 as a penny paper, and is now firmly established as such, with a daily circulation bordering on thirty thousand. It is republican in politics, clean, spirited and popular.

The evening papers are the *Chronicle-Telegraph*, the *Leader* and the *Penny Press.* The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* was begun in 1841 by R. G. Berford, and continued its life till 1884, when it was merged in the *Telegraph.* The latter paper was started in 1847, and maintained a fitful existence for several years, but was finally set fair upon its feet, and now, since its union with the *Chronicle*, it is a substantial, well-conducted, well-to-do paper. The *Leader* was established in 1870 by Pittock, Nevin & Co., is independent in character, and enjoys a large circulation. The *Penny Press*, started in 1885, is a penny paper, as its name indicates, republican in politics, and is a sprightly and industrious collector of the news.

These constitute the list of daily papers now published. But behind them, looking back for fifty years, the pathway is strewn with newspaper wrecks. The mere list of them would occupy solid pages. There was the *Tree of Liberty*, 1801, which lasted only five or six years; the *Pioneer*, 1812; the *Western Gleaner*, 1813; the *Western Journal*, 1826; the Allegheny *Democrat*, 1827, merged with the *Mercury* in 1841; the *Hesperus*, 1828; the *Independent Republican*, 1829; the *Times*, 1831, died in 1838 or 1839; the *Advocate*, 1832, merged afterward in the *Gazette*; the *Western Emporium* (Allegheny), 1833; *Saturday Evening Visitor*, 1833; *Christian Witness*, 1836; the *Pittsburgher*, 1839; the *Daily American*, evening, 1839; *Harris' Intelligencer*, 1839; *Literary Examiner*, 1839; *Sibbett's Western Review*, 1839; *Literary Messenger*, 1841; *Daily Sun*, 1841; *Herald and Weekly Advertiser*, 1841; *Spirit of Liberty*, 1842; *Spirit of the Age*, 1843; the *Mystery*, 1844; the *Ariel*, 1845; the *Alleghenian*, 1845; the *Nautilus*, 1845; the *Olden Time*, 1846; *Stars and Stripes*, 1847; the *Albatross*, 1847; *Temperance Banner*, 1847; *Evening Day Book*, 1847; the *Token*, 1848; Allegheny *Daily Enterprise*, 1850; *Dollar Ledger*, *Evening Tribune*, the *Evening News* and the *Daily Express*, all in 1850; and divers other papers, the names of which memory fails to recall. All of these lived but a short time—some less than a year, others one, two or three years—and all died out completely, or were merged in other concerns that also died.

The religious press is well represented. The *Methodist Recorder*, organ of

the Methodist Protestants, was started in Ohio in 1839, and after being moved about to sundry places was finally lodged in Pittsburgh in 1871. The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was originally the Pittsburgh *Conference Journal*, started in 1833. The *Presbyterian Banner* was started as the *Weekly Recorder* in 1814, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and removed to Pittsburgh in 1822. It is said to be the oldest religious paper in the United States. The *United Presbyterian* began as the *Preacher* in 1842, and has absorbed about a dozen other papers. The Pittsburgh *Catholic* was first issued in 1844, and has continued regularly since. All these papers are large, well printed and well edited, and each of them has a large circulation among the people of their several denominations.

Of the German papers, the first published here was the *Beobachter*, a weekly, in 1832. The *Freiheits Freund* was originally started at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1834, but was removed to Pittsburgh in 1837, by Victor Scriba, its then owner. Its present proprietors, L. & W. Neeb, were apprentices in the office in 1836. It commenced as a weekly, but has been a daily since 1855, or before. It was neutral in politics until the Fremont campaign, when it became republican, and has so remained ever since. It has a daily circulation of over ten thousand, and a large weekly circulation. It is the principal German paper in Western Pennsylvania. The other German papers are the *Volksblaat* and the *Republikaner*, both respectable papers, but neither of them of sufficient prominence, outside their immediate circle, to draw special attention. The *Republikaner* is democratic.

In addition to the papers above mentioned there are various trade-journals published in the interest of the several branches of trade, the principal of which is the *American Manufacturer*, devoted mainly to the iron and steel interests. The labor interest is represented by the *Labor Tribune* and the *Labor Herald.*

Altogether, the city makes a most respectable showing in the list of papers now published in it. They are all neat in appearance, well patronized, well edited, enterprising, brisk and, as a general rule, clean. The contrast between the diminutive sheet of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of 1786, with its meager supply of intelligence from weeks to months old, and any of the Pittsburgh dailies of 1889, broad and well-filled sheets, with telegraphic news from all parts of the world only a day old, is simply astounding. It illustrates, better than the most eloquent lecture could, the great progress attained in a century. One of the double issues of to-day contains as much matter as the paper of a hundred years ago contained in a year. But, *query*, are the people any better satisfied with the fresh news, day by day, than they were a century ago with news comparatively stale? It is not certain that they are. The news then was slow in coming, and reached back for weeks and months; but it was still news, and was probably received, old as it was, with as much keenness and interest as we receive our later news. The interest in intelligence depends

more upon its character than upon its age. Still, that does not weaken the contrast between the papers of 1786 and 1889.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

THE RIOTS OF 1877—ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS OF LIFE—SYMPATHY WITH THE RIOTERS—OUTRAGES.

ALL cities have riots, at some time in their history, and Pittsburgh had her share in 1877. It was chiefly remarkable for the amount of property destroyed, and for the utter paralysis that overcame the local authorities in attempting to put it down. The total of the property destroyed was valued at three millions of dollars, and all this destruction was wrought during the quiet of a beautiful Sunday in July.

The origin of this outbreak was an attempt on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad company to cut down its expenses by putting two ordinary freight-trains into one. This double train was called a "double-ender." An ordinary freight-train consists of one engine and twenty freight-cars, with a conductor and two brakemen. The plan of the road was to put forty freight-cars into one train, with an engine at each end, and man it with one conductor and two brakemen, thus saving the pay of three men on each of such trains. The company was engaged in an effort to cut down expenses, and it knew of no better method than this to retrench. It was not a very brilliant conception at best, and the effort to carry it out did not result in any retrenchment, as far as heard from.

The freight employés of the road naturally "kicked" against a movement aimed to cut down half their force. They argued with the company against its reasonableness, and endeavored to demonstrate that it would really not prove economical, but in vain. The order to make the experiment was issued, and the railroad company seemed to be confident of its ability to carry it out. But the freight employés at once formed a compact organization, and resolved to resist. Thursday, the 19th of July, 1877, was chosen by the railroad company as the time for the order to go into effect, and on that day several "double-enders" were made up, but there were no brakemen or conductors to man them. The men had "struck," and strung themselves out through the yards and along the tracks to see that no one ventured to help take out a "double-ender." The freight business of the road came to an immediate standstill, and the company, on Friday, called on the governor for troops to protect the property of the railroad. The troops were called out on Saturday. On



John B. Ingham

that day the strikers were strung out along the railroad tracks, between the Union depot and the stockyards, in the East End, the greatest gatherings being at Torrens station and East Liberty, and at the outer depot, near Twenty-eighth street. The local military organizations called out were the Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments of the National Guards, the Jefferson cavalry and Hutchison's battery. The cavalry and artillery were stationed in the low part of the threatened district, and the infantry upon the hill-slope above Twenty-eighth street. A local paper says:

About 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Philadelphia troops, consisting of two brigades, including the Weccaco Legion, Washington Greys and Keystone battery, with two Gatling guns, arrived, and were stationed at the Twenty-eighth street crossing, near the roundhouse and outer depot. It was then that indications pointed to an attempt to send out "double-headers." The crowd in the vicinity was immense, the tracks being covered with people, and the eastern regiments at once proceeded to clear the way for the business of the road. The crowd sullenly maintained its position. In the endeavor to push back the crowd some evil-disposed persons hurled stones among the militia. This resulted in a scattering fire from a portion of the latter, by which a number of persons were killed and wounded, including some of the home soldiers. This unfortunate affair incensed the strikers and their friends, and their fury increased as night drew on, when a powerful mob took possession of the city. All the idlers, thieves and lawless characters of the city took control, and robbery and arson followed. Soon after the firing the Philadelphia troops took possession of the lower roundhouse of the railroad company, at Twenty-seventh street, and there prepared to defend themselves against the infuriated mob. Bands of desperate men visited different parts of the city, forced armories, broke into gunshops and stores where arms were kept, and helped themselves. A cannon was obtained at the armory of Knapp's battery, in Allegheny, and it was placed on Twenty-seventh street, with a view of assault upon the roundhouse. It was of little avail, however, as upon every attempt to fire it the besieged from the windows of the house emptied a volley of balls with deadly effect. Meantime the work of arson had commenced, and train after train of freight-cars was set on fire, and with them an effort made, by means of the tracks on both sides of the buildings, to set the roundhouse on fire. This double danger was gallantly fought by the beleaguered garrison, who cast obstructions upon the tracks. Sunday morning the troops evacuated the roundhouse, and reached Penn avenue by way of Twenty-fifth street, and thence marched to the United States arsenal. Being denied admission there, they crossed the Allegheny river and marched thence to Blairsville. On the way out Penn avenue they were attacked by the mob, and, when compelled, returned fire. On the march several soldiers were killed and a number wounded, while their fire into their assailants had deadly effect.

The work of destruction by fire continued during all of Sunday, and the incendiary's torch was not stayed until all the Pennsylvania railroad property, including cars and freight, within reach had been fired. Other railroad property in the city and in Allegheny would also have been lighted had it not been that by Sunday afternoon citizens had organized and were prepared for resistance. The firemen were prevented by the mob from attempting to save railroad property, the companies being stopped by armed men, while threats were made to cut the hose and upset the apparatus.

Twenty-five persons in all were killed. In all about 1,383 freight-cars, 104 locomotives and 66 passenger-coaches were destroyed. The grain-elevator and Union depot and hotel were the principal buildings burned. The losses to the railroads amounted to $2,500,000; that to private persons was about $150,000.

In the meantime efforts were made to use the city authority to quell the

revolt, and, that failing, to use the county authority; but neither effort amounted to anything. The mayor was willing and anxious to do his best; but his police force was small and he had no power to increase it. Even if he had had the power he would have been unable to use it, for, on account of the reasons hereinafter stated, the people generally sympathized with the strikers, and men could not be found willing to serve as special policemen against their neighbors and friends among the rioters. The sheriff had power, and we believe he used it, to call out the *posse comitatus;* but the strikers constituted a large part of the *posse comitatus,* and those not among the strikers were related to them, or knew them, or sympathized with them. Hence, neither city nor county was able, on the spur of such a moment, to do anything; and, indeed, after the strikers had been infuriated by the military it would have taken the city and county, *en masse,* to have put them down. This is said, not to excuse the action, or want of action, of the local authorities, but to show that in a struggle between employers and employés, such as this was, one part of the community can not be depended on to put another part down. There is a strong disinclination, even at the best, in the average citizen, to serve in the *posse* or as a special policeman.

But there were reasons behind this for the lukewarmness of the citizens when this outbreak commenced. From the very start the Pennsylvania road had persisted in treating Pittsburgh, not as the western terminus of the line, but as a mere way-station on its route to the west. The city, until within a few years past, was unable to profit by the advantages of its position. The railroad rates discriminated against it at nearly every point, and it was cheaper to ship grain and other western produce from Chicago to Philadelphia and New York than to Pittsburgh. A manufacturer here could ship his wares to Boston at a cheaper rate by sending them first to Cincinnati and reshipping them from there to Boston via Pittsburgh. This discrimination told strongly against Pittsburgh, and as a consequence her merchants generally were at odds with the railroads. Nearly every one of them had some private grievance of this kind to complain of. As a matter of course, everyone sought redress through the papers, and so the complaint became general, and everyone in the city, whether interested or not, took sides against the railroad. It became a great public wrong, and when the rebellion of the freight employés against the railroad began everyone was disposed to stand back and let the railroad fight out its own fight. This was before the destruction of property began; after that, instinct drove public sentiment to the side of the railroad company.

But it was too late. When the railroad employés began to burn cars, and put the burning cars in motion down the tracks for the purpose of driving the soldiers out of the roundhouse, all the devil in the hearts of the outside rowdies looking on was stirred up, and every thief, every loafer, every idler, every ill-disposed creature, seeing the opportunity offered for plunder, jumped at the unwonted chance, and at once began the work of looting. There were

hundreds of loaded cars on the tracks, some from the west for the east, loaded with flour, grain and provisions of all sorts, and some from the east for the west, loaded with shoes, hats, dry goods, and nearly every kind of goods for household use. To set fire to the depot and begin the work of plundering the cars was the task of but a moment; and all that Sunday, while the heavens were black with the smoke of the burning cars and depot, the streets were alive with plunderers loaded down with hams, sacks of flour, boots and shoes, dry goods and everything that was portable.

Was no attempt made to stop this plundering? Was ever an attempt made to stem a torrent in its course? No; it could not be stopped. The people engaged were mad with an unusual excitement, and a hat in front of the rush of Niagara would have done as much service as an attempt to stop this onrush and its results. The orderly part of the community were not engaged in it, and there was neither time nor occasion to organize them for effective resistance.

During Sunday the mayor called a public meeting of the citizens, which took measures to prevent the spread of the riot, and this step saved Allegheny and other portions of the city from the spread of the riot. It was consequently confined to the railroad tracks between the passenger depot and the outer depot. But enough mischief was done within this limited space to compel the county to pay over damages to the amount of nearly three million dollars.

In the time of the Native-American riots in Philadelphia the legislature passed an act making Philadelphia county responsible for all property destroyed by riots, and this act was afterward extended to Allegheny county, although no riots had ever at that time disgraced this county. The act was not general, and applied to those two counties only. Had the riot occurred in any county in the state outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny there would have been no legal recourse for damages.

The high pitch of excitement prevailing here in this riot among the railroaders and their sympathizers was not confined to Pittsburgh. It existed at the same moment and with equal intensity at Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati and other cities. The electric fluid developed itself at all these places threateningly, but it struck here. That was all the difference. As in a thunder-storm, one spot received all the strokes of lightning, while dozens of other spots saw the flashes of the lightning and heard the mutterings of the thunder. After exhausting itself here, the storm soon ceased at all the other points. But there was a widespread feeling of discontent with the railroads at that time all over the Union. The interstate commerce law has done a great deal to remove all public sympathy with such a movement now, and the riot of 1877 is not likely to be repeated.

The riot, however, demonstrated how utterly useless home troops are in putting down a popular outbreak. The National Guards from this city were

the first on the ground, and did much toward working up the minds of the freight employés to the fighting-point. These home soldiers were nearly all personally known to the rioters, and it is the most difficult thing imaginable to induce men to shoot into the ranks of their neighbors, relatives and friends. In war, when the blood is up, this is easier; but to summon A, B and C from their peaceful homes to shoot down, in cold blood, D, E and F, whom they know and to whom they are possibly related, is a far more difficult thing. The home troops, in this instance, did fire, but it was with great reluctance, and amid execrations it was hard to bear. The reluctance, too, was marked enough to be seen by the rioters, and appreciated by them accordingly. It only made them the more determined and resolute.

This, and all the other reasons we have cited, was no excuse for the riot itself. That was inexcusable on any plea. The facts we have cited explain, but do not justify, the riot. The occasions of a wrong done may be understood without turning them into an excuse. The county, it may be added, manfully shouldered its burden caused by the loss, and settled, on a fair basis, satisfactorily with all claimants. There was no litigation beyond what was necessary to establish its legal and corporate responsibility.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

Principal Officers of Pittsburgh from Its Incorporation—Principal Officers of Allegheny as Borough and City.

THE mayors of Pittsburgh, from 1817 to 1835, inclusive, were chosen by councils annually from the list of aldermen appointed by the governor. From 1836 to 1857, inclusive, the mayor was chosen annually by the people; from 1858 to 1868, inclusive, the mayor was chosen every two years by the people; and from 1869 to the present, every three years. The following is a list:

Ebenezer Denny, 1816 to 1817; John Darragh, 1817 to 1825; John M. Snowden, 1825 to 1827; Magnus Murray, 1828 to 1829; Mathew B. Lowrie, 1830; Magnus Murray, 1831; Samuel Pettigrew, 1832 to 1835. In 1834 the mayor was first elected by the people. Prior thereto he was appointed annually by the city councils, and their choice was restricted to the twelve aldermen of the city. Jonas R. McClintock, 1836 to 1838; William Little, 1839; William W. Irwin, 1840; James Thompson, 1841; Alex. Hay, 1842 to 1845; William J. Howard, 1845; William Kerr, 1846; Gabriel Adams, 1847 and 1848; John Herron, 1849; Joseph Barker, 1850; John B. Guthrie, 1851 and 1852; Robert M. Riddle, 1853; Ferdinand E. Volz, 1854 and 1855; William Bingham, 1856; Henry A. Weaver, 1857 to 1859. In January, 1858, the mayor was first elected for the term of two years. George Wilson, 1860 and 1861; B. C. Sawyer, 1862 and 1863; James Lowrey, 1864 and 1865; William C. McCarthy,

1866 and 1867; James Blackmore, 1868 and 1869; Jared M. Brush, 1869, 1870 and 1871. Mr. Brush was elected under the act of 1868 for three years. James Blackmore, 1872, 1873 and 1874; William C. McCarthy, 1875, 1876 and 1877; Robert Liddell, 1878, 1879 and 1880; Robert W. Lyon, 1881, 1882 and 1883; Andrew Fulton, 1884, 1885 and 1886; William McCallin, the present mayor.

Presidents of Select Council.—James Ross, 1816–33; Benjamin Bakewell, during the illness of Mr. Ross; Trevanion B. Dallas, 1834–35 (Mr. Dallas resigned upon being appointed president judge of the Fifth Judicial district); Abishai Way, 1835; Samuel B. Darlington, 1836–37; Joseph P. Gazzam, 1837–39; John P. Bakewell, 1840–41; John Shipton, 1842–43; Thomas Bakewell, 1844–45, resigned; George W. Jackson, remainder of 1845; Thomas Bakewell, 1846; John Shipton, 1847–48; Harmer Denny, 1849; James B. Murray, 1850–51; Isaac C. Jones, 1852; John Shipton, 1853–54; James McAuley, 1855–70; A. H. Gross, 1871–1876; David Aiken, 1877; J. G. McCandless, 1878; H. I. Gourley, 1879–87; H. P. Ford, 1888.

Presidents of Common Council.—William Wilkins, 1816–19; Alexander Johnstone, Jr., 1820–31; John Graham, 1831–34; Jonas R. McClintock, 1835; George A. Cook, 1836; M. B. Miltenberger, 1837; William Eichbaum, 1838–41; Alexander W. Foster, Jr., 1842, resigned; William Eichbaum, 1842–43; Morgan Robertson, 1844–48; Robert McKnight, 1849–51; Thomas M. Marshall, 1852–54; Samuel A. Long, 1855; Thomas M. Marshall, 1856; Russell Errett, 1857; Samuel McKelvey, 1858; Russell Errett, 1859; A. G. McCandless, 1860–62; John M. Killen, 1863; Thomas Steel, 1864–68, resigned; W. A. Tomlinson, 1868–70; Henry W. Oliver, 1871–72; William B. Negley, 1873–78; W. W. Thompson, 1879; William R. Ford, 1880–86; George L. Holliday, 1887–88.

Controllers.—Henry Lambert, 1858–59; Russell Errett, 1860–61; Thomas Steel, part of 1861 and balance of Errett's term; John McCargo, 1862–67; Thomas Steel, 1868; Robert J. McGowan, 1869–73; Robert Snodgrass, 1874–77; William C. McCarthy, 1878–80; E. S. Morrow, 1881—the present officer.

Treasurers.—John Pentland, 1816–18; John Scull, 1819–22; William Graham, Jr., 1823–35; William Pentland, 1836–37; Robert Watson, 1838, declined to serve; Nathaniel Holmes, 1838; James Thompson, 1839, declined; Samuel Johnstone, 1839–40; James A. Rartram, 1841–45; Samuel R. Johnstone, 1846; James M. Christy, 1847; Samuel R. Johnstone, 1848–51; Andrew McMasters, 1852–54; John C. Davitt, 1855–56; William Eichbaum, 1857–66. In January, 1858, the treasurer was first elected by the people, and for the term of two years. Mr. Eichbaum died during his term, and Mr. Allinder was elected by councils to supply the vacancy. Samuel Allinder, 1867–68; A. J. Cochran, 1869–71; C. L. Magee, 1872–77; Samuel Kilgore, 1878–80; Joseph F. Denniston, 1881—the present treasurer.

Solicitors.—This office was established in 1821, but no record of any appointment can be found from 1825 to 1830. Neville B. Craig, 1821–25; Trevanion B. Dallas, 1830–31; Edward Simpson, 1832–36; James Findley, 1837–39; Cornelius Darragh, 1840; Moses Hampton, 1841; Andrew Wiley, 1842–43; Robert Woods, 1844; C. M. B. Smith, 1845–46; C. O. Loomis, 1847–48; Charles B. Scully, 1849; James I. Kuhn, 1850–51; Oliver H. Rippey, 1852–53; James I. Kuhn, 1854; Alfred B. McCalmont, 1855; David D. Bruce, 1856; Alexander M. Foster, 1857–59; John W. Riddle, 1860; Jacob F. Slagle, 1861–62; J. W. F. White, 1863–65; Jacob F. Slagle, 1866–72; Thomas S. Bigelow, 1873–81; William C. Moreland, 1882 to the present time.

The following is a list of the principal officers of the borough of Allegheny:

Burgesses.—John Irwin, 1829–34; Hugh Davis, 1835–38; John Morrison, 1839–40.

Presidents of Council.—James Brown, 1828, 1829, 1834; Isaac Lightner, 1830–31; John Tassey, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839; John Mannen, 1838; S. S. Shields, 1840.

Clerks of Council.—R. A. Campbell, 1828; John Morrison, 1829–33; George R. Riddle, 1834–38; Thomas L. McMillan, 1839–40.

Treasurers.—Hugh Davis, 1828–29; William Robinson, Jr., 1830–35; John Patterson, 1836; John Morrison, 1837–38; John Hannen, 1839–40.

The following is a list of the principal officers of the city of Allegheny from its incorporation, in 1840, to the present time:

Mayors.—Gen. William Robinson, Jr., 1840; Thomas Sample, 1841; William B. Foster, 1842–43; Hezekiah Nixon, 1844–45; R. S. Cassett, 1846; Henry Campbell, 1847–48; Jonathan Rush, 1849; Hugh S. Fleming, 1850–52; R. W. Park, 1853; William B. Adams, 1854–56; Harmon De Haven, 1857; Jacob Stuckrath, 1858; John Morrison, 1859–60; Simon Drum, 1861–62; A. C. Alexander, 1863–64; John Morrison, 1865–67; Simon Drum, 1868–69; A. P. Callow, 1870–74; David Neely, 1874; H. S. Fleming, 1874; O. Phillips, 1875–77; Thomas Magaw, 1878–80; L. Peterson, 1881–84; James G. Wyman, 1884–87; Richard T. Pearson, 1887–88.



OLD TOWN HALL, ALLEGHENY CITY, TORN DOWN IN 1863.
[From cut by Snowden & Peterson.]

Presidents of Select Council.—James Brown, 1840–41; H. Nixon, 1842; E. W. Stephens, 1843–44; John Tassey, 1845–46; R. S. Cassett, 1847–48; William Robinson, 1849–56; Jacob Painter, 1857–58; James Marshall, 1859–65; James McBrier, 1866–74; Joshua Patterson, 1875–78; A. D. Armstrong, 1879–83; James H. Lindsay, 1884–.

Presidents of Common Council.—Henry Irwin, 1840–44; G. E. Warner, 1845–49; William Boyd, 1850–52; James Park, Jr., 1853; William Chambers, 1854; James Marshall, 1855; John Atwell, 1856; John W. Barr, 1857; J. Gardner Coffin, 1858; H. S. Fleming, 1859; Joseph Kirkpatrick, 1860; A. D. Smith, 1861–62; John Brown, Jr., 1863; James McBrier, 1864; Simon Drum, 1865; George D. Riddle, 1866–67; John S. Slagle, 1868; Alfred Slack, 1869; Henry Warner, 1870; Alfred Slack, 1871–73; Henry M. Long, 1874; William T. Price, 1875; J. C. S. Golden, 1876; James Hunter, 1877; George W. Shaman, 1878–80; James Hunter, 1881–.

Controllers.—R. B. Francis, 1865–69; William R. Porter, 1870–71; James Brown, 1872–.

Treasurers.—John Hannen, 1840–42; Thomas H. Stewart, 1843–47; John H. Stewart, 1848–49; Jonathan Rush, 1850–53; Henry Campbell, 1854–57; David Macferron, 1858–.

Solicitors.—William O'Hara Robinson, 1841; Thomas McConnel, 1842; William O'Hara Robinson, 1843–44; Thomas Williams, 1845–47; Stephen H. Geyer, 1848–56; David W. Bell, 1857–59; S. Shoyer, Jr., 1860–65; M. A. Woodard, 1866; J. C. McCombs, 1867–69; William B. Rodgers, 1870–87; George Elphinstone, 1888–.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

Educational—Pittsburgh Public Schools—Private Schools—Academy—Classical School—Allegheny Public Schools—High-school.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOLS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FROM 1764, when Pittsburgh was laid out as a town, until 1834, a period of seventy years, no records were kept from which can be gathered information showing the educational advantages of the people during that period. During these seventy years education was mostly in the hands of the church, almost every denomination making provision for the education of those connected with its communion. In many cases the minister was teacher, filling the pulpit on Sunday and posing behind the teacher's desk during the week.

In 1834 the legislature of Pennsylvania, after one of the most bitter fights that ever occurred in that body, passed a public-school law, which, however, was not to go into operation in any borough, township or city until the people of said borough, township or city had approved the act. Indignation-meetings were held in all parts of the state. The members who voted for the bill were roundly denounced by their constituents for their act, and many of them failed of re-election, while others were returned only after pledging themselves to favor the repeal of the obnoxious measure. At the session of 1835 numerous petitions ($12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all the voters in the state) asked for the repeal of the law, and, strange to say, quite a number of the petitioners were unable to write their names, and signed by making a cross. To Thad. Stevens and Gov. Wolfe, more than to any other individuals, is due the passage of the school law of 1834.

Immediately after the passage of the free-school law each of the four wards, North, South, East and West, then constituting the city of Pittsburgh approved the measure and took steps to put its provisions into effect. The county had bought a lot on Ferry street, upon which it erected a building and opened a school for the education of the children of the very poor. The

First Ward school board (Duquesne) purchased this in 1836 or 1837, and opened a public school under the law of 1834. This is believed to be the first property owned by a school board under this act. This building is still standing, although considerably changed since it left the hands of the school board. The school was continued on Ferry street until 1850, when it was removed into what was then the new school building on the lot extending from First to Second avenue, and there it has remained until the present time.

The Second Ward (South) school board opened the first public school in that district on the 11th of September, 1835, in the old carpet factory building, near the corner of Smithfield and Water streets. In 1838 the school was moved into what had been a chair-factory, near Cherry alley and Third avenue. In 1841 the board completed the first public-school building, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street (now a Jewish synagog). In 1850 the school was removed to its present quarters, corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

The Third ward (Grant) erected the first public-school building for that district in 1836. It was located on the corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street. In this building the school was conducted until 1852, when it was removed into the present structure, at the corner of Strawberry alley and Grant street. When this building was completed it was said to be the best public-school building in the United States.

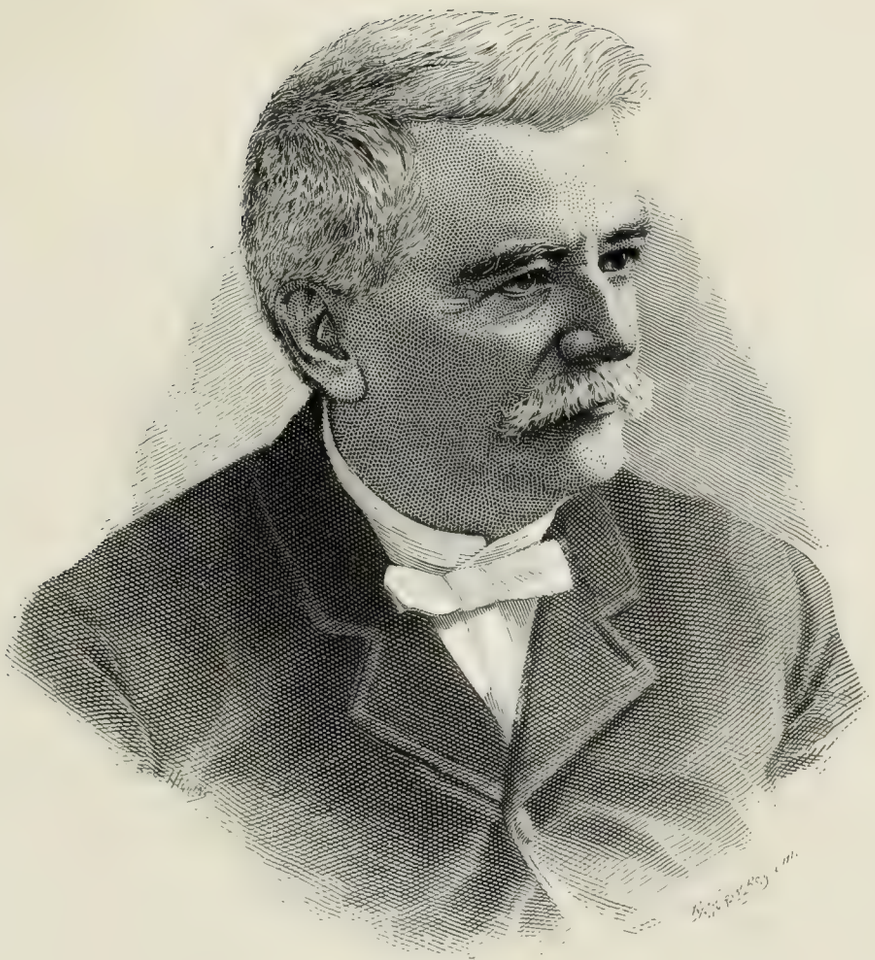
In the Fourth ward (North) the first public school was opened in 1835, in a dilapidated building on the corner of Duquesne way and Seventh street. There it continued until 1838, when the school was removed into a new building erected for the purpose on the same street, near Penn avenue. This building was burned in 1847. After its destruction the school board purchased a lot on the corner of Penn avenue and Cecil alley, upon which was erected the school building now in use. School was opened in the new building in 1848.

These four wards constituted the city of Pittsburgh until 1836, when the Fifth ward (now Ninth and Tenth) was added. The first school was opened in this ward in 1837, in rented rooms, where it remained until 1842, when the board erected two school-buildings, one on Pike street and the other on Liberty street. In these buildings the schools were continued until 1861, when they were removed to the large and commodious building at the corner of Penn avenue and Fifteenth street, named the Ralston.

The Sixth ward (Forbes) became a part of the city in 1846. The first school-building was erected on Ann street, in 1848, and the small building on Second avenue was erected in 1851. This district has just completed one of the finest public-school buildings in the commonwealth. It is located at the corner of Forbes and Stevenson streets, and contains thirty schoolrooms.

The Seventh and Eighth wards (Franklin) became a part of the city in 1845, and the first school was opened in the present building on the 11th of May, 1847.

The Eleventh ward (Moorhead) became a part of the city in 1846, and a



Nelson B. Goff

school-building was erected in 1848 on Green and Linton streets, where the school remained until 1868, when it was removed into the present building on Granville street.

The Twelfth ward (O'Hara and Springfield) became a part of the city in 1846. At the time of its admission there was a small school near the corner of Twenty-sixth and Smallman streets, but in 1848 a public-school building was completed upon the corner of Twenty-sixth and Smallman streets; this building was replaced by the present structure in 1855. The ward was made into two school districts in 1870, the eastern half being known as the Springfield sub-district; school was opened in temporary buildings on Smallman near Thirtieth street, and in 1872 one of the handsomest school-buildings in the city was dedicated to the use of public instruction.

What is known as the East End was added to the city in 1868, and the South Side in 1872. The East End schools are as follows: Minersville, Thirteenth ward; Oakland, Fourteenth ward; Lawrence, Fifteenth ward; Howard, Sixteenth ward; Washington, Seventeenth ward; Mount Albion, Eighteenth ward; Hiland, Nineteenth ward; Liberty, Twentieth ward; Lincoln, Twenty-first ward; Homewood, Twenty-first ward; Colfax, Twenty-second ward; Sterrett, Twenty-second ward; Peebles, Twenty-third ward. The South Side schools are the following: Wickersham, Twenty-fourth ward; Morse, Twenty-fifth ward; Humboldt, Twenty-sixth ward; St. Clair, Twenty-seventh ward; Birmingham, Twenty-eighth ward; Bedford, Twenty-ninth ward; Knox, Thirtieth ward; Allen, Thirty-first ward; Mount Washington, Thirty-second ward; Monongahela, Thirty-third ward; Riverside, Thirty-fourth ward; Luckey, Thirty-fifth ward; Thad. Stevens, Thirty-sixth ward. The organization of these schools is of recent date, and consequently not of interest in this article. It may be seen, however, from an old minute-book of the Peebles township school board (now in possession of the Peebles sub-district school board, Twenty-third ward), that the people of what is now the East End of the city were among the first to avail themselves of the privileges of the free-school act. Immediately after the passage of the act of 1834 the voters were called together and unanimously voted to accept its provisions. The directors elected were John Graham, Daniel Negley, John McClintock, James Fleming, B. A. Fahnestock and William B. McIlvaine. Shortly after their election the board met and placed upon the minutes the following resolution:

> In consequence of the great uncertainty in relation to the school laws, on account of the numerous petitions sent in from the various parts of the state for its repeal, the board think it advisable to suspend their operations for the present and wait the action of the present assembly on the subject. [Assembly of 1835.]

Quite a lengthy list of names might be given of those who worked to establish and build up the free-school system in this vicinity. Among them are John Kelly, J. B. D. Meads, Isaac Whittier and George F. Gilmore, who organized the first free schools in Allegheny county; later on we have the

names of S. F. Covell, Andrew Burtt, D. C. Holmes, James M. Pryor, Henry Williams, James Newell, Lucius Osgood, W. W. Dickson and Philetus Dean.

In 1835 George F. Gilmore opened the first public school in the city of Pittsburgh, in a rented building on Seventh street, with an enrollment of five pupils. Fifty-three years later (1888) the number of teachers employed is nearly six hundred, the enrollment about thirty thousand, and the school property of the city is valued at more than two million dollars.

The following table shows how the system has developed in Pittsburgh since 1855, the time at which the first reliable statistics were collected:

Year.	No. Teachers.	No. Pupils.	Amt. Paid Teachers.	Year.	No. Teachers.	No. Pupils.	Amt. Paid Teachers.
1856.....	109	6,724	$39,394.75	1876.....	428	21,488	$268,276.59
1861.....	129	7,937	39,638.58	1881.....	473	24,480	272,501.09
1866.....	131	8,216	64,441.88	1886.....	557	27,959	324,363.29
1871.....	216	13,445	144,930.98				

The general management of the Pittsburgh schools is vested in the Central Board of Education, consisting of thirty-six members, one from each sub-district, and holding office for three years, one-third of the board being changed each year. There are, besides, sub-district boards, one in each sub-district, each consisting of six members, having the same term of office as the members of the Central board, and one-third retiring annually. Each of these sub-district boards appoints its own teachers, and levies the tax necessary for the payment of janitors and other expenses; but the Central board appoints the teachers of the high-school, fixes the salaries of all the teachers employed in the city, and levies the tax necessary for their payment. It has the exclusive control of the high-school, and prescribes the text-books to be used in all the schools.

In 1868, in pursuance of an act establishing the office of city superintendent of schools, George J. Luckey, A. M., was elected to that office, to which he has several times been re-elected, his seventh term expiring in May, 1890.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

William Penn, when he arrived at Philadelphia in 1682 to place himself at the head of his colony, had ingrafted into his great law for the government of his colony a proviso:

> That all persons in this province and territories thereof having children, and all the guardians and trustees of orphans, shall cause such to be instructed in reading and writing, so that they may be able to read the Scriptures and to write by the time they attain to twelve years of age; and that then they be taught some useful trade or skill, that the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want.

For the violation of this proviso a penalty of five pounds was affixed. This law remained in force ten years, and was then abrogated by the order of William and Mary, king and queen of England, but was subsequently re-enacted in

1693 under Gov. Fletcher, and there does not seem to be any record that it was ever repealed. It will thus be seen that over two hundred years ago there was a proviso in the organic law of Pennsylvania making education compulsory, and also providing for industrial training. The state did not support the schools, but left them in private hands or under the control of the church. While the state did nothing in support of the primary and intermediate schools, it early and continuously provided for higher education. The general assembly set aside public lands, and frequently made appropriations of money, in aid of colleges and universities in several parts of the state.

ACADEMY IN 1787.

The Pittsburgh Academy was chartered in 1787, and in 1819 it became the Western University. Its early professors are in the list of the forgotten, but in 1810 it was in charge of Rev. Joseph Stockton and Drs. Swift and McElroy. Rev. Mr. Stockton ranked among the prominent educators of the nation. In addition to his rank as a teacher he was the author of some well-known textbooks, that were in general use west of the mountains during the first half of the present century. Later on, this institution was honored by having among its professors that trio of learning and wit, Father Maguire and Drs. Bruce and Black; although differing widely on religious matters, they were the closest personal friends. Most of those who taught in elementary schools have been forgotten, save by a few of our oldest citizens, who, when recalling the scenes and incidents of their early childhood, occasionally speak of those who wielded the birch three-quarters of a century ago. Among the names thus handed down are Messrs. Tierney, Callan, Lowry, Christy, Cole, Bushnell, McCleary, Campbell, McGahan, McCurdy, Moody, McClurkin, Brown, Carr, Forrester, Dumars, McGanahan, Raney, Richmond, Winter, Stone, McNiven, Hartley, Daft, Lacey, Cust, Caskey, Sutherland, McDowell, together with Mesdames Curry, Harvey, Parry, Oliver and Gazzam, and the Misses Taggart and Cowles. Tierney and Callan taught what was known as the Pittsburgh Classical Academy in 1799. Their school was located in a brick building, nearly opposite the Exchange bank. In 1819 a Mr. Cole taught a school on Sixth street, about where the Hotel Anderson now stands, and Daniel Bushnell and William McCleary wielded the birch in the courthouse. In 1821 Rev. John Campbell taught an ungraded school in a room over Leckey's blacksmith-shop, on Virgin alley, and later opened a high-school on Smithfield street, near Sixth; he was the father of Mrs. E. J. Roberts and Mrs. George Fortune.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

In the same year V. B. Magahen had charge of a classical school in a frame building that stood on a lot adjoining the present Lewis block, and about the same time Daniel McCurdy and a Mr. Moody presided over an academy near the corner of Fourth avenue and Ferry street. A Mr. McClurkin and David

L. Brown were teachers in 1821–22; the former kept his school in a small frame on Fifth avenue opposite Masonic hall, and the latter in his dwelling, a brick building, on Second avenue, between Wood and Market streets. From 1823 to 1830 the growth of the town brought quite a number of teachers to this vicinity; among them was a Mr. Carr, who, although having but one arm and one leg, managed to strike terror into the hearts of the unruly urchins who sought knowledge in his little frame school-building on Hay Scale alley, between Third and Fourth avenues.

About the same time a Mr. Forrester taught on Fourth avenue, near Ferry street, and was as much noted for ability to swim as for his ability to teach; it was while sporting in the water that he finally lost his life. Then there was Mr. J. Dumars, who taught on Third avenue between Wood and Smithfield streets. Mr. Richmond (an invalid) taught on Fifth avenue, where the Hamilton building now stands. Rev. John Winter taught in the Baptist church, which stood on the lot now occupied by the Kaufmann building.

In 1832 Mr. Daniel Stone and his sister opened a young ladies' seminary in Bishop Hopkins' residence, and the following year Mr. John M. Nevin opened a high-school on Fourth avenue, upon the site of the present English block. In 1832 a blacksmith-shop stood on the lot now occupied by the Vandegrift block, and in the upper story a Mr. Caskey wielded the proverbial birch and taught the young idea "how to shoot." As the years rolled on, what had formerly been a village grew into quite a town, and the increased and increasing population spread out over the surrounding hills, and teachers and scholars multiplied until it would take a small volume to name the teachers and locate the schools.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Allegheny was incorporated into a borough by an act of the general assembly passed April 14, 1828, and became a city April 10, 1840, with a population estimated at ten thousand. Soon after this it was divided into four wards. The portion of the borough which comprised the First ward, previous to 1835, supported a school, located on Robinson street near Corry street, which consisted of one room, in a rented building, without paint or plaster. This school was taught by Mr. Thomas McConnell, succeeded by William Carson and others. All the schools of the borough, according to the most reliable information at hand, were removed, in 1835 or 1836, to the old Presbyterian academy on South common near Marion avenue, and a borough school was then established and continued until 1840. This school was conducted by Mr. John Kelly, Mr. Campbell and others.

In 1840 the First and Fourth wards established and maintained a joint high-school in the basement of the South Common Methodist Episcopal church, and appointed Mr. John Kelly as teacher. In 1844 the directors of the First



Michael Simon

ward purchased a lot on the corner of School and Rebecca streets, and erected on it a two-story brick building containing four rooms, and in January, 1845, removed the schools from the academy to the new quarters. Mr. John Kelly was elected principal and teacher of the highest department.

In 1849 this building was enlarged by the addition of a third story containing two rooms. In 1853 a contiguous lot in the rear of the schoolhouse was purchased for fifteen hundred dollars. At the same time (1853) two rooms were rented in the west end for three dollars per month, and two schools organized therein, with Misses Reed and May as teachers.

In 1856 six rooms were added to the rear of the first building, at a cost of forty-nine hundred dollars, and the two schools in the west end of the ward were transferred to the enlarged building on Rebecca street. This house was used for school purposes until June, 1874, when it was torn down and the present spacious edifice erected. Previous to the year 1856 there was no system of grading in these schools, each teacher being responsible to the board only for the management of his school.

The public schools of the Second ward were organized in 1840. From 1840 till 1846 the schools were held, a part of the time, in a two-story building which stood on the corner of North alley and Webster street. It contained two rooms. During the remainder of this period they were held in a building on the corner of Barnett alley and Arch street. The house on North avenue was first occupied in August, 1846. It was two stories high and contained four rooms. This building was subsequently remodeled, one story being added. The remodeled building was damaged by a storm in 1859, and was then rebuilt, very nearly as it now stands. The added story, like each of the others, was constructed to suit the plan of school management in those times, with a classroom and study-room, occupied, respectively, by a principal and an assistant.

Prior to 1874 the Second ward maintained two other schools besides the one on North avenue. One of these was located on Taggart street, and was known as the Pleasant Valley school. The other was on Observatory hill. In 1866 a two-story frame schoolhouse, afterward the Pleasant Valley church, was erected on Taggart street, in Manchester. During the following winter the borough of Manchester was annexed to the city, and this school was assigned to the Second ward. The Observatory hill school was organized as a sub-district of McClure township, and a one-story brick schoolhouse was erected there in 1867. In 1870 this territory was also annexed to the city, and became a part of the Second ward.

In 1873 a large lot on Irwin avenue, fronting on Washington street, was purchased, and during the summer of 1874 the Irwin Avenue schoolhouse was built. Since that time a large wing, comprising seven rooms, has been added to the main building. In 1887 another large building was erected on Observatory hill. The Second ward schools, as now organized, are in three buildings, North Avenue, Sherman Avenue and Observatory Hill.

The first building erected in the Third ward for public-school purposes was located at the corner of North and Cedar avenues, in 1839. It was built of brick and contained two rooms. The second house was built at the corner of East and Third streets, about 1841. It was a one-story frame building containing two rooms.

About 1846 the old Washington Temperance society, of Allegheny, erected near the Diamond a building which was known as "The Ark." This building was rented and fitted up to accommodate the advanced pupils of the male department of all the schools of the ward.

The school-building at the corner of Esplanade street and North avenue was erected in 1850. It contained at first eleven rooms, but the rapid increase in population made it necessary, at two different times, to enlarge the building, which now contains twenty-three rooms. In 1870 a site was procured on Chestnut street, in the eastern part of the ward, where, in 1871, a handsome three-story brick building, with stone trimmings, was erected, containing twelve large schoolrooms, with cloakrooms, etc., the entire cost of which, including the lot of ground, heating apparatus, furniture, etc., was $75,000. At the present time the schools of the ward are accommodated in the two buildings, North avenue and Chestnut street.

In 1840, as far back as the records extend, there were three public schools in the Fourth ward. Two of these were located in the basement of Dr. Sproul's church, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, and the remaining one on Avery street nearly opposite the present schoolhouse. There were also in the ward two joint public schools, one for colored children, in the basement of the Baptist church, and the other a joint high-school, already spoken of.

In 1841 another school was added to the three already in operation, and in 1844 the schools were reorganized, when the joint high-school was abandoned and the rooms occupied by it were taken for the lower schools, which had grown from three in 1840 to seven in 1844.

The schools, as organized in 1844, were located as follows: Two in the basement of the South Common Methodist church, two in the basement of Dr. Rodgers' church, two on South Canal street near the aqueduct, and the remaining one on Avery street near the present school-building. Thus organized they remained till 1848.

In 1847 a lot seventy by one hundred and ten feet, situated on Sandusky street, where Rev. Sproul's church now stands, was purchased for $3,500, and a new schoolhouse was erected thereon at a cost of $5,400. This building contained fourteen rooms, and was used for school purposes until 1871, when the present schoolhouse, on Liberty street, was occupied.

The building for the schools of the upper district of the Fourth ward was located on South Canal street, near the aqueduct, from 1848 until 1868, when the present building on Liberty street was finished, at a cost of $31,000. The total cost, including ground, furniture, grading, paving, fencing, etc., was about fifty-six thousand dollars.

The Fifth and Sixth wards are so intimately connected as to make their early history inseparable. By an act of assembly, in 1867, the borough of Manchester was consolidated with the city. By an ordinance of city councils, May 9th of the same year, those parts of the First and Second wards west of Allegheny avenue were added to this district, and the whole divided into two wards, the Fifth and Sixth. The number of children of school age in the Fifth ward, at that time, was between five and six hundred. Their only school accommodations consisted of a two-story brick building on the corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, containing four rooms, partitioned off with unpainted boards.

Steps were immediately taken to secure better school accommodations. A lot at the corner of Fulton and Page streets was purchased, and in May, 1868, and September, 1869, an elegant school-building was ready for occupancy. On the 21st of December, of the same year, this building was partially destroyed by fire. The schools were located in different parts of the ward till the next September, when they came together again in the new building. Nothing of note has since taken place in the ward except the rapid growth of the schools, which not only filled the new building, but rendered an additional twelve-room house a necessity.

In obedience to the demand for more room one of the most elegant school-edifices in the state was erected here last year. The two buildings will furnish ample accommodations for the school population in this ward for many years to come.

That part of Allegheny embraced within the Sixth ward constituted, in 1834, part of Ross township; later it became part of the borough of Manchester, as has already been stated. Earlier than 1834 Mr. Neville had taught a school near what is now the corner of Strawberry alley and Beaver avenue. Through the influence of Mr. Robert M. Park and others a small frame schoolhouse was erected at the corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in which private schools were maintained for several years before the adoption of the public-school system. In this building it is claimed that the first public school of this locality was opened under the new law. The new system met with such bitter opposition that no one could be found willing to serve with Mr. Park on the board. He, however, was equal to the emergency. Under legal advice, he levied a tax, appointed collectors, and for a year constituted the board, bravely fighting the new law through to a glorious success. From that time on the sentiment of the people underwent a rapid change, and the schools grew correspondingly in public favor. In 1836 a new schoolhouse was erected on Chartiers street near Locust. It was a one-room brick building.

In 1849 blackboards were first used in the schools of this neighborhood. During the same year arrangements were made for the building of a new brick schoolhouse on the lot where the old frame stood. In 1859 the old Sixth Ward schoolhouse, which still stands near the new one, and which is still occupied

with schools, was ready for use. It contained twelve rooms, and was a great improvement on the old buildings. It accommodated the children till 1870, when a new fifteen-room building was erected alongside of the old one, at a cost of $42,700. To these two buildings a frame annex of six rooms was added two years ago, making a total of thirty-two rooms. The growth and success of this ward since its organization has been very encouraging.

In the Seventh ward, which was formerly a portion of Reserve township, public schools were organized in 1836. This district embraced Duquesne borough, New Troy, Spring Garden, Woodville and McClure township. Troy Hill, Woodville and Spring Garden were absorbed by Allegheny in 1868, and formed the Seventh ward until 1877, when Woodville became the Twelfth ward and Troy Hill was designated as the Thirteenth. The first public-school building in the Spring Garden district was erected in 1857, on a lot fronting on Angle and Humboldt streets. It was a one-story brick of two rooms. An additional story of two rooms was added in 1861.

In 1868 a one-story frame, containing one room, was erected on the same lot. In 1874 an adjoining lot was purchased, and the building on it was remodeled for school purposes. In 1880 all the schools in Spring Garden were brought together in an elegant new brick building of twelve rooms, which is still in use.

In 1849 Duquesne borough was formed from a portion of the Troy Hill district, and in 1868 it became the Eighth ward. As far back as 1847 or 1848 a two-story brick building was erected on River avenue, opposite Herr's island. The board of directors furnished some money to assist in the erection of the building, but most of it was contributed by the citizens on condition that the house should serve for both school and church purposes. In 1869 a room was added to this structure, and four teachers were employed. Again, in 1873, another teacher was added to the force, and in 1883 the Eighth ward schools, with six teachers, occupied their new building on the upper side of East Ohio street, where they are provided with all the modern conveniences of a first-class schoolhouse.

Through the efforts of Mr. James Shipman, the first school (select) was established in the Ninth ward in 1856. At and prior to this time the Ninth ward was a part of Ross township. In 1858 this territory became a part of McClure township, and the select school became a public school. In 1859 the board of directors purchased, at a cost of $800, a half-acre lot on Williams and Hanover streets, on which they erected a two-room frame building, for $1,600, and in 1861 another room was added. In 1867 a brick building was erected on the same lot, containing three rooms, at a cost of $6,000. In 1870 part of McClure township was annexed to Allegheny, as the Ninth ward, and still more room being needed for school purposes, in 1873 a three-story brick building was added to the old schoolhouse, making a total of twelve rooms and a hall. The school at this writing employs eleven teachers.



Wm Hartman Sr.

Prior to 1873 the Tenth ward was part of Ross township; soon afterward it became part of the city, and another schoolhouse was erected in addition to those already in use. The schools as at present organized employ six teachers, four in the Charles street building and two in the building near the Perrysville road.

More than forty years ago the Eleventh ward, then part of Ross township and afterward a part of McClure township, had a school, located on Black lane, subsequently transferred to the upper part of Strawberry lane, where it remained until 1869, when a new site was purchased on Woodland avenue for the sum of $1,300. On this a two-room brick building was erected. Three years later a school was added by occupying the dressing-room of the upper grade of pupils. In 1873 this territory became the Eleventh ward of the city, and in 1874 the present large and capacious building was erected on Shady lane. The school at present employs nine teachers.

The Davisville school, in the lower end of the ward, was organized about the same time as those in the upper part, already adverted to. A fourth of an acre of ground was purchased where the present building now stands, north of the Brighton road, on the hill west of Wood's run. In 1858, when a second story was added to the schoolhouse, two teachers were employed. The school now employs four teachers, two more rooms having been added to the old building at a recent date.

The Twelfth Ward school, like the others of Reserve township, was organized in 1836. During 1857 a one-story brick building of two rooms was erected and the Woodville school was reorganized. In 1874 another story was added to the building. This territory with its schools had then become the Twelfth ward. The population has grown so rapidly that the ward at present supports twelve teachers. These schools are quartered in two excellent buildings of modern style.

The Thirteenth Ward school, formerly New Troy, now Troy Hill, was organized in 1836 in a one-room house. It was continued here till 1860, when the building was sold and the location changed to Clark street, where a two-room schoolhouse was erected. In 1874 two more rooms were annexed to this building, and in 1885 four more rooms were added by tearing down the old schoolhouse and erecting a two-story eight-room building. These schools now employ seven teachers.

In 1837 a public school for the education of colored children was organized in the basement of the Baptist church on Robinson street. This school grew, and soon after its organization another was opened. In 1844 these schools were removed to a building on Sherman avenue, a few yards south of Ohio street, in the rear of Dr. Swift's church. In 1846 they were again removed, this time to Avery street, very near where the Fourth Ward schoolhouse now stands. From here they were removed to Temperance Ark, where they remained for seven years. Their next flight was to the Universalist chapel in the Second

ward, in 1859. This building was located on the corner of Middle alley and North commons. The final locality of the colored school was Sherman avenue, where the new high-school now stands. It remained here in a four-room frame building till 1880, when the pupils were distributed among the ward schools.

HIGH-SCHOOL.

Previous to 1833 a high-school department had been established and maintained in each of the first six wards. At that date all these departments were consolidated, and a central high-school was organized. The frame building on Sherman avenue, which had been used for the colored school, was refitted for the accommodation of the high-school pupils in September, 1883. This building, however, has since been torn down, and three more lots purchased adjoining the one on which it stood. On this ground an elegant high-school building has been erected, which is an ornament to the city. The entire cost of the new edifice, including the site and furniture, is about $120,000. The high-school is in a flourishing condition.

The Allegheny public schools, as at present organized, are under the management of a board of controllers consisting of seventy-eight members. The officers of the board are a president, secretary and superintendent. The board also has the following standing committees: Finance, teachers and salaries, rules and regulations, grades and textbooks, evening schools, public library, special instruction, printing, high-school and school inspection.

Total number of school-buildings is 22; total valuation of school property, $1,249,514; total bonded indebtedness, $562,993; total enrollment of pupils, 14,815; total average daily attendance, 11,200; total number of teachers employed, 264.

Total receipts for 1888, 466,979; total expenditures for 1888, 416,682.*

CURRY UNIVERSITY.

This institution was organized and established in 1869, as a normal training-school for teachers, by Robert Curry, A. M., deputy state superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania, and it numbers to-day among its alumni a majority of the most prominent teachers in the public schools of this part of the state, as well as in almost every state in the Union. Under its present (1888) management it has increased its enrollment of fourteen students in 1880 to an annual attendance now of over fourteen hundred. In 1884 the Polytechnic Institute of Western Pennsylvania, located in Allegheny City, with its charters and all its franchises, was merged into what was then Curry Institute, besides other schools, giving it an accession in that year of over two hundred new students.

The work of the institute having developed such large proportions, covering in its scope a wider field of study than the majority of the universities of

* The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the principals of the different schools of Allegheny for much of the information embodied in this sketch.

the United States, the board of trustees, at the July, 1888, meeting, directed the name to be changed to Curry University. The addition of two departments, industrial and military, together with others to be completed in the near future, and the securing of more spacious accommodations, will place Curry University among the first in the country.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY (Continued).

Public Institutions — Literary Societies — Universities — Commercial — Scientific — Military — Beneficent — Hospitals and Dispensaries.

PITTSBURGH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

ON the 13th of July, 1847, twenty-three persons signed a paper setting forth the advantages of a public library and reading-room, and pledging themselves to put forth efforts for the establishment in Pittsburgh of such an institution. On the 29th of the same month a meeting was held, at which the following officers were chosen: Samuel M. Wickersham, president; John Finney, Jr., vice-president; Robert Finney, secretary; William P. Townsend, treasurer; John R. Hersh, David Holmes, Jacob Weaver, Charles H. Grant and W. R. Nimick, directors.

At a meeting on the 5th of August a constitution and code of by-laws were adopted, and, with slight modifications, these are still in force. The association was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1849.

Soon after the organization rooms were rented in the second story of a building on Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, and in the summer of the next year the library was removed to a larger room on Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets. There it remained till 1861, when it was removed to the corner of Sixth and Penn streets, and its final removal to its present quarters on Penn avenue was made in 1870.

A library-hall company was organized, with F. R. Brunot, president; a lot at the corner of Penn avenue and Barker alley was purchased, the old concert-hall and other buildings on this lot were removed, and the erection of the present library building was commenced in August, 1868. It was first occupied, as above stated, in the spring of 1870. The library occupies the second story of this building. The library hall is one hundred feet by forty, and forty-six feet high, with a gallery surrounding it at seventeen feet above the floor. At the west end of the hall is a special reading-room for ladies, thirty by eighteen feet, and over this room and accessible from the gallery is a room of corresponding size for gentlemen. In the rear of the east end is the librarian's

room, thirty-four by seventeen feet. In the rear of these apartments was the auditorium, now the Bijou theater.

Many years ago the library of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania was transferred to the Pittsburgh library, and from time to time donations have been made by individuals. A bequest of five thousand dollars was made by Ebenezer Brewer, Esq., and this has furnished and endowed the "Brewer alcove." In 1887 Andrew Carnegie furnished the "scientific alcove" with valuable scientific works to the value of five thousand dollars.

The presidents of the association have been Samuel M. Wickersham, John Finney, Jr., Robert E. Sellers, James McAuley, Felix R. Brunot, David Ritchie, James Park, Jr., William Frew, John R. McCune, Joseph Albree, Henry M. Long, William N. Howard, Malcolm Hay, J. Bowman Sweetzer and T. B. Swearingen, the present incumbent of the position.

The librarians have been C. Scaad, Alexander Hay, George E. Appleton, James Macrum, Miss Ellen Cuddy and M. F. Macrum.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This institution was the successor of the old Pittsburgh academy, in which Rev. Robert Bruce and Rev. John Black had been professors. It was chartered February 18, 1819, and was formally opened May 10, 1822. The charter empowered it to confer such degrees as were usually granted by similar institutions in the United States, but the state held no supervision or control. The university was made wholly undenominational in its character.

The first faculty consisted of Rev. Robert Bruce, principal; Rev. John Black, professor of ancient languages; Rev. E. P. Swift, professor of moral science; Rev. Joseph McElroy, professor of rhetoric, and Rev. C. B. Maguire, professor of modern languages.

The first university building was erected on Third street, near the corner of Cherry alley, and in architectural beauty was equaled by few in the country. This building, with the records, library, cabinet and philosophical apparatus of the university, was destroyed in the great fire of 1845. Another building was erected on Duquesne way, but that, too, was burned in 1849. The course of instruction was then suspended till the third building was completed. It stood on the corner of Ross and Diamond streets, a short distance from the courthouse. It was first occupied October 8, 1855; but the university was formally reorganized on the 19th of December, 1856, with Rev. John F. McLaren, D. D., as principal. He was succeeded in 1859 by George Woods, LL. D.

In 1861 provision for military drill was made, and in 1869 that branch was placed in charge of an officer of the regular army, detailed by the government. In 1863 a scientific course was established. The duration of this course was made three years, and it led to the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

The Allegheny observatory was transferred to the university, and the chair of astronomy was endowed in 1867. In 1869 instruction in engineering was

commenced, leading to the degree of civil or mechanical engineer. In 1871 a preparatory department was added, and in 1872 a chemical laboratory was opened, in which provision was made for practical instruction in chemical analysis. The cabinet came to contain many thousand specimens in mineralogy, geology and zoölogy, and also a large collection of casts of fossil animals.

In 1871 William Thaw, who had been a generous contributor to the university, offered to donate $100,000 provided an equal amount should be raised by the trustees within four years, or in 1873 they had succeeded in raising this amount. By the will of Robert Watson, Esq., the university received, in 1874, a library of 2,500 volumes, mostly works of reference and standard works in ancient and modern languages.

In the latter part of 1880 military instruction was abandoned, and about the same time instruction in mechanical engineering was suspended.

In 1882 the university buildings were sold to the county for temporary use by the courts, and the university was transferred to the buildings at present occupied, the Allegheny Theological Seminary building, No. 133 North avenue, Allegheny, and the R. P. Theological Seminary building, No. 204 North avenue, at which latter place its chemical laboratory and drawing and preparatory departments are located. In 1884 $4,000 were appropriated by the trustees for additions to the chemical laboratory and department of physical science.

The departments are now four—preparatory, classical, scientific and civil engineering. The erection of university buildings on Observatory hill has been determined on, and instruction in mechanical engineering is to be resumed.

The presidents of the university have been Robert Bruce, D. D., Rev. Gilbert Morgan, Heman Dyer, D. D., D. H. Riddle, D. D., John F. McLaren, D. D., George Woods, LL. D., and Milton B. Goff, LL. D.

The following constitute the present faculty: Milton B. Goff, A. M., LL. D., chancellor and professor of mental and moral science; Joseph F. Griggs, A. M., professor emeritus of Greek, librarian and curator of the museum; Alphonse M. Danse, teacher of French; Samuel P. Langley, LL. D., director of the observatory; Levi Ludden, A. M., principal of the preparatory school; Theodore M. Barber, A. M., professor of Latin and of English; Charles R. Coffin, A. M., instructor in Latin; Francis C. Phillips, A. M., professor of chemistry and mineralogy; Oscar M. Tucker, instructor in English branches; Henry Gibbons, A. B., professor of the Greek language and literature; R. C. Wrenshall, instructor in drawing and biology; Paul F. Rohrbacher, professor of German and history; Frank W. Very, B. S., assistant in the observatory; Daniel Carhart, C. E., professor of engineering and acting professor of mathematics; Reid T. Stewart, Ph. M., C. E., instructor in mathematics and engineering; William D. Rowan, instructor in commercial branches; Albert E. Frost, A. M., professor of physics.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Pittsburgh Female College, which is a Methodist institution, was chartered February 10, 1854. A majority of the trustees, all of whom are elected by the stockholders, must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Simpson, then a resident of the city, was the prime mover in the organization of the college, and it had the earnest and liberal support of Allen Kramer, Dr. H. D. Sellers, Alexander Bradley, Samuel Kier, F. D. Sellers, W. M. Wright, N. Holmes and many others. The buildings, which are large and commodious, are situated on Eighth street, just in the rear of Christ Church. The school was first opened by Rev. S. L. Yourtee, in the lecture-room of Christ Church, October 1, 1855. Two years later, 1857, Mr. Yourtee was succeeded in the presidency by Rev. L. D. Barrows, D. D., who served until 1860, when Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., became president, and continued to serve until 1886. In the last-named year Rev. A. H. Norcross, D. D., was elected president, and still holds that office.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

In February, 1869, several of the leading members of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church met at the house of David Aiken, Esq., to consider the project of establishing a female college. At this meeting a committee, consisting of Rev. W. T. Beatty and John A. Renshaw, was appointed to elaborate a plan of organization and make arrangements for carrying this plan into effect. The plan contemplated the establishment of a ladies' college equal in every respect to colleges for the education of gentlemen, and the denominational character of the institution was indicated by requiring that the president and a majority of the board of managers should be members, in good standing, of some branch of the Presbyterian Church. Subscriptions were solicited from Shady Side Church, and with such readiness did the members respond that in a short time $30,000 was pledged.

In June of that year the presbyteries of Ohio, Allegheny City and Monongahela adopted a resolution approving the movement, and appointed a committee to act with the board of managers. In July, 1869, a meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh to further consider the project. It was determined to expend about $100,000, and committees were appointed to take in hand different departments of the work. Within three weeks the committee on subscriptions had secured pledges to the amount of $75,000, of which Mr. James Laughlin contributed a large sum.

December 11, 1869, the institution was incorporated under an order of the court. A site consisting of ten acres, on Fifth avenue, three and one-half miles from a central point in Pittsburgh, on an elevation overlooking some of the finest portions of the city and its suburbs, was purchased, and the school

was opened September 28, 1870, in the mansion which stood on these grounds, where it was continued during a year. Within that time the college edifice was erected, and in the autumn of 1871 an extension was added.

In 1885 Joseph Dilworth bequeathed to the college ten thousand dollars, and that sum is now being expended in the erection of what is to be known as Dilworth Hall. This is to include a chapel, laboratory, artroom, classrooms, dormitories, etc. Like many other institutions, this has had its times of varying prosperity; but within the last few years it has steadily advanced, till now the students in attendance number one hundred and fifty.

The officers of the board of trustees are: W. J. Reid, D. D., president; Charles J. Clarke, first vice-president; Oliver McClintock, second vice-president; W. M. Frew, secretary; George A. Berry, treasurer.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

This is a school for the higher education of young ladies. It was established in 1862, with the aid and encouragement of Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, the rector at that time of St. Peter's Church. It was named in honor of Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, then assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, whose noble and self-denying character won for him the love and respect of the people in this region.

The first rector of the school was Rev. Anthony Ten Broeck, D. D., who held the position four years. The school was opened in the old Murray residence, on Second avenue, near Smithfield street, and there it prospered under Dr. Ten Broeck till the spring of 1866, when he was called to the rectorship of Burlington College, New Jersey. About the same time Rev. Kerfoot became the first bishop of Pittsburgh, and he at once took steps to enlarge the scope and influence of the institute. A board of trustees was organized, consisting of the bishop and John H. Shoenberger, Abraham Garrison, Ormsby Phillips, William Metcalf, Thomas H. Howe, Hill Burgwin, Thomas J. Brereton and John H. Bailey. The institute was chartered by the court, and Rev. R. J. Coster, a former associate of Bishop Kerfoot in his educational work at the college of St. James, Md., was chosen rector. Soon afterward the Murray residence was purchased for a hospital, and the school was removed to the residence of Andrew Fulton, Grant street, near Fourth avenue, which was leased for the purpose. In this building the school was continued with many disadvantages during nine years, or till the spring of 1875, when the trustees purchased the commodious building at the corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. On the 1st of April in that year the school was removed to this building, where it has since been continued with constantly increasing success.

The course of study is of a high grade, including a full course of English, together with literature, languages, mathematics and vocal and instrumental music. The institute offers a full course and effective training for young ladies who desire higher education.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This institution was established through the efforts of Drs. C. B. King, J. B. Murdoch, W. J. Asdale, J. Chris Lange, James McCann, W. Snivery, J. D. Thomas, J. G. Connell, J. M. Duff and J. C. Dunn, who became the corporators. These gentlemen assumed all the expenses of establishing the institution, erecting the buildings, furnishing the laboratories, etc., etc., and the college started on its career without debt.

The college building, a tasteful, spacious and convenient brick structure, occupies an elevated site on Brereton avenue and Thirteenth street, about one hundred yards from West Pennsylvania Hospital, which affords clinical advantages to the students.

The first course of lectures was given in 1886–87, to a class of sixty-nine students, and the class of 1887–88 numbered ninety-six. The college has a dispensary, complete in all its appointments.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

This association was incorporated, by a decree of court, on the 15th of July, 1882, with twenty-seven citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City as corporators. Its objects as set forth in its charter are:

> To increase the business facilities for buying and selling grain and flour; to advance the commercial character and increase the interest of the same by bringing buyer and seller nearer together; by inculcating and enforcing just and equitable principles in trade; establishing and maintaining uniformity in the commercial usages of the trade; acquiring, preserving and disseminating valuable business information; and to avoid or adjust and settle any and all misunderstandings and controversies which may arise between individuals engaged in traffic or business aforesaid; reforming abuses therein; protecting it against unjust and unlawful exactions; to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between the persons therein engaged, and generally to use such lawful means as may be necessary for the encouragement and protection of the interest aforesaid.

The place of business of the exchange is 985 Liberty street. Here members meet daily for the interchange of views, for learning prices and actual or prospective receipts in the market, and for making legitimate purchases and sales.

The general work of the exchange has been highly beneficial. It has adopted definite rules for the transaction of business among its members. It has a standing board of arbitration, consisting of fifteen members, the duties and methods of procedure of which are prescribed in the constitution of the exchange. At first this board was frequently called on to adjust differences that arose between members, but these disputes became less and less frequent, till now the good offices of this board are rarely required.

The membership in the exchange is nearly two hundred. The presidents have been R. D. Elwood, A. M. Marshall, D. G. Stewart, B. McCracken and S. S. Marvin. The present officers and managers are: S. L. McHenry, presi-



H. L. Gourley

but immediate further progress was prevented by pecuniary difficulties. A generous donation from William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, with contributions from others, relieved the observatory from debt, and provided a partial endowment for future pressing needs. This was in 1860. In 1867 the original contributors conveyed the property to the trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania, on condition that it should be used for the purposes of the observatory, and on the appointment and maintenance of an observer. Accordingly the trustees appointed as director Prof. S. T. Langley, but the equipment was not such as to permit systematic observations till 1869. The means for this equipment were largely due to the generosity of Mr. Thaw.

Under the administration of Prof. Langley much work of general scientific interest has been accomplished. We quote the following:

> A turret clock in the city hall of Pittsburgh has been provided by the municipal authorities, with electric mechanism which enables it to be controlled from the observatory, so that its movement is synchronous with that of the principal mean standard time there, which is itself corrected by nightly observations.
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> The electric mechanism of the distant turret clock causes a stroke on a heavy bell above the summit of the tower to be given with exact precision at the first second of every third hour, so that it is audible throughout the city. The mechanism of the same turret clock is arranged so that the pendulums of clocks in any distant police, fire-alarm or other municipal offices can be controlled by it, and compelled to move synchronously with its own, at the same time it automatically reports its own time upon the electric recording apparatus at the observatory.

This observatory has several times been serviceable in determining the longitude of different places, and by interchanges of signals with other observatories in this country and Europe it has aided in the prevention or correction of even the slightest errors.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

As early as April, 1814, the United States government purchased from William B. Foster, of what was then Pitt township, thirty acres of ground, and commenced the erection of arsenal buildings. Additions to this were from time to time made, till the amount came to reach thirty-six acres. Massive stone walls, inclosing the grounds, were completed in 1829. Ammunition, infantry and horse equipments, caissons and gun-carriages were formerly manufactured here, and during the war of the rebellion about twelve hundred hands were employed, and immense amounts of war-material were manufactured and sent to the army at different points. Heavy ordnance was never cast here, but cannon, ammunition and small-arms cartridges have been extensively produced. No manufacturing has been done here since 1868, but the arsenal is kept as a military post, and is used for storing and distributing. The following is a list of the commandants of Allegheny arsenal from 1814 to 1889: Maj. A. R. Wooley, Capt. George Talcott, Maj. Sylvester Churchill, Maj. R. L. Baker, Maj. H. K. Craig, Capt. Edward Harding, Maj. W. H. Bell, Lieut.

T. J. Rodman, Lieut. T. J. Brereton, Maj. John Symington, Col. R. H. K. Whitely, Maj. A. R. Buffington, Maj. J. W. Reilly, Maj. George W. McKee.

CARE OF THE POOR.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

At a meeting of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, in 1869, Miss Jane B. Holmes, the present president of the home, suggested the establishment of an institution of this kind. The proposition was favorably considered, and measures were at once instituted for the accomplishment of this benevolent object. A bazar was held from which the sum of eight thousand dollars was realized, and Miss Jane Holmes and others procured subscriptions to a large amount. Mr. James Kelly donated a lot of five acres in Wilkinsburg, and a house was erected thereon at an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars. Miss Jane Holmes afterward erected, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, an additional building.

In 1871 a charter was procured, and the home has since been conducted under it. The first president was Mrs. Felix R. Brunot, succeeded in 1872 by Miss Jane B. Holmes, the present incumbent of the office.

HOME FOR AGED PROTESTANTS.

In 1881 an aged man applied for admission for himself and wife in the Old Ladies' Home. The regulations of that institution did not permit the admission of men, and though the woman was eligible the almshouse seemed the only place of refuge for the man. This led the benevolent Miss Jane Holmes to consider the propriety and practicability of establishing a home for aged couples who were dependent wholly or in part on charity for their maintenance. The result was the establishment of this institution. The chief contributor toward this enterprise was Miss Holmes, but she was aided by other benevolent ladies and gentlemen.

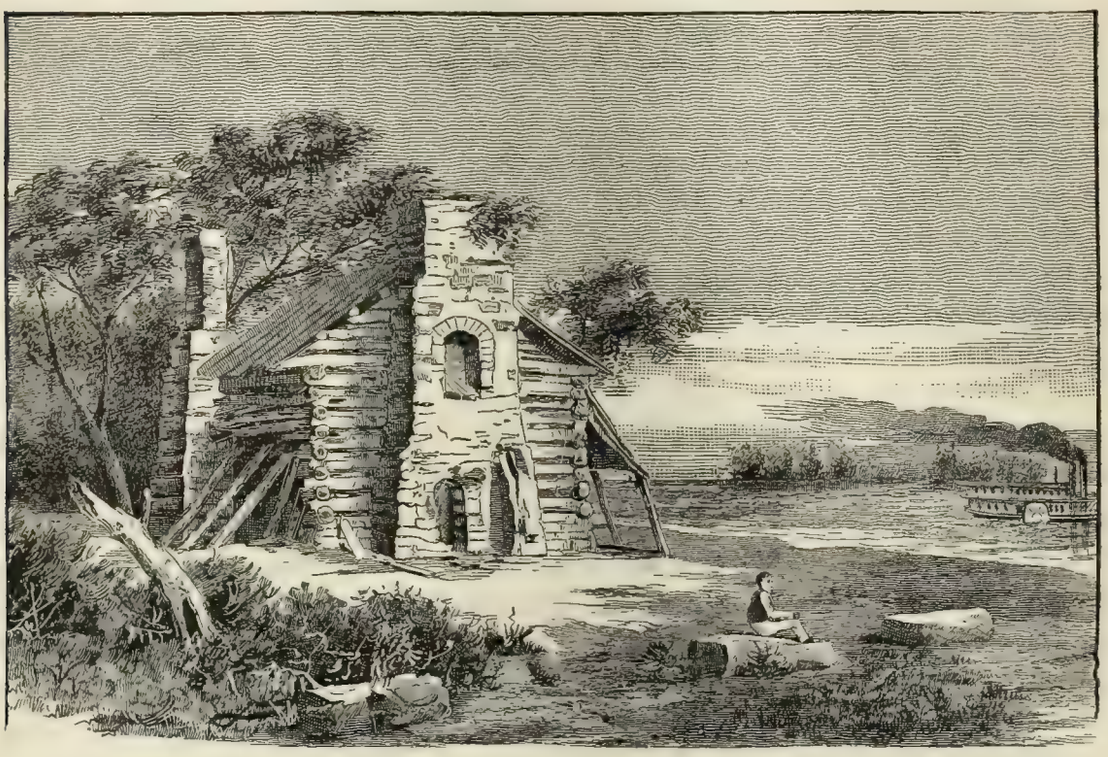
A charter was procured in the latter part of 1881, and soon afterward the home was established at the place where the "Sheltering Arms" had conducted its asylum.

This property was donated for the purpose by the late James Kelly, and is admirably adapted to the purposes of the organization. It consists of about five acres of ground in the borough of Wilkinsburg, on which stands a spacious brick house with the necessary outbuildings. The expenses of the institution are defrayed by the contributions and bequests of the benevolent, no state aid having ever been received. Miss Jane B. Holmes, a cousin of the founder, is the president, and Miss Louise Lardin is the matron.

Every community, under the laws of Pennsylvania, has to take care of its own poor. "The poor ye have always with you;" and Pittsburgh and Allegheny have been no exceptions to that universal rule. Under the general law of the state every ward, borough and township was a separate poor-district,

and this law prevailed until cities and counties were authorized to establish poorhouses for the benefit of the poor in each city or county. By this old law every ward, borough and township elected annually a board of three overseers of the poor. The old borough of Pittsburgh had its board of overseers, and this board continued, under the city organization, to have charge of the poor of the city until 1847, when the councils were authorized, by act of assembly, to elect a board of twelve guardians of the poor, four of which went out of office every year.

The old board of overseers was authorized to levy a tax for the support of



OLD ALMSHOUSE.

[Was at the foot of Coal Hill, and is said to have been the oldest house standing in Pittsburgh in 1832.]

the poor, and exercised this right vigorously until it was superseded by the guardians. The annual election was held in March, and there was a general scramble for the office, thus creating the impression that it was a "soft snap" for the incumbents. The relief extended to the poor, under the borough organization, was all "out-door" relief. There was no poorhouse nor place of any kind to which the poor could be sent. Coal was freely supplied to the poor by the wagon-load, and sometimes provisions were purchased and furnished; but the usual plan was to allow a specified sum per week to each needy family, graduated in amount by the extent of the necessity. It was not a very economical method, nor was it based upon scientific principles; but it was the one that most readily suggested itself, and it involved the least trouble.

After the city was organized there must, at some time, have been a joint



Yours Truly
John W. Stewart

arrangement with Allegheny for a poorhouse in that borough or city, each bearing its own share of the expense; for in the act of March 5, 1847, creating the board of guardians of the poor, it authorizes the board of guardians "to sell and dispose of, to the best advantage, all and any part of the poorhouse property situated in Allegheny City which may remain unsold at the time of their going into office." The councils of Pittsburgh had, prior to this, purchased a farm in Mifflin township, on the south side of the Monongahela river, six or seven miles above the city, and were directed, by the act of 1847, to turn the same over to the board of guardians as a poor-farm. The city of Allegheny has a somewhat similar organization, with a poor-farm above the city, on the Allegheny river.

Since 1847, then, all the needy poor, except the few relieved at their own homes, have been cared for at the poor-farms belonging to both cities. Large and commodious buildings have been erected, and the poor have been as well cared for as it is possible for them to be under such a system. There is very little out-door relief, and the poor are sent where they can work, as well as they are able, to raise farm products for their support. But men able to work are not likely, in such a busy community as this, to become a poor-charge. The greater part of those sent to the poorhouse is composed of old people, of both sexes, too nearly worn out to be of much service in cultivating vegetables upon a farm. Still, the farms, when first bought by the respective cities, were in the country, well situated for water and pure air, and, if that condition of things had continued, both poor-farms were well situated. But the city of Allegheny has well-nigh reached the site of her poor-farm in the extension of her boundaries, and the Pittsburgh poor-farm is being encroached upon by railroads and the growing borough of Homestead, which is the chosen site of several large manufactories. The city line, on the northern side of the Monongahela, extends above the poor-farm, and while the borough of Homestead adjoins it closely on the east, the extension of the city is gradually approaching it upon the west side. What was a well-chosen site in 1847 is no longer so, and the city will be forced, soon, to get further into the country, and further away from the possible bounds of the city.

For a long time, before insane hospitals were founded, the care of the insane poor of the two cities devolved first upon the board of overseers, and finally upon the guardians. The number was not very great at first, and the board of overseers usually got some family to take charge of each insane pauper; but when the number grew large, and after the establishment of Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, this class of paupers was sent to the hospital for care and treatment. Of late years, however, insane departments have been created at the poorhouses, and the insane poor are now cared for specially, and carefully, in the main, at the poor-farms. The treatment here is good and helpful, but not so thorough as at the hospital. The cost, however, which is a great item in such cases, is much less than at Dixmont.

Since 1887 the board of guardians of the poor of Pittsburgh has been abolished, and its powers and duties transferred to a department of the city government. The management is in excellent hands, and the system appears to be carried on economically as well as honestly; but the student of this branch of human affairs could doubtless suggest many improvements upon the systems produced by our poor-laws generally, especially as to the treatment of the insane poor; but until some better system has been devised, the two cities seem to have no alternative except to do as they are doing.

There are, besides this municipal provision for the poor, several funds, such as the "Brewer" and other funds, left by will for the relief of the poor, which are annually distributed with care, and furnish great relief to the needy. There is, also, the "Society for the Improvement of the Poor," which inquires carefully into needy cases, and extends help of all kinds in a systematic way to needy applicants. This society has wrought a good work; keeps a regular office, has regular methods of distribution, and is the channel for the employment of whatever donations the benevolent may desire to make for the benefit of the poor. In so large a place the application of benevolence, personally, is difficult, and some associated effort of this kind is needed. There are kindred societies in Allegheny, and between them and the municipal poor-boards the poor are well looked after. Occasional cases of suffering doubtless occur, constantly, but they grow out of the determined effort of some to conceal their poverty, and to avoid receiving charitable help. So far as organized work is concerned, the poor of the two cities are exceedingly well provided for.

PITTSBURGH CITY FARM OR ALMSHOUSE.

This institution is located in the township of Mifflin, on the south side of the Monongahela river, adjoining Homestead on the east, and comprises one hundred and fifty acres. "The almshouse proper is built on elevated ground, with a lawn in front, ornamented with trees, shrubbery and walks, sloping down to the Monongahela river. It is a brick structure, erected in 1851, at a cost of $42,000, and consists of a center building, 46 feet front, with two lateral wings, each 92 feet front by 48 feet deep. A building extends in the rear of the center 67 feet deep by 30 feet wide, at the rear of which there are two lateral wings, the eastern one 67 feet in length by 17 feet wide, the western 23 feet in length by 19 feet wide. The center building is three and a half and the back building and wings three stories high, all roofed with slate. The almshouse building has capacity to accommodate 300 paupers.

"A separate building for the insane was erected in 1879. It is of brick, three stories high, 196 by 40 feet. The corridors are 12 feet wide and 12 feet high. It has a capacity for 150 patients, 75 of each sex. The sexes are effectually separated, there being three male and three female wards. The original cost of the building, including steam-heating, lighting, water, sewerage, etc., was $47,689.27. The funds were raised by taxation. The estimated

present value of buildings, including many improvements, is $65,000; value of personal property in both almshouse and asylum, $200,000. The staircases are not fireproof; there are two fire-escapes, one at each end of the building; fire-ladders are also provided, and each ward is supplied with fire-hose. It is under control of twelve 'guardians of the poor,' six being appointed by select and six by common councils; term of office, three years; the terms of four expire at the end of each year. The expenses of the insane department are not kept separate from the other accounts of the institution. The average cost of maintenance is about one dollar and eighty-five cents per week."*

THE ALLEGHENY CITY HOME.

This old-established institution, located at Claremont station, in O'Hara township, occupies a commanding site 150 feet from the railroad, on the southern slope of the river hills. The main building has a frontage of 286 feet and is 46 feet wide, with a center wing 50 feet wide, extending back 150 feet. The steward's house at the center in front is 35x52 feet. Its construction was begun in June, 1871, and completed in December, 1873, at a cost of $225,000. It was first occupied July 29, 1873. There are 96 acres of land connected with the institution, purchased from James T. Beatty, March 10, 1871, for $57,600. The buildings were enlarged in 1881, at a cost of $25,000, and, with the grounds and personal property, represent an expenditure of about $325,000. There are about 300 separate apartments, 17 of which are occupied by insane or imbecile paupers. This institution was originally founded in 1844. April 9th of that year the legislature passed an act authorizing Thomas Barnett, Henry Hannen, Robert S. Cassett, Thomas Farley, E. W. Stevens, Thomas H. Stewart, John Morrison, William Tate and L. O. Reynolds to purchase a site within ten miles of the city. A farm of 164 acres (the present site of Millvale) was secured, and buildings erected. The act of assembly authorizing the removal was approved March 12, 1867. The first board of directors of the poor was elected January 14, 1845, and consisted of Thomas H. Stewart, Thomas Barnett and Peter Beard. The composition of the board has been changed at various times, and now includes twelve members, one from each ward of the city of Allegheny, and the chairman of the poor-farm committee of councils. Its organization for 1887–88 is as follows: President, William F. Trimble; secretary, John R. Watson; clerk, William P. Hunker. Officers of the home: John L. Rolshouse, steward; Mrs. M. J. Kellogg, matron; H. H. West, resident physician; Rev. John Henderson, chaplain.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE POOR.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor was started in 1875, by some benevolent ladies and gentlemen in Pittsburgh. In 1877 a charter was granted, and the association has ever since been actively engaged in its

* Board of Public Charities (Pennsylvania), committee on lunacy, report for 1885.

good work, which has been, chiefly, extending aid to such needy people as are not proper subjects for assistance by the public charities. This work has been accomplished by the personal efforts of visitors appointed for the purpose, and by obtaining situations for unemployed poor people, or by procuring admission in various charitable institutions for proper subjects of their benevolent aid. Under the auspices of this association the temporary home and day nursery for children has been established, at No. 96 Washington street, near Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh, and many laboring women have been assisted by the care of their children while they were pursuing their work.

The country home for children, at Oakmont, is also under the care of this association. It has also a diet dispensary, the function of which is indicated by its name. The association has a central and three branch offices in Pittsburgh. The means for carrying on the work of the association are derived wholly from voluntary contributions.

HOME OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

In 1872 five of the sisters of this order came to Pittsburgh, and in a short time removed to Allegheny, where they established a house on Washington street. They at once entered on their good work, caring for aged destitute people. From their small beginning they increased their work till now there are ten sisters and about seventy inmates. New buildings are in process of erection, at a probable cost of sixty thousand dollars, and when these are completed the facilities for their good work will be greatly increased. In 1885 another house was established at the corner of Penn and Rebecca streets, Pittsburgh. Thirteen sisters are engaged at this house, and it has one hundred and thirty inmates.

These charities are maintained wholly by the contributions of the benevolent, which are solicited from door to door by these sisters. This order originated in Brittany about forty years since, and it now numbers some two hundred and fifty houses in different parts of the world. The care of indigent aged people is the particular work of the order. No distinction as to creed is made in the dispensing of their charities by these sisters.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN.

This was established in 1868 by the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh. Its object is sufficiently indicated by its name. The first location of the home was on Chatham street. In 1881 it was removed to its present location on Penn avenue, near Ninth street. In the twenty years of its existence the home has received 7,639 women and children. The expenses of the home are defrayed by the contributions of benevolent people. The affairs of the institution are managed by a board of twenty-four ladies.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

In 1864 the members of the Ladies' Relief Association of Pittsburgh and



W. F. Ryan

Allegheny, finding themselves unable to provide for the proper care of all the children made needy by the absence of their fathers in the army, conceived the project of establishing a home for such children. They first rented a house on Federal street, where these children were collected and cared for, and afterward purchased a place on Washington street, near Cedar avenue. There, during many years, the benevolent work was carried on. The number of subjects of this charity outgrew the capacity of the house, and in 1886 a new building was commenced. It has been completed at a cost of $75,000, $60,000 of which was a bequest from the late Miss Jane Holmes. This home has a capacity for two hundred inmates. The average number cared for here has of late been one hundred. These are children that, though destitute, have parents living, and are, therefore, not subjects for admission to orphan asylums. The expenses of the home are defrayed largely from the contributions of the benevolent.

THE CHRISTIAN HOME FOR WOMEN.

This was organized under the auspices of the Women's Christian association. It grew out of the evident necessity for a place where women who had gone astray, and desired to reform, could find a refuge and be assisted in their efforts. The first house was opened at Wilkinsburg, where ground was donated by the late James Kelly. A building was erected there in 1871, and the work of the home was conducted there till 1881, when the home was removed to its present location on Locust street, Allegheny.

In addition to the work of reclaiming fallen women, this home has a department for the care of incurables, and one of the employments of the inmates is the care of such. Of those who have been cared for here a large proportion have been permanently reformed. The expenses of the home are defrayed from the contributions of benevolent people. The association is incorporated, and holds its property free from debt.

WIDOWS' HOME ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

At the close of the late civil war the ladies of the Allegheny Relief society found in their visitations many homeless widows, with children dependent on them. To provide homes for these seemed a great desideratum, and these ladies entered on the benevolent work of raising funds for the purchase and fitting up of tenements for such widows. Their success exceeded their expectations. A sum sufficient for the purchase of the old Protestant Orphan asylum, Taylor and Webster streets, Allegheny, was raised. To this other houses on the same streets were added, till now seventy-five rooms are available for this purpose. These rooms are rented at sums varying from one to two dollars per month, and an average of one hundred persons is made comfortable there. It is believed that no similar charity has been more successful. Mrs. Felix R. Brunot is president of the association; Miss Melinda Pressly, secretary, and Miss J. M. Smith, treasurer.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME.

In the autumn of 1858 measures looking to the establishment of this charity were first taken. Meetings of the clergy and laity were held in the different parishes in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, plans were matured, and the Charity Home association was incorporated on the 28th of March, 1859.

The original intention was to provide a home only for aged members of the church, but a change was made in the scope and extent of its charities, which were made to include the young as well as the aged. The reasons for this change were thus stated in the report of the board of trustees to the corporators January 27, 1861:

> We started out with the intention of first opening a home only for aged members of the church, with the view of afterward, when our means should have been increased and our foundations more firmly laid, extending our charities to the infirm in health and to the helpless children of the church, by the establishment of an infirmary for the former and an orphans' home for the latter. But we are now satisfied that for the present, at least, it is better that we exclude none of any class who may be proper objects of our bounty; that we open our door alike to the aged and weary Christian retiring from the toil and strife of the world—to the young and helpless child just entering the world, with none to teach and train it for its warfare; in a word, to any of our household who, homeless and friendless, has not where to look for aid save, under God, to the sacred brotherhood of his church.

The home was opened in the spring of 1859, in a rented house, but two years later it was removed to its present location, near that portion of the city of Pittsburgh formerly known as Lawrenceville. Here what had been the "Locust Grove Seminary" was purchased at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. Of this sum John A. Shoenberger contributed seven thousand dollars, Felix R. Brunot, Charles Knap and Thomas M. Howe one thousand each, and several others donated smaller sums, and Charles Brewer bequeathed five thousand dollars.

The grounds are extensive and well improved, the buildings are large, substantial and well adapted to the purposes of the institution, and the property is not encumbered with any debt. The home is an institution of the diocese of Pittsburgh, and the charity is actively and intelligently conducted. The trustees are: John H. Shoenberger, F. R. Brunot, Charles Knap, Hill Burgwin, William Metcalf, M. B. Hogg, H. J. Lynch, Wilson Miller, E. P. Jones and John B. Jackson.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND ORPHANS' HOME.

This was organized in October, 1879. The request of a dying woman to her pastor that suitable homes might be found for her fatherless children led to reflections and efforts that resulted in the establishment of this home. The first house occupied was No. 93 Webster street, Allegheny, which was soon found to be too small, and the home was removed to a more capacious one on Taggart street. In April, 1880, the present house, at Jefferson and Monterey

streets, was first occupied. The original cost of this property was seven thousand dollars. In 1884 its capacity was doubled, at an expense of fourteen thousand dollars, and the property has appreciated in value by other improvements that have been made in and about it. The expenses of the institution are defrayed by funds received from life directors, life members, annual members, missionary societies, Sabbath-schools, private contributions, etc., etc. Some of these contributions have come from friends as far away as Egypt. The average number of children cared for at this home is about fifty. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Campbell is the president, and Miss L. Rose the matron.

ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In 1843 a few Sisters of Mercy opened a house for girls on the corner of Webster and Chatham streets. In 1851 another house, for boys, was opened in Birmingham. In 1872 the two were united, and the present house on Tannehill street, near Wylie avenue, was erected and fitted up for an asylum, under the name of St. Paul's.

The house has a capacity for three hundred and twenty-five, and during the year 1888 it had an average of three hundred inmates. No distinction as to religious creed is made in receiving children. Fifteen sisters are employed in the house.

ST. MICHAEL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This was established in 1874 by the parish of St. Michael, under the administration of Rev. Father Frederick Lang. The building used for the asylum stands on Pine street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, nearly opposite St. Michael's church. It was erected at the same time with St. Joseph's convent of the Sisters of St. Francis, and it has been in charge of these sisters from the beginning. The house has accommodations for fifty inmates. During 1888 the average number was twenty-four.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This is one of the very oldest charitable institutions in the two cities. It was organized in 1833, by a number of benevolent ladies, of whom Mrs. Mary Smith, of Sewickley, is the only survivor. The first building owned by the association was the one now used as the widows' home, at the corner of Taylor avenue and Webster street. During many years their benevolent work was carried on there, but larger accommodations were found necessary, and a site was purchased on Grand avenue, extending from Ridge to Lincoln avenues, and on this the present asylum was erected. The expense of building this house was defrayed from a bequest by the late Charles Brewer, and by the benefaction of the late William Holmes, who superintended the erection of the building.

During the early years of the association the expenses of the asylum were defrayed wholly from voluntary contributions, and severe struggles were encoun-

tered. Bequests and donations have, from time to time, been made, till now the asylum has an endowment sufficient to nearly defray its current expenses. During some years past the institution has maintained an average of two hundred and forty inmates.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This was established in 1853, for the relief, support and education of orphan children, chiefly of German parentage. It was located in a healthful and pleasant situation on Troy hill, Allegheny, where it has ever since been conducted. It is under the charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame, of whom there are twelve now in the institution. German, Bohemian, Polish and French orphans are received in this asylum, and are educated in both the German and English languages. The home has a capacity for two hundred inmates, and during 1888 one hundred and fifty were cared for in it. There is also a House of the Good Shepherd on Troy hill.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM OF ALLEGHENY.

This was started in 1880, by an association of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Swift, Mrs. L. H. Eaton and Miss Mary O'Brien. The first house was opened on Fountain street, near Sandusky; but in 1882 the asylum was removed to its present location, at the foot of Greenwood avenue. It is maintained principally by voluntary contributions; but it, as well as other benevolent institutions, was the recipient of a generous bequest from the late Miss Jane Holmes. It has an average of about sixty inmates.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR BOYS.

Prior to 1886 there existed in Allegheny a "Young Women's Boarding Home." In June of that year the name was, by order of the court, changed to the "Protestant Home for Boys," and the character and object of the corporation was thereafter to be the maintenance, support and control of a home for friendless boys.

The building occupied by the Young Women's Boarding Home, at the corner of Robinson and Anderson streets, was repaired and refitted, and it has since been in successful operation. It is a boarding home for boys between the ages of six and eighteen years, and each boy is required to pay for his board according to his income. The boarders, when not employed, are required to attend school, and a night school is provided for those who labor during the day.

The home was established and endowed by a bequest of fifty thousand dollars from the late Miss Jane Holmes for a boys' home, and it is maintained from the income of this fund, the payments from the boys and the contributions of the benevolent. During 1888 the number of boarders averaged twenty-five.

ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY.

This was organized in the fall of 1886. Its object is the daily care of the children of such as would otherwise be compelled to relinquish the entire care of their children to asylums. An average of about twelve children are cared for here daily, thus enabling their parents to pursue their daily labors without anxiety concerning their children.

PITTSBURGH FREE DISPENSARY.

In March, 1873, this was organized. It was the outgrowth of a dispensary which had been conducted by the Pittsburgh Church Guild, which it superseded. Dr. L. H. Harris was the president of the guild, which was unable to meet the increasing demands for an institution of this kind. Mainly through his efforts, aided by other benevolent citizens, this dispensary was established and placed on a sound financial basis. The expenses of the dispensary are defrayed without city, county or state aid, and the medical profession of the city give gratuitous attendance on the patients here treated.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a new and commodious dispensary building, the funds for the purpose having been bequeathed to the dispensary by the late Miss Jane Holmes. This will be another fitting monument to the memory of this distinguished benevolent lady.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR INCURABLES.

This was chartered in December, 1883. Its object is, in the language of its charter, "to provide a home for persons suffering from incurable diseases." It was founded by the late Miss Jane Holmes, who donated for the purpose the grounds and buildings on Butler street, near Fifty-fifth, Pittsburgh, valued at near one hundred thousand dollars. The affairs of the home are in charge of a board of sixteen lady managers, with an advisory board of six gentlemen. The expenses of the institution are defrayed mostly from the contributions of the benevolent. The home was first occupied in June, 1885. Since that time thirty-four patients have been received, of whom five have died, leaving twenty-nine inmates.

ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This institution was chartered in October, 1882, under the act of April 29, 1874, and the several supplements thereto. The corporators were: R. B. Mowry, James Park, Jr., George A. Kelly, J. A. Myler, John Dean, W. S. Husilton, John A. Caughey, L. Peterson, Jr., William McCreery, Hugh S. Fleming, Edward Gregg, Oliver P. Scaife and Thomas McCance.

The hospital was opened for patients on the 15th of February, 1886, on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, a pleasant and healthful location, in buildings well adapted to the requirements of such an institution, and 369 patients were treated during 1886.

The government of the hospital is vested in a board of eleven directors, who are chosen by the contributors to the permanent fund of the institution, each contribution of fifty dollars entitling the donor to one vote. The by-laws of the corporation provide for the appointment, by the board of directors, of a number of ladies, termed the "Ladies' Society," to assist in the maintenance of the hospital. The income of the institution is derived from the fees of such patients as are able to pay, the contributions of the benevolent, the interest of an endowment fund of ten thousand dollars, and appropriations from the state and city.

A training-school for nurses has been established in connection with the hospital. Lectures are given by the members of the medical and surgical staff of the hospital to the nurses in this school, and practical instruction is imparted by the principal, Miss F. K. Fildesley, who is also the superintendent of the hospital. This institution, though now in its infancy, gives promise of great usefulness in the future.

MERCY HOSPITAL.

In December, 1843, seven Sisters of Mercy arrived in Pittsburgh. The chief functions of this order are the instruction of the ignorant, the protection of young females of good character, and the visitation and care of the sick. These sisters established their home on Penn avenue, and entered at once on the discharge of their duties. At that time, and up to 1846, there was no hospital in Pittsburgh, although the need of one had become very apparent. The convent of these sisters at that time was a building which stood on the present site of the library, on Penn avenue. It had been a hotel and a concert-hall, and in 1846 the sisters fitted up the old ballroom for hospital purposes. In that their first patients were received and cared for.

The need of better accommodations was at once felt, and the erection of a hospital building was soon commenced. The location selected was Stevenson street, on what was then the Fourth street road, where Mercy hospital now stands. This locality was then thinly inhabited, and was considered "in the country." The hospital building erected there, which was first used in May, 1848, was not, even at first, of a capacity sufficient to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing city, and was at all times crowded, but a lack of funds prevented its immediate enlargement. It was not until 1882 that the present spacious and convenient building was erected. It stands near the original hospital, which is now used as a female ward and dormitory for the sisters in charge. The entire hospital has now a capacity for one hundred and fifty patients. The sick of all creeds, without distinction of race or color, are received and cared for in this institution, which has never faltered in its good work.

The earliest physicians to this hospital were Drs. McNeal, Gazzam and

Anderson, all of whom are dead. Of the seven sisters who came in 1843, and commenced their hospital work in 1846, only one is now alive.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY OF PITTSBURGH.

No hospital of the homeopathic school of practice existed in Pittsburgh prior to 1866. Late in 1865 Drs. Marcellin Cote, John C. Burgher and H. Hofman secured the grounds and buildings located on Second avenue, near Smithfield street, with sixty-seven feet of front and extending through to First avenue, on which it had a frontage of forty-seven feet. The cost of this was twenty-two thousand dollars and it was held until a hospital organization was effected.

April 4, 1886, the legislature of Pennsylvania granted the institution a charter, naming as corporators: Wilson McCandless, William Frew, James B. Murray, James Caldwell, A. M. Wallingford, Annie Murray, Mary E. Moorhead, Letitia Holmes, M. K. Moorhead, William Metcalf, J. H. Hillerman, J. M. Knapp, J. H. Nobbs, W. A. Gildenfenny, O. Metcalf, William Crawford, Jr., E. Miles, E. Dithridge, A. McFarland, T. S. Blair, R. W. Burke, W. M. Faber, G. H. Burke, William T. Shannon, H. W. Oliver, Jr., George Bingham, J. G. Backofen, Mary Cote, E. R. Burke, Mary Caldwell, Sarah L. Woods, E. C. Donaldson, Jennie Blair, James Colvin and S. Miles. The presidents of the corporation have been: Hon. Wilson McCandless, till 1869; William Frew, till his death in 1880; William H. Barnes, till 1884, and William Metcalf till the present time.

During sixteen years patients were treated in the hospital first established, but the insuffiency of the accommodations became more and more apparent, till, in 1882, it was resolved to erect a new building. Additional ground was purchased, the new structure was placed under contract, and was ready for occupancy in 1884. Its total cost, including real estate and furnishment, was two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars, of which one hundred thousand dollars were contributed by the state, fifty thousand by William Thaw, fifteen thousand by Miss Jane Holmes, between five and six thousand each by William Metcalf and Charles J. Clarke, and the balance in donations of from five to one thousand dollars.

The hospital has a free dispensary, and there is connected with it a training-school for nurses. There exists also, as an efficient auxiliary to the management of the hospital, a ladies' association, the functions of which are to aid in the internal management of the institution, supply clothing and delicacies to the indigent sick, and by systematic effort to raise money for the maintenance of the good work. The annual number of admissions to the hospital is about one thousand.

ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL.

The order of the Sisters of St. Francis was established several centuries since. Their functions are the education of children, the care of the sick in

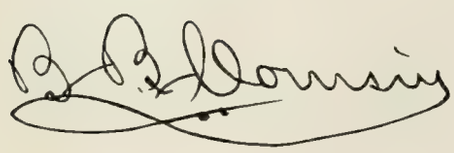
hospitals, and of orphan children in asylums. In 1867 two of these sisters came to Pittsburgh from Buffalo, N. Y., and soon engaged in their charitable work. In the same year they were joined by others. In the following year the property of Mr. Keller, consisting of six acres on Forty-fourth street, the present site of St. Francis' hospital, was purchased by a committee, and hospital work was commenced there by the Franciscan Sisters. The residence of Mr. Keller, which is now the insane department of the hospital, was first used for the care of the sick, but larger accommodations soon came to be required, and in 1871 the present structure was erected. It stands on the height in Forty-fourth street, between Penn avenue and Butler streets—an airy and healthful location, one of the best in this region. It is a large and tasteful brick structure, and has a capacity for one hundred patients. The sick of all denominations and of every class and nationality are cared for in this institution, which is self-supporting. Fourteen sisters are in attendance on this hospital, and between five and six hundred patients are annually treated.

PITTSBURGH NEWSBOYS' HOME.

This institution was opened in March, 1885, by T. P. Druit, as a newsboys' school, in the bank building on the corner of Fifth avenue and Liberty street. It commenced with seventy-five scholars, which number was soon increased to one hundred. In December, 1886, the school was removed to No. 125 Fifth avenue, and a home department was added, beginning with six boarders. In April, 1887, it was removed to its present location, No. 15 Old avenue, and its capacity was greatly increased. It was incorporated on the 16th of March, 1888, with Rev. George T. Purvis, D. D., president; Charles E. Speer, treasurer; Allan C. Kerr, secretary, and Thomas P. Druit, superintendent.

The home occupies the second and third stories of a large building, and has accommodations for seventy boarders and two hundred scholars. There are now forty boarders, and one hundred and fifty attend the day school, the Sunday-school and the gymnasium. The dormitory is fitted up with single iron bedsteads, with bathrooms, lavatories, and every convenience, in a plain way, for the inmates. An industrial department, including a printing-office, is soon to be added. The boarders are kept at $1.50 per week, and are aided in obtaining situations where they can support themselves and prepare to take their places among useful citizens. It is believed that great good has resulted from the establishment of this home.





CHAPTER XXXVII.

CEMETERIES.

Homewood Cemetery—Allegheny Cemetery.

HOMEWOOD CEMETERY.

IN the early part of 1878 the idea was suggested of establishing a new cemetery in the eastern portion of the city of Pittsburgh, which was so favorably received by the community that it was decided to make application to the court for the organization of a corporation for that purpose, which was accordingly done, and on the 23d day of February, in that year, a charter was granted.

The distinct and irrevocable principle on which this corporation is founded is, that the entire funds arising from the sales of burial-lots, and the proceeds of any investment of said funds, shall be specifically dedicated to the purchase and improvement of the grounds of the cemetery, and keeping them durably and permanently inclosed and in repair through all future time, including all incidental expenses for keeping in order the approaches to the cemetery, and the proper management of the same; and that no part of said funds shall, as dividend profit, or in any manner whatever, inure to the corporators.

Immediately after the organization of the company a proposal was received from James A. Hutchinson, trustee of the estate of Hon. William Wilkins, deceased, offering to sell a tract of land containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, situated in the Twenty-second ward, between Penn avenue and Forbes street, and having a frontage on Dallas avenue of three thousand feet. This ground being considered peculiarly well suited for a cemetery, on account of its elevated and comparatively secluded situation, and the probability of its being forever free from the smoke and dirt of manufacturing establishments, and at the same time convenient and easy of access, and the terms for the payments being liberal, the board of managers decided to accept the offer, and a purchase of the property was made.

Soon afterward a large force of men was engaged in grading and macadamizing Dallas avenue and in laying out and cutting roadways in the grounds. About four miles of these roadways have been constructed, a convenient and tasteful office-building and a superintendent's house have been erected, and fifteen acres of the cemetery have been improved for burial purposes. The improvements which have been made have cost about fifty thousand dollars. Two thousand and nine hundred interments have (January, 1889) been made in this cemetery.

The proceeds of the sales of lots and interments is appropriated, after the

payment of current expenses, to the extinguishment of the debt, and to the creation of a fund for the perpetual care of the cemetery after all the lots shall have been sold. This fund now amounts to seven thousand dollars.

The original corporators were: Charles W. Batchelor, Marcellin Cote, P. M. Guthrie, William Metcalf, Anthony S. Murray, William Rea, William H. Smith, J. B. Sweitzer, James W. Brown, John H. Dalzell, Frank Le Moyne, Charles Meyran, George P. McBride, John Scott, David A. Stewart and Thomas Wightman, of Pittsburgh; and James J. Donnell, Malcolm Hay, Henry Holdship, Alexander Nimick, John H. Ricketson, Albert H. Childs, James Herdman, Reuben Miller, A. E. W. Painter, Oliver P. Scaife, of Allegheny. Of these Marcellin Cote, William H. Smith, J. B. Sweitzer, David A. Stewart, Malcolm Hay and A. E. W. Painter have died; and James B. Hill, W. W. Card, E. M. Bigelow and Dr. John Semple have been chosen.

The present officers are: William Rea, president; James A. Hutchinson, secretary and treasurer; David Woods, superintendent; Thomas Wightman, Charles Meyran, Joseph Abel, Alexander Murdoch, Alexander Nimick and J. D. Collingwood, managers.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

Churchyards, village or neighborhood graveyards and private burial-places were, until a comparatively recent period, the only places of interment in this country. In most cases these were, during many years, well cared for, but as time went on less and less attention was given to them, until at last they came to be wholly neglected, and a few marble slabs inclosed by broken fences alone marked their sites.

Often the people of a small settlement dedicated a spot of ground in their immediate vicinity for purposes of sepulture. The settlement grew to be a thriving village, which surrounded this primitive burial-place. Churches sprang up and became prosperous, and many of the different sects established burial-places farther away from the growing village. The place continued to prosper and expand till it became a busy city; and these were melancholy spots in the midst of streets, dwellings and places of business. Esthetic and sanitary considerations demanded their removal, and the question of the proper disposition of the remains of the departed came to be a pertinent one. From circumstances like these was probably developed the idea of rural cemeteries, having corporate existence under laws which should insure them against desecration and provide for their proper care. Early in the third decade of the present century such cemeteries came into existence in this country, and now such a resting-place for the dead is found in the vicinity of almost every large town.

The first move toward the establishment of a rural cemetery here was made in 1834, by Dr. J. R. Speer, Stephen Colwell and John Chislett. The success of Mount Auburn cemetery at Boston led them to conceive a plan for one here that should embrace the prospective wants of the population of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The plan was not at once successful. Time, effort and example were necessary to educate public sentiment up to the proper point. The example was furnished by Mount Auburn cemetery, which was

chartered in 1831; Laurel Hill, at Philadelphia, in 1836; and Greenwood, at New York, in 1838. The three gentlemen named, and others who adopted their views, labored assiduously, and the press was enlisted in behalf of the project. Ten years elapsed, and in the spring of 1844 several meetings for the furtherance of the object were held. The grounds of Trinity church, adjoining those of the First Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, had become crowded with graves, and prominent members of these churches had come to feel a lively interest in the proposed plan. The last of these meetings was held on the 8th of April, 1844. The following is taken from a report of the proceedings of that meeting:

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, to consult in regard to the establishment of a public cemetery, was held at the Board of Trade rooms. . . .

Richard Biddle, from a committee appointed at a former meeting, reported a memorial to the legislature, and the draft of a proposed act of incorporation. These were unanimously adopted, and directed to be forwarded to Harrisburg for the action of the legislature.

The board as finally constituted was as follows:

Thomas Bakewell, Dr. James R. Speer, William Robinson, Jr., John Freeman, E. W. Stephens, Thomas M. Howe, J. Chislett, T. J. Bigham, W. J. Totten, Dr. H. D. Sellers, F. Lorenz, Charles Avery, George Hogg, John H. Shoenberger, H. Childs, J. Painter, John Bissell, H. Sterling, Rev. A. M. Bryan, W. Lippencott, William Kerr, E. D. Gazzam, R. S Cassett, W. Eichbaum, F. G. Bailey, H. Denny, R. C. Grier, G. W. Jackson, Josiah King, Charles Brewer, Wilson McCandless, J. S. Craft, George Ogden, N. Holmes, P. McCormick, J. Laughlin, R. Biddle, J. D. McCord, R. Kerr and Thomas Irwin.

The legislature promptly passed the act of incorporation, and it was approved April 24, 1844.

The corporation was fortunate in the purchase of its lands. They were bought in separate parcels, from different owners and at reasonable rates. Real estate in their vicinity has so appreciated in value that these lands would now command many times the amount paid for them. The character of these grounds is admirably suited to purposes of sepulture. Instead of a clayey, tenacious subsoil, that would not permit the downward percolation of moisture, it is of a sandy, porous nature, in keeping with modern taste and sentiment in regard to rural cemeteries.

The surface of the ground is not level, nor is it too hilly. Those parts which are not available for use are quite ornamental. They are covered with native forest-trees, and in the season of foliage, when the wind sighs among the leaves and the birds nestle and sing in the branches, truly beautiful rural and sylvan scenes are presented. The idea of what should be the surroundings of the resting-place of the dead seems here to be realized.

Dr. Speer thus summarizes the results of this enterprise:

It has fully met an evident want and necessity in this large and growing community.

It has already risen in public estimation to the rank of a highly useful institution, and it is considered by all an ornament and honor to the city.

It has done much, by the influence it has exerted on visitors from all parts of the country, to aid in introducing the modern and improved system of rural cemeteries, adapted to the wants of different communities. The condition of many of the small, neglected and dilapidated graveyards attached to churches all over the country, overgrown with briers and weeds, and often infested with vermin, is truly deplorable, but it may reasonably be expected that many of these will be restored from their present repulsive conditions to those of comparative neatness, order and beauty, by the stimulus given by the new system.

It has given gratuitous sepulture to many of the brave soldiers who lost their lives in the late rebellion, and to many indigent persons who had neither money nor friends to defray this last debt of nature for them.

Since the establishment of this cemetery sums have been expended in improvements aggregating six hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars. It is not practicable to speak of these improvements in detail, but it may be said in general terms that they are of such a character as to render this one of the most tasteful and attractive rural cemeteries in the country. There is now in process of construction, on Penn avenue, an entrance which, when completed, will be more tasteful and elegant than anything of the kind in the country. It is believed that, in proportion to the number interred here, there are more costly and elegant monuments than can be found in any other rural cemetery in the United States. At the beginning of 1889 thirty-two thousand interments had been made here.

By the provisions of the charter, and the amendments thereto, the amount of land that may be held by the corporation is limited to three hundred acres. Two hundred and seventy-two acres have been acquired, and about one-third of this area is improved for burial purposes. The assets of the corporation amount to $512,637.40.

The present corporators are:

John H. Shoenberger, Dr. James R. Speer, Robert S. Cassett, John D. McCord, William Thaw, Alexander Bradley, H. J. Lynch, Francis Sellers, Charles Hays, John Harper, E. T. Jones, Charles J. Clarke, Charles E. Speer, S. C. McCandless, George Shiras, Jr., David Hostetter, Joseph Woodwell, Hon. James P. Sterrett, Frank S. Bissell, William Metcalf, William M. Darlington, A. E. W. Painter, William N. Frew, Reuben Miller, Jr., Alexander Nimick, Felix R. Brunot, James S. McCord, William E. Schmertz, Joseph Walton, W. Dewees Wood, W. J. Moorhead, Charles H. Spang, W. Kirk Porter, Robert M. Tindle, John B. Jackson, Charles Lockhart, George M. Laughlin, Charles M. Gormly, George A. Berry, William Bakewell and George A. Kelly.

The officers are:

Charles J. Clarke, president; William Thaw, Charles J. Clarke, John Harper, Charles E. Speer, S. C. McCandless, Frank S. Bissell and Felix R. Brunot, managers; James R. Speer, secretary and treasurer, and John Perring, superintendent.



James Clark Williams

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

McKEESPORT.

THE McKEE FAMILY—EARLY HISTORY OF McKEESPORT—ORIGINAL LOT-OWNERS—THE PLACE IN 1830—EARLY TRADE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES—GROWTH OF THE TOWN.

IT is a singular fact, and worthy of notice in connection with the early history of this county, that while the Scotch predominated among its first settlers, very few localities have received names of Scotch origin. Their religious and social customs were faithfully reproduced and tenaciously adhered to, with such modifications as their surroundings necessitated; but they seem to have been forgetful or indifferent concerning the names of their native country, scarcely any of which have been transplanted to this soil. McKeesport can hardly be regarded as an exception to this general rule. The name is distinctively Scotch, but John McKee was probably influenced in its selection by the pardonable egotism of founders of towns at the period rather than any other motive.

The name is worthy of being perpetuated. Among the advance-guard of the army of adventurers that pushed across the frontier before the final issue of the seven years' war, there were few in whom courage, constancy and prudence were so happily blended as in David McKee. If the traditions of the family may be credited, he removed from Scotland to County Donegal, in the north of Ireland, in the early part of the eighteenth century. Persecution followed him thither, and about the middle of the century, with several brothers, he migrated to America, where they settled near Philadelphia. One of the brothers removed to Rockbridge county, Va., and from him the southern contingent of the family is descended; another settled in the valley of the Susquehanna; and David McKee removed to the distant frontier, where, by the courtesy of Queen Aliquippa, he established himself at the mouth of the Youghiogheny. The date of this second emigration is disputed. It is said to have been in 1755, the year of Braddock's defeat; but the exposed condition of the frontier at that time renders this exceedingly improbable. Western Pennsylvania was not considered a desirable place of residence until after Gen. Forbes' occupation of Fort Pitt in 1758, nor was it tolerably secure from Indian ravages until after Col. Bouquet's victory at Bushy run in 1763. It is a well-established fact that McKee appeared on the Monongahela before the cessation of hostilities; that he was well received by Queen Aliquippa, and settled at the mouth of the Youghiogheny by her permission, and that in 1769 the colonial government confirmed to him the exclusive right of ferriage over the

two rivers at their confluence. April 3, 1769, the colonial landoffice was opened for the sale of lands acquired by the Indian treaties at the close of Pontiac's war, and warrant No. 1103 was granted to David McKee for the survey of a tract of land inclosed by the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, Huey street of the borough of McKeesport, and its original southern boundary, the area of which, as returned in the survey of November 30, 1782, was three hundred and six acres three roods and twenty perches. April 5, 1769, warrants were issued to Robert and Thomas McKee, respectively, the former thus securing two hundred and eighty-five acres adjoining the Monongahela river, between Huey and Riverton streets, and the latter, two hundred and fifty-three acres on the Youghiogheny, adjoining the tract of Robert McKee on the south. The elder McKee lived to an advanced age, and died October 11, 1795.

John McKee, his son, succeeded to the ability, the influence and a portion of the fortune of his father. Born in the north of Ireland in 1746, he had crossed the Atlantic at a very early age, and began his career on the frontier before reaching manhood. Brought up amid the hardships of pioneer life, a remarkable degree of self-reliance, energy and determination was developed in his character. He became familiar with the method of procedure in taking up land, and became one of the largest individual holders within the present territorial limits of the county. He was the original patentee of "Allegheny Tract," "Hopewell," "Newport" (on Saw-Mill run), and a number of others, and his purchases from warrantees and resident owners were numerous. He owned lots in Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls and other towns in the west, the value of which, with his coal-lands, would aggregate millions of dollars at the present day. It is hardly possible that he realized the extent to which his property would appreciate in value, but, judging by the standard of that day, he was a man of wealth, and his operations evince shrewdness and sagacity. He was the victim of his generosity. In 1793 he became surety for his brother-in-law, Judge John Redick, of Beaver Falls, who had contracted to furnish supplies for the Indian expedition of Gen. Wayne. The contractor failed to meet his obligations to the government, and his bondsman was called upon to assume liabilities aggregating thousands of dollars. He had a small trunk of continental money, but the government repudiated currency of that character. At the instance of Steel Sample, John Woods, James Ross and other eminent counsel of that day, he resisted the enforcement of payment in gold, claiming that the tender of continental currency was a sufficient discharge of his obligations. The case was tried in the United States court at Philadelphia, and after several years of litigation a decision adverse to Mr. McKee's interests was rendered. His property was exposed to sale by the United States marshal; but the state had but recently opened to purchase and settlement that large portion of its area northwest of the Allegheny river, and land commanded a merely nominal price. The entire amount realized from his large estates was less than thirty thousand dollars. Returning to the county after the unfortunate

termination of his suit, the idea of retrieving his losses by laying off a town at the mouth of the Youghiogheny seems to have occurred to him for the first time. The location was not inviting; swamp and forest occupied much of the present site of the town, but there were advantages that fully compensated its unfavorable aspect in this respect. The proprietor, in announcing his plans regarding "the new town," thus enumerated its advantages:

> The ground intended for the town is delightfully situated on a fine level point at the junction of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, about sixteen miles only above Pittsburgh by water and twelve only by land. . . . The situation of this place is so well known in the western country that it needs no encomium that can be given it, but for those persons below the mountain who may wish to become purchasers it may be necessary to premise that its situation is one of the best in the western country for trade and commerce, having the advantage of two rivers flowing under its banks, being near several gristmills and sawmills, close to what is called the Forks of Yough settlement (which is indisputably the richest we have); it is at least twelve miles nearer to Philadelphia than Pittsburgh is; it has public roads laid out from it in different directions.

This was published in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of February 5, 1795, and formed part of an advertisement in which the following information concerning the plan of the town and the method adopted for the disposition of lots was also given:

> The plan on which the town is to be improved consists of upward of two hundred lots of forty feet front by one hundred and forty feet deep, each lot having the advantage of a street, and an alley twenty feet wide for the convenience of stables, etc. The principal streets are eighty feet wide, the others sixty.
>
> Near the center of the town is a large area or square intended for a market-house. Forty-eight of the lots front the two rivers, Monongahela and Youghiogheny. Four lots will be given . . . for the use of a place of public worship and a seminary of learning. The price of each lot is to be twenty dollars and one dollar groundrent annually. To avoid dispute, the lot every purchaser is to possess is to be deeded by a lottery, which will be held on the spot on the 1st of April next. Each purchaser at the time of receiving his ticket is to pay ten dollars, and the residue when he draws his number and gets his deed. The majority of the purchasers present at the meeting are to choose the persons who shall draw the tickets, which persons shall point out the four lots to be appropriated to public uses prior to the drawing.
>
> In front of those lots that are laid out next the two rivers is a considerable portion of ground extending to the water-edge, which, as it will be of great use to the settlers for a variety of purposes, the proprietor intends as public property for the general accommodation of all the inhabitants, reserving only to himself the sole right of keeping ferries, and as much ground at each ferry as a storehouse or a ferry-house may stand upon.

Tickets were offered for sale at Pittsburgh, Washington, Greensburg, Mercersburg and Carlisle. March 26, 1795, it was announced that one hundred and eighty-seven tickets had been sold, and that the groundrent might be extinguished by the payment of ten dollars additional. The drawing took place agreeably to announcement, and April 3, 1795, McKee informed the purchasers that the deeds would be prepared with all possible dispatch. November 4, 1795, he secured a patent for the tract previously held in his father's name by

warranty title, upon which the town was laid out, presumably the same year, by Andrew McCulloch, a surveyor and school-teacher. In the *Gazette* of November 26, 1795, McKee announced that he would execute conveyances for the lots December 21–30 following. Many of the deeds are dated December 24, and for some time they monopolized the business of the recorder's office. As thirty dollars is the consideration usually mentioned, it would appear that the major portion of the purchasers preferred to extinguish the groundrent.

The following is a list of the original lot-owners of McKeesport, and of the respective numbers and locations of the lots held by each:

Market street, between First and Second—103, David Jones; 104, Andrew Watson; 105, Joseph L. Findley; 106, George Leslie; 107, Hugh Scott, Jr.; 170, John Hannah; 171, Andrew Byers.

Between Second and Third—109, Thomas Foreman; 110, Andrew Irwin; 111, Faithful Cretan; 112, Thomas B. Patterson; 165, David McKee; 167, William Huey; 169, Barbara Lauderbach.

Between Third and Fourth—113, Jacob Bausman; 114, John Hoge Redick; 164, George Cooper.

Between Fourth and Fifth—116, James McKinney; 118, James Matthews; 159, James McKinney; 160, Andrew Byers; 161, James B. Clow.

Between Fifth and Sixth—120, Ann Herron; 121, Clarinda Redick; 156, Reuben T. Sacket; 157, Daniel Venture.

Between Sixth and Seventh—124, Robert McKee; 126, James McCulloch, Robert Knox;* 127, Margaret McCulloch; 128, Edward Nicholas; 149, John Reed; 150, W. H. Beaumont; 151, Nathan Bedford; 152, Abigail Hunt; 153, John Cunningham and Robert Calhoon.*

Between Seventh and Eighth—131, Robert McKee; 132, Alexander Shaw.

Between Eighth and Ninth—134, John McNeal; 137, James McKee; 141, John Findley; 142, W. H. Beaumont.

Water street, between Second and Third—5, John Snodgrass; 6, Sterling Johnston; 7 and 8, David Redick.

Between Third and Fourth—9, James Smith; 12, Alexander Sworn; 13, Zenas Hill.

Between Fourth and Fifth—14, John Speer; 15, Ephraim Edwards; 16, John Kinkaid; 17, John Speer; 18, John Fisher.

Between Fifth and Sixth—20, W. H. Beaumont; 21, John Roseborough; 22, W. H. Beaumont; 23, Obed Davis.

Between Sixth and Seventh—24, Joseph McCormick; 25, W. H. Beaumont; 26, W. McLaughlin; 28, John Dunlap.

Between Seventh and Eighth—30, W. H. Beaumont; 31, John Speer; 33, Augustus Leipart.

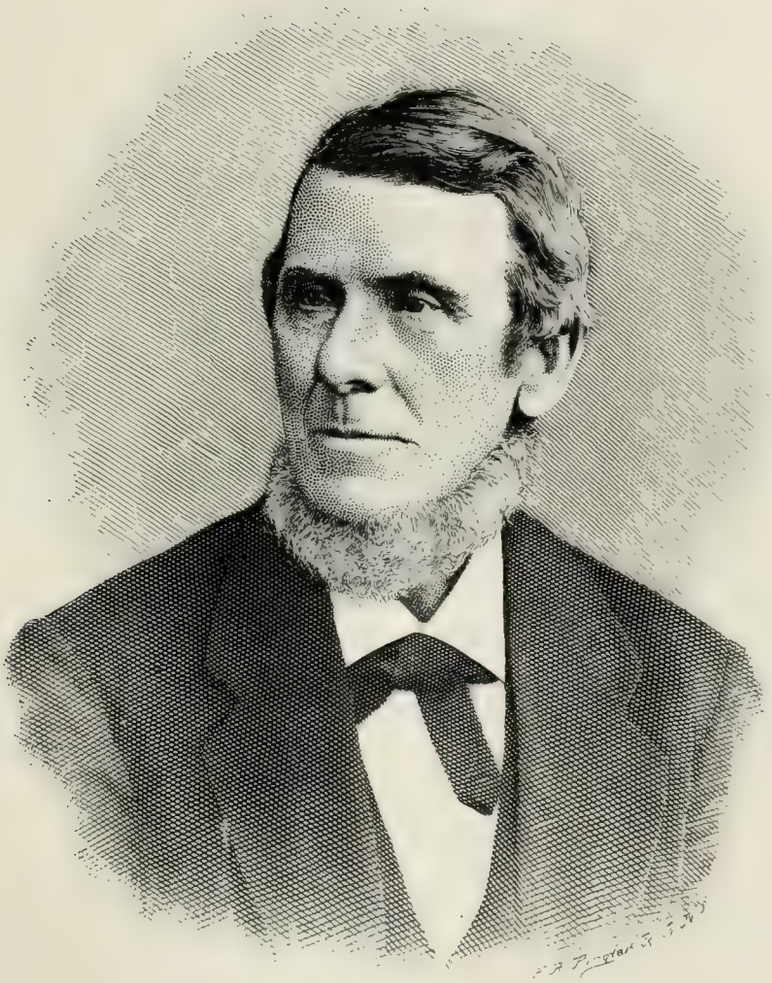
Between Eighth and Ninth—34, Sally Jones; 35, Robert McKee; 36, Obed Davis; 38, Robert Smith.

First street—100, Thomas R. Swearingen; 101, William Thompson; 102, Charles Hannah; 175 and 176, Samuel Sinclair; 177, Adam Burchfield; 178, John Speer.

Second street—91, David Pollock; 94, John Shaw; 95, John McMasters; 96, Samuel Stoops; 97, Joseph Patterson; 98, John Reed; 179, William Loughhead; 180, George Roush, Hugh Wilson;* 181 and 182, Samuel Bailey and William Clutter;* 183, Robert Wilson; 184, Thomas Snodgrass; 185, Elizabeth McKee; 186, Augustus Leipart.

Third street—83, William McClure; 84, James McKinney; 86, Daniel McNickel; 89,

* One moiety each.



Oliver Evans

Elizabeth McKee; 90, James Lauridge; 187, William Loughhead; 188, Thomas Morton; 189, James Wills; 190, Robert Smith; 192, Jesse Nash.

Fourth street—75, Hugh Wilson; 77, Matthew Long; 78, James Reed, James McKarn; 79, William Watson; 80, John G. Young; 81, John Arthurs; 82, Anthony Dravo; 195, Robert Thompson; 197, Andrew Patterson; 199, Thomas White; 200, John Cavet; 201, John Shearer; 202, James Alcorn.

Fifth street—67, Nathaniel Lyon; 68, William Loughhead, William McClure;* 69, George Roush; 70, Alexander Shaw; 72, Margery Howell; 203, James Alexander; 204, W. Pettigrew; 205, Mary Cunningham; 208, Jacob Bausman; 210, Mary Calhoun.

Sixth street—59, Alexander Brown; 60, Betsey Adams; 61, John Patterson; 211, Peter Mowry; 213, John Fisher; 214 and 215, Cornelius Thompson.

Seventh street—51, W. H. Beaumont; 54, Alexander Speer; 56 and 222, John Speer; 223, James Boner.

Eighth street—43, John Speer; 227, James Herron; 229, Joseph Clow; 231, John Speer; 233, John Easton.

Ninth street—41, David Tate; 42, Robert McKee; 236 Matthew Turner; 238, James Foster.

Of these persons, the majority resided in Allegheny county; Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette, Franklin and Cumberland, and the states of Virginia and Kentucky were also represented. John McKee seems to have inspired the public with confidence in his project, and some of those who participated in the drawing disposed of their numbers at a premium. George Leslie, for whom No. 159 was drawn by Annie McKee, transferred it to Rev. James McKinney for "fifty-three silver dollars" before the deed had been executed, and Alexander Shaw, who secured No. 70, disposed of it immediately for twenty pounds. The project was undoubtedly a financial success to McKee, and although the immediate future of the town was not such as those who had invested in it may have been led to expect, the proprietor is certainly worthy of honor for his efforts in furthering its interests. The location was well chosen; the width and regularity of the streets, the public square, and the reservations for religious and educational purposes, establish his character as a public-spirited citizen. His eventful life was closed by death, January 11, 1807.

The town did not improve to any extent for some years. Among the accessions to its population was William Cavin, who came from New York by way of Pittsburgh, where he was offered an acre of ground in the vicinity of Wood street in exchange for his cow; but he continued his journey, preferring the superior advantages of the place that was twelve miles nearer to Philadelphia. After a short residence in McKeesport, he married a daughter of Col. William Loughhead, the first merchant of the town, whose store was situated on the north side of Third street. In 1815 James Penney came from the Jersey settlement near Monongahela City, and settled on Third street. James McKinney ("an itinerary preacher"), and James Irwin ("doctor of physics"), Samuel Stoops, David Jones, Augustus Leipart, George Cooper, John Speer, (merchant), Ephraim Edwards, Andrew Irwin, James Matthews (merchant),

* One moiety to each.

Zenas Hill, James Foster (brewer), John Hodge Redick, Sterling Johnston, James Reed, Robert Smith (who moved from Franklin county in 1796), James Alcorn, James Foster, John Culbertson (tanner), William Pettigrew (tailor), Samuel Bailey, Philip Unsettler and Obed Davis (cooper), are mentioned as residents prior to 1800. The number of houses in 1821 is placed at seventeen, none of which made any pretensions to architectural beauty. Several of these primitive structures are yet intact. The first brick houses were built in 1819, by Dr. George Huey and James Evans, on the southeast corner of Walnut and Second and on the opposite side of Walnut, respectively. The following is a list of residents in 1830 :

Samuel M. Rose, tavern-keeper; his house was two stories high, and is still standing at the corner of Second street and Mulberry alley. Andrew Hendrickson, schoolmaster, lived in a two-story log house on Second street, adjoining Rose's on the east. John Baker, tavern-keeper, was the occupant of a two-story log house at the corner of Second and Walnut. Dr. George Huey lived in a brick house opposite to Baker's tavern, on the southeastern corner of Second and Walnut. Samuel Dickey's residence was on Third street between Market and Walnut. John Behan lived on Third street near Walnut, in a two-story log house, still standing. James Penney's house is likewise still in existence, and occupies a lot on Third street adjoining that of Behan. Penney was a cooper. William Loughhead, merchant; his place of business was a log house on the north side of Third, nearly opposite Behan and Penney. A Mr. McVeagh lived on the east side of Market below Second. Samuel Hunter's house, on the east side of Market between Second and Third, was one of the few that was weather-boarded at that time. Andrew Soles, merchant, was engaged in business at the corner of Third and Market, in a two-story log building that is still standing. Immanuel Hurst's house occupied an adjoining lot. Daniel Stone occupied a one-story log building on the west side of Market, between Second and Third. Hugh Rowland lived on the west side of Market between First and Second. James Loucridge, chairmaker; his house and shop were at the corner of Third and Water streets. James Alexander, saddler and hotel-keeper, lived on Water street between Second and Third. James Evans, merchant and justice of the peace; his place of business was on the south side of Third, near Walnut. Peter Soles, shoemaker, lived on Second street. Conrad Roth, farmer; his house and barn were above Ninth street. Samuel Culbertson, tanner, pursued his calling at the corner of Shaw avenue and Huey street. William Irwin was a justice of the peace, and farmed that part of the borough east of Walnut street. John McKee, farmer, lived east of Walnut near Second. John Anstie was also a farmer, and lived on Second street. John Redick, merchant; his place of business was at the corner of Third and Market.

It is probable that the oldest house now in existence is that occupied in 1830 by James Alexander, and known as the "Black Horse Hotel." It was built in 1796 by Sterling Johnston. It was afterward occupied by a Mr. Whigham, and in 1812 passed into possession of James Alexander, from Carlisle, Cumberland county, from which his father was elected a member of assembly. It became a favorite stopping-place for boatmen on the Youghiogheny, and enjoyed an extensive patronage in its day. Few of the landmarks of that period are invested with associations of equal interest.

McKeesport in 1830 is best described as a country village, with little apparent prospect of appreciating in importance. In a region not remarkable

for the advanced morality of its people, the reputation of the town was proverbial. It possessed exceptional facilities for horse-racing years before a place for religious services was provided, and, in common with every locality in Western Pennsylvania, had its local stills and breweries. The racecourse extended along the bank of the river Youghiogheny, and by way of Seventh and Walnut streets quite around the town. No records of the speed attained on this course have been preserved, but it was a favorite place among the jockeys far and wide, and during the racing-season the town not infrequently assumed a color deeper than a peachblow tint. Then there was always a floating population, made up of boatmen engaged in transporting the pig-iron of Connellsville to Pittsburgh and other points along the Ohio and Mississippi. The "trade and commerce" to which John McKee had alluded in glowing terms was not developing as had been confidently expected, and three or four local stores were equal to the requirements of the trade, while many articles of common use were obtainable only in Pittsburgh. The inhabitants, becoming accustomed to the unbroken monotony of village life, had apparently come to regard this condition of things as inevitable; but the time at last arrived for the beginning of an era of activity and development.

THE COAL TRADE.

The discovery of coal contributed to this more than any other consideration. John Harrison, a blacksmith by trade, and a man of fair business ability, became a resident of McKeesport in 1824, and in 1830 began the mining of coal, in which business he was the first to engage in this part of the country. Having purchased a tract of land from a Pittsburgh lawyer named Selden, he opened a coalpit thereon, which he operated with success for two years, when Col. John Neel instituted litigation for the property, and was eventually confirmed in its possession. This mine was situated on the bank of the Monongahela, opposite McKeesport. It was subsequently operated by a Mr. Dunshee, but it is now abandoned. Samuel Dickey made the second mining venture, and the industry soon became general. There was a corresponding demand for barges in the shipment of the product, and for labor in their manufacture and transportation; and from this McKeesport derived substantial advantages. The floating of coal became the principal business of the town. Among the first to engage in this business were Daniel Pollard, Thomas McGill, Peter Soles, John Speice, Clem. Smith, James Ferroll, H. B. Sinclair, John Patterson, George High, Messrs. John, Jacob, Peter, Perry and "Jack" Baker, of whom several were owners, while all were skillful pilots. The later following comprised such men as J. A. Mahaffey, C. M. Bailey, G. W. Gray, Samuel Trich, Peter Gallatin, William Brown, John Gallatin, James Harriott, John and Hartman Guice, James Buttonfield, Samuel Clark, Nicholas, William and Alfred O'Neill, Hon. Alexander Millar, William E. Harrison and David Clark. The dams in the Monongahela were constructed in 1841, and in 1847 tow-

boating on that river was begun by Smith & Co., with a Beaver passenger packet which had become unfit for carrying passengers. The former method of depending upon the current was not at once abandoned, but the use of steam in towing barges began at this date, and is now practically universal. The dams in the Youghiogheny were completed in 1851, and the importance of McKeesport measurably increased. The resident river pilots in 1855 were Peter Lauderbach, Henry McCloskey, D. V. Day, George Hunter, Eli Leazure, Charles and John McCoy, William Powers, James Wilson, N. Lynch, Nelson Soles and William McCloskey; engineers—James Parkinson, James R. Hendrickson and John Wampler; boat-builders—Benjamin Coursin, Isaac Hammitt, Sr., Enos Spratt and William Cook; owners—John Harrison, Samuel Rose, Samuel Hunter and M. Elliott. The mining and shipment of coal and the building of barges were the sole dependence of the town, and its prosperity fluctuated with that of the coal trade. During the summer months, when the depth of the river was not sufficient for navigation, money became scarce, the merchants found it difficult to make collections, and business of all kinds languished. With a rise in the river, the town suddenly assumed a condition of abnormal activity, as the convoys of barges were manned and equipped for their voyages and departed in rapid succession. It was often that weeks, and sometimes months, elapsed before their return, and the intermediate period was one of stagnation and quiet, in which the town seemed to have been deserted by the male portion of the community. They returned in due time, however, and prosperity returned with them. Money became plentiful. Every branch of business flourished, and merchants improved the opportunity to fortify themselves against the approaching stringency. Such were the annual vicissitudes, as unfailing in their recurrence as the seasons.

Improvement in the general appearance of the town had, meanwhile, received a powerful stimulus. Failing to realize any returns from their investments, many of the original lot-owners allowed the taxes to accumulate on their respective holdings, and in 1833 this had become general to such an extent that the assessor, Robert Sinclair, returned the plot of the entire town to the court. In the following year all the lots upon which the taxes were unpaid were offered at public sale by the sheriff, under the usual restrictions in such cases. The recent discovery of coal had attracted attention to the locality, and the purchasers were usually of such a class as formed a valuable acquisition to the community. The difficulty of obtaining titles to the lots, or of discovering who the real owners were, had previously retarded improvements to a great extent; but a valid title was now assured to the purchaser, and the beneficial effects of the change were speedily apparent in the erection of houses of a substantial character.

The *Standard*, John Y. Collins, editor, thus summarizes the advantages and general status of McKeesport in 1855:

> Situated at the confluence of two navigable rivers, the Youghiogheny and Monon-

gahela, on a rich bottom-land, and surrounded by the most exquisite scenery, few towns in the United States can boast of such a favorable location. Enjoying a perfectly pure and salubrious atmosphere, fanned almost throughout the year by a fresh northwest breeze, our neighborhood has proven impregnable to the most pestilential diseases. . . . Nearly all the buildings are stately two- and three-story brick dwelling-houses, [and] besides these the streets are graced by six churches, one three-story schoolhouse, a capacious market-house (with a town hall), and a fine-looking Odd-Fellows' hall. A seminary with a male and female department will be opened within a fortnight, since the building is already arranged. Among the branches of public interest we may count a furnace, rolling-mill and Russia sheet-iron factory, two foundries, five steam sawmills, one boatyard, twelve coalbanks in the immediate neighborhood, two tanneries in town, eight principal stores and a number of groceries, two bakeries and confectioneries, several butcher-stalls, with a great variety of mechanics, and last, but not least, a printing-office, from which darts, meteor-like, the *Weekly Standard*.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

In the same connection the writer makes this remarkable prediction: "A more prosperous period awaits our town and neighborhood, and with the prospect of an early connection with the Connellsville railroad, with new markets for our coal and other productions, McKeesport will not fail ere long to be a flourishing city." In ascribing the growth of the town to its railroad facilities, the editor's prediction has been verified to the full extent. The rivers have been utilized for traffic and travel from the time that David McKee established his ferry, and local enterprise has always been interested in the improvement of the facilities thus presented. A steam ferry was established in 1845, by H. B. Sinclair, and was regarded as a great improvement over the former method of trans-navigation. In 1851, upon the completion of the slackwater navigation in the Youghiogheny, Messrs. Bailey, Whigham, Hendrickson and Sinclair purchased two boats, the Genesee and Tom Shriver, and established a packet-line from Pittsburgh to West Newton, which was continued until the destruction of the dams several years later. Its suspension seemed to emphasize the importance and necessity of the railroad, the construction of which was then agitated. The project received strong financial support from Pittsburgh, Lawrenceville and other municipalities, and, following their example, the borough council of McKeesport passed an ordinance August 30, 1855, authorizing the burgess to subscribe to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad company in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, payable in borough bonds. The road was nearly completed at that time, and was placed in operation September 11, 1855. It was subsequently merged in the Baltimore & Ohio system, of which it is known as the Pittsburgh division, and has proved a powerful factor in furthering the development of the country it traverses, and the growth of McKeesport in particular. The Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad company was granted its franchise in the borough, by ordinance of council, in September, 1881, and the road was placed in operation two years later. It is operated by the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad company, and serves the interests of the community as a compet-

ing line. The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, on the opposite side of the Monongahela, is also available.

Although the granting of a subsidy to the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad company was apparently supported by a strong public sentiment, a reactionary movement occurred immediately upon the close of the transaction. This was increased as the interest upon the railroad bonds became onerous, and eventually crystallized in a determination to repudiate the debt, on the ground of alleged irregularity on the part of the railroad company. March 6, 1875, Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell and John Evans, counsel for the borough corporation, filed a bill in equity, in the court of common pleas of the county, against the railroad company, alleging that the respondent company had violated the law in hypothecating certain of the bonds of the borough. It was averred that by an act of assembly approved April 26, 1854, the provisions of a previous act were extended to the boroughs of McKeesport and Birmingham, authorizing each to subscribe for two thousand shares of the stock of the company, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds to the company to the amount of stock subscribed. August 30, 1855, the borough of McKeesport subscribed for two thousand shares of stock, and issued bonds for the same, bearing date September 1, 1855, payable in thirty years, with semi-annual interest. The railroad company, in 1857, borrowed money from a Pittsburgh banking-house, giving its promissory notes for the same, and hypothecating, as collateral security for the payment of the notes, borough bonds to the amount of forty-seven thousand dollars. In default of payment of the notes at maturity, the bonds were sold, and about four thousand dollars realized therefrom. It was urged that the company was not authorized to sell the bonds at any rate below the amount which would make them par at seven per cent per annum, and that by so doing the bonds should be forfeited and revert to the borough. The payment of either principal or interest had been strenuously opposed for years; an offer from the railroad company to compromise for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars was rejected; the borough government was for a time suspended in the effort to prevent payment; but the final decision in the courts was in favor of the railroad company in almost every particular, and the full amount of the principal, with accrued interest, awarded from the borough, was added to its liabilities. The action of those most concerned in this long struggle has been variously regarded, and while it is admitted that there were strong grounds for the position taken by the "borough fathers" generally, the final issue influences many to regret that a compromise was not acceded to years ago. In this, as in other cases of long-continued litigation, it would seem that the final decision is a contingency which no foresight can determine.

The opening of the railroad did not materially affect the coal interest, and McKeesport reached the zenith of its importance as a shipping-point during the years of the civil war, declining rapidly from that time, until few indications of its character in this respect remain. During all this period the "coal

town'' was gradually losing its distinctive features as such. It is to-day a manufacturing city, and the transformation is complete. This has been accomplished through the far-sighted policy of its manufacturers and the intelligence of its laboring classes.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Manufacturers at an early period in the history of the borough, though insignificant in comparison with their present importance, were equal to the demands of the times. Whisky was then a staple product, as it was only through the still that the crops of the surrounding country could be reduced to a merchantable commodity. The distillery was regarded as essential to the prosperity of every community, and McKeesport was no exception. Its earliest manufacturing establishment was a stone distillery at the foot of Market street, built prior to 1800, and dismantled within twenty or thirty years thereafter. In close proximity there was a carding- and fulling-mill, owned and operated by Hugh Rowland. That the ''plant'' was not extensive may be inferred from the fact that two blind horses in a treadmill furnished the motive power. Robert McMillan became proprietor about 1835; he introduced steam, and continued to operate the mill for some years. In 1824 a grist- and saw-mill was placed in operation at the corner of Second street and Blackberry alley, and a second, about 1830, on First street. Both were operated by steam. In 1829 John Behan, an Irishman, and a retired member of the body-guard of King George IV of England, built a saw- and grist-mill on the north side of Second street near Walnut. John Young, maker of spinning-wheels at his residence on Second street, is also worthy of mention among the pioneer manufacturers of the place. At the time when all clothing was of domestic manufacture, his make of the spinning-wheel found a place in many households. The local artisans have been mentioned in the list of residents.

Joseph Wampler located in the town in 1821, and attained some celebrity as a manufacturing optician. Among the telescopes of his manufacture was one with a four-inch glass, sold to Stockley, of Cleveland, Ohio, for one hundred and seventy-five dollars; a telescope six feet in length, with a three and one-half inch glass, which subsequently was taken to Liberia by Rev. John Smith, and the McKeesport telescope, six feet five inches long, with a five-inch glass, completed in 1876.

The McKeesport Iron-works were erected in 1851, by Richard B. Gilpin and W. Dewees Wood, of Wilmington, Del., for the manufacture of American Russia sheet-iron under a process patented by W. D. Wood. Mr. Gilpin disposed of his interest in 1855, and the business was continued under the firm name of Wood, Moorhead & Co., until January, 1859, the manufacture of smooth, refined and galvanized sheet-iron being added during this period. In January, 1859, W. D. Wood leased the works to M. K. Moorhead and George F. McCleane, retaining their ownership in connection with Mr. Gilpin. The lease expired in 1862, and in July of that year W. D. Wood and Alan W.

Lukens, under the firm name of Wood & Lukens, recommenced the manufacture of American Russia and black, smooth, refined sheet-iron, and from that time forward the works have been operated to their utmost capacity, having been enlarged and re-enlarged until at the present time the annual capacity is ten thousand tons patent planished and superior quality black sheet-irons, with an invested capital of more than a million dollars. Upon the retirement of Mr. Lukens, in 1871, the style of the firm became W. D. Wood & Co., limited; W. Dewees Wood, chairman; Richard G. Wood, general manager; Alan W. Wood, secretary and treasurer; Thomas D. Wood, assistant manager. The works employ eight hundred operatives. All material is manufactured from the pig-metal, charcoal refinery fires being in operation for the making of such grades of iron as are required for planished sheet-iron, and boiling-furnaces for making all lower grades. The patent planished sheet-iron has a world-wide reputation. It is the only iron made in the world that successfully competes with the Russian iron of same finish, and which it has almost entirely displacd in this country.

The National Tube-Works company was incorporated in 1869, with J. C. Converse, president; P. W. French, secretary; William S. Eaton, treasurer, and J. H. Flagler, general manager. The company assumed control of a small plant, built in 1867, at East Boston, by Mr. Flagler, and this, with extensive additions, constitutes the works of the company at that place. The rapid development of the oil-regions of Western Pennsylvania, and a consequent demand for pipe from that section, induced the management to consider the advisability of removing thither. A site was secured at McKeesport, and the work of construction completed in 1872. In September of that year the mill was placed in operation, with one furnace. A second and third were completed, and the construction of a fourth begun, when the works were destroyed by fire April 9, 1873. The work of rebuilding was at once begun, and in the following September three furnaces were in running order. The fourth was built in 1873, the fifth and sixth in 1880, the seventh and eighth in 1886 and the ninth and tenth in 1887. The butt-weld mill was built in 1874, and burned and rebuilt in 1876. The new butt-weld mill, four hundred feet long and three hundred and thirty feet wide, was built in 1886. The works throughout comprise forty acres, thirty of which are under roof. Owing to their great extent, and the many special processes employed, a detailed description is impossible.

To guard against fluctuation in the quality of the iron used in the manufacture of their tubing the company have their own puddling-furnaces, rolling-mills, forges and refineries. They have one hundred puddling-furnaces and four rolling-mills, with shops and facilities for the manufacture of everything used in the production of their goods. They have eight miles of their own railroad tracks interlacing their yards and various departments, and on these five locomotives, with the requisite number of cars, are in constant use.



James P. White

Tubular goods of every variety are manufactured, aggregating more than two hundred thousand tons of finished material annually, equal in length to the equatorial circumference of the earth. About five thousand operatives are employed in the works, and the labor of these men amounts to two million five hundred thousand dollars per annum.

In the production of the goods made here not a pound of coal is used. This company was among the first to utilize natural gas for fuel in the manufacture of iron, and for that purpose they purchased gas territory, drilled their own wells, and brought the gas to their works in their own pipe-lines. They had previously used manufactured gas in their furnaces, and their gas-producers are preserved for use in case the supply of natural gas should ever fail. The daily delivery of gas at the works is 24,300,000 cubic feet, or about 7,290,000,000 cubic feet per year, taking the place of nearly three hundred thousand tons of coal annually.

The United States Iron and Tin-Plate works, operated by the United States Iron and Tin-Plate company, limited, W. C. Cronemeyer, chairman; F. E. Schrenck, secretary and treasurer; A. J. Demmler, superintendent, were established in 1873. The company was organized in January, 1873, with J. D. Strons, president and treasurer; Mr. V. B. Cowen, secretary, and W. O. Davies, superintendent. The site for the mill was selected in March, 1873, but owing to interruptions from various causes incident to the panic of 1873, the works were not placed in operation until August, 1874. Tin- and terne-plate constituted the product at that time, and this company was the only one in the United States engaged in their manufacture. Owing to a change in the tariff regulations, etc. (occasioned, it is said, by the displacement of a single comma), the duty on tin-plate of foreign manufacture was so reduced as to render it impossible for this company to continue in the business profitably, and the works were thereupon suspended. The company was reorganized in 1882. In 1883 the works were burned and rebuilt. The plant at present consists of five puddling-furnaces and two heating-furnaces, two double sheet-mill furnaces, three annealing-furnaces, four knobbling-fires, two tinning-stacks, one hammer, one train of bar-rolls, two trains of sheet-rolls, and two sets of cold-rolls. The product consists of specialties in refined and charcoal-polished black sheet and Bessemer steel sheets and plates, with an annual capacity for block- and tin-plates of three thousand net tons. Natural gas is used exclusively. One hundred and twenty operatives are employed.

The Sterling Steel-works, also at Demmler, on the Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroads, were established by Jones, Ingold & Co., in May, 1874, and originally known as the Pitt Steel-works. The name was subsequently changed to Crown Steel-works. The Sterling Steel company, limited, C. Y. Wheeler, chairman, William P. De Armitt, secretary and treasurer, was incorporated in 1885, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars. The office of the company is at No. 208 Wood street, Pitts-

burgh. The plant consists of two twenty-four-foot Siemens-steel smelting-furnaces, six heating-furnaces and four hammers (eight hundred to two thousand five hundred pounds). The product consists of fine crucible tool-steel. The annual capacity is three thousand net tons. Sixty men are employed.

The Russell Manufacturing company, James S. Kuhn, president and treasurer; John P. McIntyre, secretary, and George Russell, general manager, was incorporated March 2, 1886, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The works comprise several large and substantial buildings, covering an area of more than an acre, and fronting on Olive street near Walnut. The business was established in 1879 by Russell & Co., who began the manufacture of varnish, ferrotype-plates and japanned-tin signs (used in photography). Sheet-metal fenders and coal-vases were added to the list a few years later, and in 1886 fancy brass goods. At the present time the product consists principally of brass fittings for steam-, gas- and water-pipes, including a natural-gas "cut-off" valve, invented by Mr. Russell in 1885, which is gaining in favor wherever introduced; and japanned goods, the trade in which extends all over the United States, Canada and other foreign countries. The number of employés in 1879 was ten; in 1887, thirty-five.

R. J. May & Co., founders and machinists, Walnut street and Shaw avenue, located at McKeesport in 1878, having established their business at Elizabeth three years previously. Ten men are employed in the usual lines of foundry-work.

John T. Penney & Co., founders and machinists, successors to Penney, Millholland & Co., began business in May, 1885. The plant comprises a foundry sixty-eight by seventy feet, machine-shop forty by sixty feet and pattern-shop of the same dimensions, two stories high, the whole representing a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Forty-three men are employed. The amount of work done in the course of a year approximates in value sixty thousand dollars.

Among the various miscellaneous manufactures are the carriage- and wagon-works of A. W. Smith, Wernke Brothers, George Hoffman, Learn & Taylor; the planing-mills of Neel & Wampler, Morgan & Patterson, Gemmill, Breitenreiter & Co.; the window-glass factory of Stewart, Estep & Co.; the brass-foundries of Pitt & Kinkaid, Henry Sheermesser; the Snowden Metallic Shingle company, Thomas Moore's distillery.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

McKEESPORT (Concluded).

Additions — Incorporation — List of Burgesses — Public Improvements — Banks, etc. — Population — Newspapers — Schools — Secret Societies — Churches.

THE growth of the town and the extension of its environments are the direct results of the manufacturing activity that has just been described. As previously stated, the town plot originally comprised the area included by Ninth and Walnut streets, the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. The first addition to this was made at some time between 1840 and 1850 by Robert Sinclair, and consisted of a number of lots on the east side of Walnut street, between Fourth and Shaw avenue. T. B. Hammer's plan extended from Fourth street to Shaw avenue, between Tube Works alley and Sinclair street; this was a later plan, and practically a re-survey of part of Sinclair's. In 1849 the square bounded by Fourth avenue, Shaw avenue, Sinclair street and Tube Works alley was laid out by Alexander Miller for Robert Sinclair. In 1855, as administrator of the estate of Dr. C. Huey, Mr. Miller laid off the area between Sheridan and Huey streets from the Monongahela river to Ringgold street. About 1852 the area south of Shaw avenue, between Jenny Lind street and Tube Works alley, was laid off by G. A. Forbes. South of the Forbes plan, between Graveyard and Wilkins alleys and Jenny Lind and Walnut streets, was the plan of Mary J. Penney, between which and Ninth street were the plans of Joseph Jenkins, Learn & Snyder, and the old graveyard. The plans of Robert Shaw and W. E. Harrison are located south of Shaw avenue, between Huey and Jenny Lind streets. About 1850 Jones & Petty laid off the area between Huey and Armstrong streets from the Monongahela river to Shaw avenue, and a tract of corresponding width south of Shaw avenue was subdivided in 1862 by William Stevenson. Between Armstrong avenue and Martin street, from the Monongahela river to Fifth avenue, the plans north and south of the railroad, respectively, were those of Joseph Armstrong and John Fritch. Adjoining that of the former and extending thence to St. Clair alley was the subdivision of Richard A. Breed. Directly opposite the latter, between the railroad and Fifth avenue, is the plan of John W. Patterson and Thomas Mellon. East of the Mellon plan are the subdivisions of Mary Ann Sinclair and Jacob Mainhart, the latter extending to Riverton street. Michael Burkholder's plan embraces the region popularly known as "Bone-Dust Hollow." The extreme eastern part of the borough, popularly known as the "Crooked

Run district," was laid out in 1875 by Jarvis & Riggs. Other subdivisions in that vicinity have since been made by the Enterprise Building and Loan association, the heirs of George Hoffman, Meyer & Edmundson, William Hartman, William Speilmeyer, William Lovall and Watson Mains. Directly north of the association plan, on the township road, is the Chester plan of lots, including Linden and Chester streets, Freeland and Shady avenues.

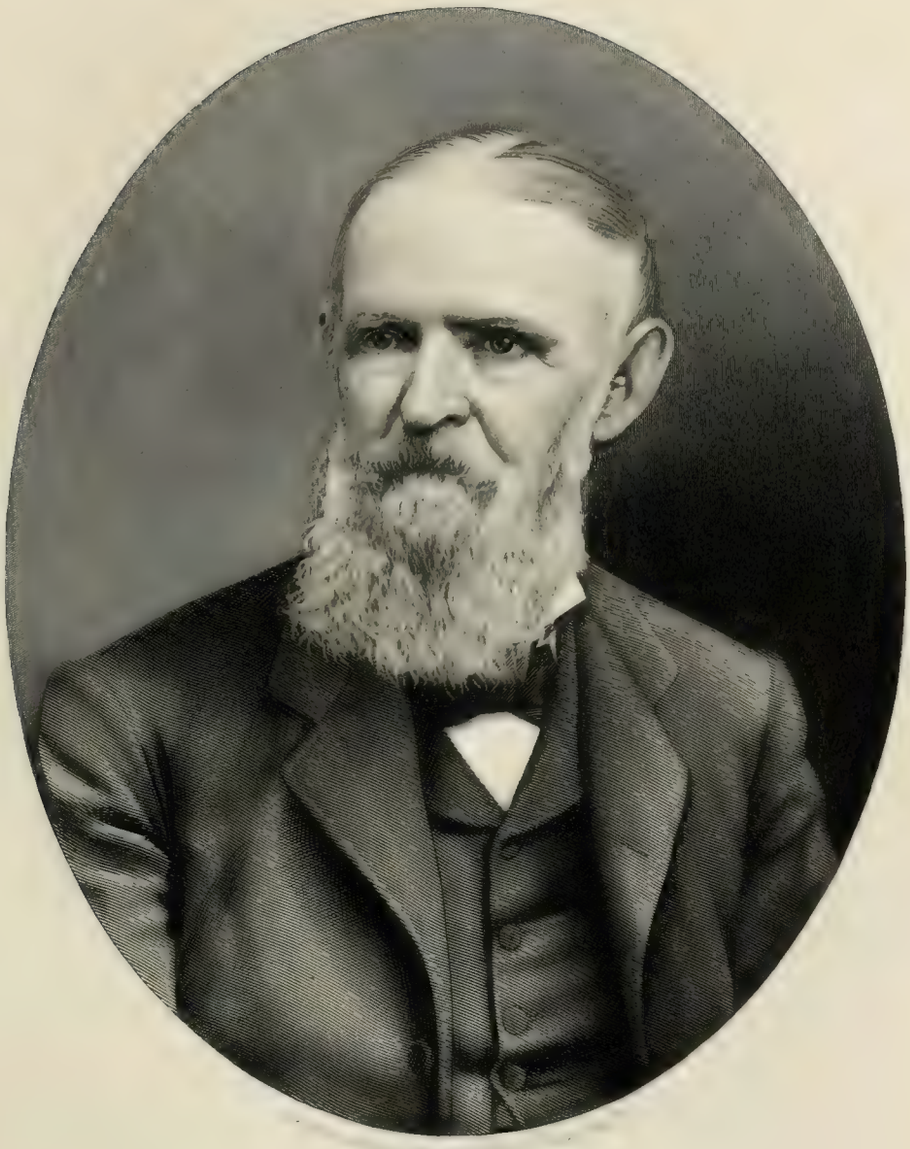
The territory south of the original plat, between Ninth and Eleventh streets and west of Jenny Lind street, was laid out in small tracts and at various times by Alexander McClure, John Harrison, Meyer & Walker, Eliza Vankirk and Asher Vankirk. The extensive plan of McClain & Fleming is situated south of Eleventh street and contiguous to that of the heirs of W. J. Powers, laid out in 1878. The latter extends to Fifteenth street. The plan of Michael Ryan, east of Central avenue and south of Fifth avenue, was laid off in 1872, and that of B. B. Coursin, on the opposite side of Central avenue between Fifth avenue and Fairview cemetery, in 1880. Union and Ridge avenues, east of the cemetery and north of the township road, were laid off in 1874 by the Enterprise Building and Loan association. The plan of Robert Douglass, partially inclosed by Cherry, Fairmount and Stewart streets, and those of William Packer and John W. Stewart adjoining, were laid off in 1885.

A comparison of the original town plat and the additions thereto is not favorable to the latter. John McKee's plan is distinguished by uniformity and regularity, qualities which can not be ascribed to the labyrinth of crooked and narrow streets that surround it. This condition of things is unfortunate, but not irremediable. The streets have been widened and straightened at various points, and made to conform more nearly to the general plan of the town. The configuration of the surface interferes with the success of these operations to some extent. Fifth street was first macadamized about fifteen years ago, and this process has since been extended to the most important thoroughfares of the town. Fourth and Walnut streets and Shaw avenue are paved with Belgian blocks and Huey street with brick. The work of street improvement is prosecuted with energy, and, if continued at the present rate of progress, will be extended to the important thoroughfares of the city at no distant future.

The municipal government was established during the era of the coal trade, and the borough limits have been changed from time to time with the growth of the built-up area.

McKeesport was incorporated as a borough, by the court of quarter sessions of the county, September 3, 1842, under the act of 1834, with the following described boundaries:

> Beginning at the mouth of the Youghiogheny river, thence up said river to the line of Samuel M. Rose's land; thence by land of said Rose, north seventy-nine and one-fourth degrees east seventy-one and one-half perches to the line of James Evans' land; thence by land of said Evans and Robert Sinclair, north ten and three-fourths degrees west one



Thos Penney

hundred and seventy-eight perches to the Monongahela river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

The borough limits were extended by act of the legislature, February 13, 1847, so as to include a greater extent of territory to the east and north. The present boundaries were established by act of assembly approved May 24, 1873, and are thus described:

Beginning at the Youghiogheny river at the southern boundary of the said borough; thence south by the course of the said river to the northern line of John Penney's land; thence easterly direct through the lands of Evans, Powers, Stewart and others to private road at Guice's lane; thence by said private road to the public road; thence by the same along lands of Guice, Arthurs, Soles and Fawcett to the state road; thence west by the same to the intersection of the public road leading up Crooked run; thence due north to the Monongahela river; thence west by the course of the same to the western boundary line of the said borough; thence by the original lines of said borough to the place of beginning.

As incorporated in 1872, the southern boundary of the borough was a line extending from the Youghiogheny river diagonally between Ninth and Eleventh streets, and the eastern boundary was identical with Huey street. The latter was so changed in 1847 as to correspond with Armstrong avenue. The present area of the borough is quite extensive.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The borough government has been changed from time to time, as the requirements of an increasing population demanded. As originally constituted, it consisted of a burgess and town council, elected annually, with merely nominal functions at an early period in the history of the town. The borough was incorporated in conformity with the act of 1834, but in 1851 a general law for the regulation of boroughs was enacted, the provisions of which were extended to McKeesport in 1855. This imposed new duties upon the burgess, and enlarged the powers of the council in various ways. The number of councilmen was increased to six in 1871, and their term of office fixed at three years; two were to be elected annually. The burgess and council, by this act (May 11, 1871), were vested with the power to establish and maintain a police service, for which no provision had previously been made. May 24, 1873, by act of the legislature, the number of councilmen was increased from six to nine (three from each ward). Under this arrangement one councilman from each ward is elected annually, as is also the burgess. Although eminently satisfactory for a time, the borough government has ceased to be regarded as sufficient for the needs of the large population for which it is meant to provide, and within the last decade the sentiment in favor of incorporation as a city has become practically unanimous. Definite action may be delayed until the result of the next census has established its eligibility for metropolitan honors, but the necessity of the change is universally admitted, and the final issue is no longer problematical.

At the first election for borough officers, September 6, 1842, James W. Edgar, Hiram B. Sinclair, Hugh Rowland, Charles Fausold and Samuel C. Huey were chosen councilmen and James P. Hendrickson, burgess. The following-named persons have successively filled the latter office:

1842, James Hendrickson; 1843, William Cook; 1844, Thomas Penney; 1845, Theodore Marlin; 1846, Thomas Penney; 1847, Oliver Evans; 1848, John Tritch; 1849, Robert Shaw; 1850, John Wilkinson; 1851, J. B. Mitchell; 1852, Hugh Rowland; 1853, A. Atwater; 1854, Thomas Carroll; 1855, Thomas Lynch; 1856, Hugh Rowland; 1857, William H. Hill; 1858, Robert Shaw; 1859–60, Thomas Penney; 1862, James H. Berry; 1862, J. W. Patterson; 1864, Lewis Harvey; 1865, William Atwater; 1866–67, James R. Hendrickson; 1868–70, A. W. Lukens; 1871, James F. Ryan; 1872–73, W. P. Wampler; 1874, James F. Ryan; 1875, W. P. Wampler; 1876–77, F. Houghton; 1878–79, J. W. Scott; 1880–82, Alonzo Inskeep; 1883–84, Thomas Tillbrook; 1885, B. B. Coursin; 1886, W. W. Hunter; 1887, B. B. Coursin; 1888, James A. McLure.

Among the ordinary legislation of the council, two subjects have been notably important,—the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad and the water system. The former was a subject of discussion for years after the decisive action was taken; the latter, for a correspondingly long period beforehand. Public meetings were held in 1874 to consider the subject, and the discussions seemed to indicate a preference for the formation of a water company rather than undertake the work under the auspices of the borough. It was urged that the taxation entailed by the latter plan would be unfavorable to the growth of manufactures and prevent the establishing of new industries. Moreover, the consolidation act of 1873 provided that the annexed district should be taxable for borough purposes at a rate equal to one-third that at which property was assessed and taxed in the old borough limits when lands so annexed contained fifteen acres or more, and at two-thirds the rate when the area of the lands was less than fifteen acres, for a period not exceeding ten years. The burden of taxation for the maintenance of water-works would thus fall upon the older portions of the borough, already burdened with debt. The opposition to a system provided and maintained was thus based upon the inadvisability of undertaking the work at that time, rather than a sentiment favorable to a private corporation. The agitation was resumed as the period for which the annexed district was exempt from the full rate of borough taxation neared its close. The improved condition of the finances presented a favorable opportunity for action. The strength of the movement was manifested in the election of a council favorable to the project. The requisite borough legislation was secured, placing the work of construction in charge of a committee composed of Joseph Ecoff, chairman, W. C. Soles, B. B. Coursin, W. P. Wampler and George W. Stone. Preliminary measures were taken in the spring of 1881, and the work of construction commenced about the 1st of September of that year. The plans and specifications were prepared by Messrs. Hatch & Taylor, civil engineers, and the contract awarded to R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia. September 13, 1882, the works were accepted by the council and placed in operation.

The plant consists of a pumping-well, the pumping-station, the reservoir, and the distributing-mains. The well has an interior diameter of twenty-eight feet, and is situated at the margin of the Youghiogheny river. It is sunk to the depth of several feet below the bottom of the river, and was intended to afford, by filtration through the gravel composing the river-bed, a constant supply of clear and pure water. However, within a short time after the works were placed in operation, it became evident that the water was not derived from the river, but was, instead, the drainage from marshy grounds in the vicinity, and therefore impregnated with dangerous elements. This was remedied to a certain extent by dredging the river, but it was evident no permanent benefit could be anticipated from this source. The plan finally determined upon was that now in successful operation. A twenty-inch conduit-pipe extends from the well a distance of four or five rods out into the channel of the Youghiogheny river, resting upon a foundation of stone. In the outer sections of the pipe there are several thousand one-inch holes, and the end of the pipe is inclosed by a perforated cap. This work was begun September 20, 1883, and completed November 15, 1883. This provision for a water-supply has proven entirely satisfactory. The well is utilized as a temporary reservoir, in which the water is received from the conduit. The pumping-station and reservoir present no features worthy of special notice. The original cost of the works, including land, etc., was $98,304.45.

Other public conveniences of a varied character have also been provided. Gas for illuminating purposes has been manufactured and supplied by a local company for some years. Electric lights have also been introduced, and the discovery of natural gas in the vicinity of the town is among the latest acquisitions to its advantages. The Passenger Railway company, of which J. C. Smith is president, has recently placed its line in operation upon Fifth avenue. The market-house, a brick building on the southeast corner of Market and Fourth streets, was built in 1883, by the McKeesport Market company, and opened in January, 1884. The cost was seventeen thousand dollars. At the expiration of ten years from the time the franchise was granted the property reverts to the borough, at ten per cent less than its cost, this rebate being considered as rental for that period.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first moneyed institution of the city, the Monongahela Valley bank, was established in 1858, with Alexander Millar, president, George Langley, cashier, and a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. It was a bank of issue, and circulated its notes principally in Michigan. Arrangements were made for the redemption of fifty thousand dollars by a merchant in an eastern city, but he failed to carry out his obligations, and the notes were presented at the counter of the bank, which was obliged to suspend in 1860. The Commercial Banking company was organized in March, 1872, with William Wig-

ham, president; W. D. Wood, vice president; Thomas Penney, cashier; James S. Kuhn, assistant cashier; William Wigham, W. D. Wood, Benjamin Coursin, H. B. Sinclair, H. B. Cochran, James Lynn, James F. Ryan, William E. Harrison, James F. McMullen and W. H. Crump, directors. It was merged into the First National bank of McKeesport, and reorganized as such March 1, 1875, with a capital of sixty-seven thousand dollars, which has since been largely increased.

The People's Savings bank was organized in January, 1873, with J. C. Converse, president; C. R. Stuckslager, vice-president; G. L. Reiter, cashier; J. C. Converse, James O'Neil, James A. Stone, C. R. Stuckslager, J. H. Flagler, J. C. Penney, D. Bailie, J. P. Learn, H. Todd, Samuel Cable and A. Vankirk, directors. The capital was one hundred thousand dollars. This institution was chartered as the People's bank in January, 1881. Its present organization is constituted as follows: J. G. Leezer, president; H. C. Bradeen, vice-president; C. R. Stuckslager, cashier; T. D. Gardner, assistant cashier; E. W. Pitts, teller; J. G. Leezer, H. C. Bradeen, C. R. Stuckslager, C. A. Duffey, L. Gerson, W. W. Hunter, John Muse, W. L. Patterson, Thomas Reynolds, Jr., James L. DeLong, J. C. Smith, J. P. Learn and D. H. Lynch, directors. There is a capital paid in of $52,000, a surplus fund of $55,190, and undivided profits to the amount of $3,623.

The Bank of McKeesport, James Evans, president, P. J. Rankin, cashier, T. L. White, vice-president, began business May 19, 1887, under a charter originally granted to the Shoe and Leather bank, of Pittsburgh. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars.

The Mutual Building and Loan association, the first in McKeesport, began business in 1871, with a capital of twenty-five hundred shares of two hundred dollars each. William E. Harrison was president; Joseph Ecoff, vice-president; James F. McMullen, treasurer, and Dr. D. C. Hoffman, vice-president. The Enterprise Building and Loan association, Joseph Ecoff, president; A. B. Campbell, vice-president; John F. Davitt, treasurer, and James S. Kuhn, secretary, was established in 1873. The former expired in 1879, the latter in 1881. The Union Savings Fund and Loan association, incorporated in July, 1881; the Home Security and Building and Loan association, incorporated in August, 1886; and the Union Savings Fund and Loan association No. 2, incorporated in March, 1886, are virtually one organization, the officers in each case being as follows: H. W. Hitzrot, M. D., president; J. B. Murray, vice-president; E. E. Dearborn, secretary, and Isaac West, treasurer. The capitalization of each is one million dollars. The McKeesport Building and Loan association was organized June 8, 1887, with J. B. Shale, president, A. W. Smith, vice-president; James L. DeLong, treasurer; E. W. Pitts, secretary; E. P. Douglass, solicitor. The last-named four are all that were in operation in 1887. Institutions of this character, when managed with the ability apparent in the instances noted, can not fail to benefit the community.



T. L. White

The population of McKeesport in 1846 is said to have been one thousand, and in 1857, two thousand. In 1860 it was 2,166; in 1870, 2,523; in 1880, 8,212; and at this writing (1887) it is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, the most reliable estimate being that of eighteen thousand. The rapid growth of the last ten years has been truly remarkable.

THE PRESS.

In all this development the press has borne its share of the burden and responsibility. City papers were depended upon for the news for many years, and continue to circulate largely. The first local journalistic effort was made by John Y. Collins in 1854. The first number of his paper, the McKeesport *Standard*, appeared December 16th of that year. It was a quarto of small dimensions, and the lines were blurred and indistinct. It chronicled the principal events of Europe and remote portions of the world, congressional and legislative proceedings, and some eight or ten items of local interest. The energies of the new journal were exhausted in the effort to begin its career, and the first issue was not followed by another until the first week of January, 1855. During this time both Collins and Wilson, the original proprietors, had retired, and Dr. J. B. Mitchell and Julius Francis Zoller appeared as publisher and editor, respectively. The *Standard* was continued under various auspices and with varying fortunes until 1861, when it suspended, never again to reappear. McKeesport was without an organ until June 8, 1870, when John Wagner Pritchard & Brother began the publication of the *Paragon*, a six-column quarto, which, like its predecessor, did not give immediate promise of permanency. It suspended publication from October 17, 1870, to July 29, 1871, but was published continuously from the latter date for some years. April 30, 1881, John B. Scott & Brothers issued the first number of the McKeesport *Record*. The *Evening Record* appeared for the first time on Monday evening, April 10, 1882. Upon the retirement of Mr. Pritchard from the *Paragon*, in 1883, that paper was continued by "The Paragon Publishing Company" until September, 1884, when it was merged with the *Record* into the *Paragon Record*, and so published by the John B. Scott Publishing company until the year 1887; the daily edition was suspended for a time, but the weekly was continued until February, 1887, when the name was changed to the *Weekly Sun*. February 21, 1887, the *Daily Sun* appeared for the first time, under the proprietorship of E. E. & W. H. Hamilton. The *Sun* is thus the outgrowth of the *Paragon* and *Record*, and the only morning paper in the county outside of Pittsburgh.

The McKeesport *Times*, B. B. Coursin, proprietor, was first issued August 5, 1871, and continued by him for about one year, when it was purchased by S. E. & J. B. Carothers, by whom the daily edition was begun. The plant was purchased in 1882 by W. A. Dunshee, by whom it was transferred in 1885 to J. C. Tarkington. The present proprietor, W. S. Abbott, assumed control

July 1, 1887. The *Weekly Times* was discontinued March 10, 1886, when the office of the paper was destroyed by fire. The *Daily Times* is the oldest in the city, and the official organ of the municipal governments of McKeesport and Reynoldton.

The McKeesport *Daily News* was founded July 1, 1884, by Edward W. Clark, from whom it passed to Dravo Brothers. J. L. Devenny, the present editor and proprietor, has been connected with the paper from the beginning, and succeeded Dravo Brothers October 1, 1886. Mr. Devenny is the youngest editor in the state.

The weekly papers of the town are the *Tribune and Herald*, the *Sunday Herald* and the *Sun*. The first named was established in August, 1882, by L. F. Armbrust and T. F. Galvin, as the McKeesport *Tribune*. Mr. Galvin retired in 1883, and established the *Sunday Herald*, now published by John A. Galvin. Mr. Armbrust continues the publication of the *Tribune and Herald*, and advocates the principles of the labor organizations. The *Home Gem* was published for some time by the Home Gem Publishing company. The *Journal*, edited by Martha A. McConnell and Harriet S. Pritchard, appeared June 10, 1886. It is the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It appears that ten distinct journalistic ventures have been made, the present results of which are represented in three dailies, two weeklies and a bi-monthly. There have been many obstacles in the way of establishing local journals, not the least of which is the large circulation of the city papers. But the local press has proven invaluable to the best interests of the community, and may be regarded as firmly established.

The educational facilities of the city are exceptionally good. The first school-building was erected in 1832, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, fronting on the latter. The first teacher here was one Higbee. The school was sustained by private subscription, and so continued until the introduction of the public-school system, which occurred while the village formed part of Versailles township. The first public-school building in the borough was erected on Market street near the old graveyard, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Dr. James Huey was the first principal, and John Rowland, his assistant. The present public-school buildings are five in number, and in appearance, architectural beauty and adaptation to the purposes intended compare favorably with any others in the county. An academy and a business college are also among the educational advantages of the place. In 1853 and 1854 Misses Nancy McJunkin and R. J. Robinson conducted a select school, and a Mr. Remington established a similar institution about the same time. The rooms of the McKeesport Library association were opened Monday evening, August 9, 1875, in the third story of the Hiawatha building, corner of Market and Fifth streets. Five hundred volumes constituted the library at that time. This is among the local influences that tend to elevate the general intelligence and culture of the community.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

McKeesport has been prolific in the organization of secret and benevolent societies, of which the following have been instituted at the respective dates given:

Alliquippa Lodge, No. 375, F. & A. M., October 22, 1866; Yohogany Lodge, No. 364, I. O. O. F., June 8, 1849; Blucher Lodge, No. 506, I. O. O. F., May 14, 1854; Youghiogheny Encampment, No. 147, I. O. O. F., November 19, 1856; Versailles Council, No. 238, R. A., May 3, 1880; McKee Lodge, No. 43, A. O. U. W., January 24, 1873; Col. Samuel Black Post, No. 59, G. A. R., June 15, 1877; John A. Logan Command, U. V. U., February 2, 1887; Titus Lodge, No. 207, K. of P., November 14, 1869; Iron Castle, No. 81, K. M. C., October 30, 1875; White Castle, No. 35, K. M. C., June 14, 1887; Indian Queen Division, No. 15, K. of P., December 28, 1883; Court Equality, No. 6459, A. O. F., July 30, 1879; Court Gustaf I, Wasa of Sweden, No. 6682, A. O. F., September 18, 1880; Welcome Stranger Lodge, No. 52, O. S. St. George, March 13, 1880; Fidelity Lodge, No. 1005, K. of H.; Alliquippi Council, No. 2, O. C. F., September 1, 1882; Robert Lodge, No. 353, I. O. G. T., 1883; Lincoln Council, No. 67, R. T. T., April 24, 1885; Youghiogheny Assembly, No. 6331, K. of L., April 17, 1886; Acme Assembly, No. 6328, K. of L.; National, No. 9753; Rhine, No. 7683; Uriah S. Stevens, No. 9004; Monongahela, No. 7622; Keystone, No. 9664; Star of Hope, No. 8285; Globe and Welcome Stranger Lodges, A. A. I. & S. W.

CHURCHES.

Nineteen denominational organizations attest the religious activities of the community. Of these the Presbyterian is probably the oldest. The early population of McKeesport and the surrounding country was largely Presbyterian in its religious affiliations, and this denomination has been identified with the religious interests of the place throughout its history. It is probable that occasional services were held in this locality by the pastors of neighboring congregations before the year 1800; but no provision for stated worship was made until 1801, when the presbytery of Redstone authorized the people of McKeesport and "Pitt township" (Beulah Church), jointly, to employ Rev. Boyd Mercer to labor among them for one year. The arrangement was discontinued at the expiration of that period, and for more than a score of years the ministerial record is irregular. In 1802 McKeesport and "Pitt township" were reported together as "vacant and able" to support a pastor. In 1803 the former is reported individually as "unable" to support that relation, and in 1805 as "not yet able." Mr. Mercer became stated supply from 1803 to 1823. Two important events signalized this period, the formal organization of the church in 1819 or 1820, with James Evans, William Penney and William Sill as elders, and the erection of a church-building in 1819. Prior to that date there was no established place of public worship. The congregation assembled in a boathouse near the Monongahela river, to the right of Walnut street, a sheep-stable on the north side of the public square and west of Market street, the residence of John McKee, east of Walnut street above Second, the house of James Evans, on the southeast corner of Market and Third, or under a clump of locust-trees on the grounds adjoining, as the season of the year

or the nature of the occasion rendered most convenient. The site of the first church in McKeesport was that of the present Presbyterian church, upon the ground reserved for religious purposes by the proprietor of the town. It was a brick building, about thirty-five feet square and fifteen feet high.

The second church-edifice, a building thirty-six by sixty feet, was erected in 1842. Its architectural appearance was superior to that of its predecessor, but after nine years it was deemed unsafe for occupancy. The present place of worship was built in 1852–53, and dedicated July 17, 1853. It is a brick structure, ninety-five by fifty feet, and was enlarged during the year 1887. A pipe organ has also been added.

The following-named clergymen have been pastors since the organization of the church: Alexander McCandless, 1825–38; William Eaton, 1841–44; Prosper H. Jacob, 1847–51; Nathaniel West, Sr., D. D., 1854–56; Robert F. Wilson, 1856–67; G. M. Hair, 1869–72; James W. Wightman, 1872–77; Samuel McBride, 1872–79; George N. Johnston, 1880–84; J. J. McCarrell (the present incumbent), 1884–. Two-thirds of Mr. McCandless' time was given to Long Run Church, and Mr. Eaton was also pastor at Round Hill. McKeesport has constituted a separate pastorate since 1843.

The First Baptist Church (incorporated as "The McKeesport Regular Baptist Church") was organized by Elders William Stone and Nathaniel Tibbots, June 3, 1820, with seven constituent members, viz.: James Penney (who was the leading spirit and prime mover in the enterprise), his wife, Jane Penney, Leonard Long, Margaret Long, Ann Watkins, Elizabeth Carnes and her daughter of the same name. None of these are now living. The last to die was Mrs. Jane Penney, about twelve years ago. A charter was not procured until 1864. This congregation formerly worshiped jointly with the Presbyterians in the Union church previously described. A separate church-edifice was afterward built near the Diamond. This was occupied until 1867, when the present place of worship was built. The parsonage adjoining was built in 1876.

The first pastor was Rev. William Stone, 1820–21. The church became a branch of Salem congregation, Westmoreland county, in 1822, and so continued until August, 1837. The pastors since that date have been as follows: William Sutton, 1839–43; J. P. Rockefeller, 1843–44; James Estep, 1845–46; A. G. Ebenhart, 1847–49; S. D. Morris, 1851; Frederick Douglass, 1852; Dr. William Penney, 1853–54; T. J. Penney, 1855; C. H. Remington, 1856; Moses Heath, 1857–58; W. W. Hickman, 1861; William Whitehead, 1863–66; J. K. Kramer, 1867; G. A. Ames, 1868–69; W. M. McKinney, 1871–74; William Codville, D. D., 1876–. The names of the deacons are as follows: Thomas Penney, William Coyan, A. B. Campbell, R. L. Riggs, J. K. Hammitt and J. D. Davis. When the present pastor began his labors, in 1876, the membership numbered 143. It had increased to 200 in 1882, and at the present time numbers 400. The last seven years have been a period of great prosperity. In con-

nection with the central organization there are three missions, at Christy Park, Reynoldton, and in the Third ward of McKeesport. A Swedish Baptist church has recently been organized, with about seventy members.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was originally an appointment on Miller's church circuit. It is not known when this relation was established, but a class had been organized a short time previously. It consisted of Michael Dravo, leader, Ephraim Shannon, his wife Angelina Shannon, Thomas Means and wife, Edward Fisher, his wife Elizabeth Fisher, Mrs. —— Heath and three or four others whose names can not now be ascertained. The society assembled for prayer-meetings at the house of Thomas Means, then in the country, but near the extension of Walnut street. Preaching was held in the Baptist church on the Diamond. The first church-edifice was built in 1843 at the corner of Market and Fifth. This was a brick building, and fronted on Market, though not directly adjoining the street. It was sold to the Lutherans in 1847, and is now incorporated in a private residence built to the front along the street. A second brick church-edifice was built in 1846 upon the corner of the streets. This served as a place of worship until 1876–77, when the present church-building on Walnut street was built. It is a brick structure in the German gothic style, one hundred and twenty-five feet long by seventy-two feet wide, with a spire rising to the height of one hundred and eighty-three feet from the street. The main audience-room on the second floor is ninety by seventy feet, with a seating capacity of one thousand. The organization of the church was constituted as follows in 1851: Pastor, William F. Lauck; local preachers, J. Wilkinson, J. H. Patterson; stewards, Michael Dravo, Thomas Lynch, J. G. Goff; leaders, A. J. Brown, M. Dravo, J. Wilkinson, James Love, J. F. Dravo, J. G. Goff.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Third ward, McKeesport, originated in a Sunday-school established in 1880 by Mrs. A. N. Lawson and others. In the delirium of fever, some time previous, Mrs. Lawson had been heard to say that she would undertake this work if she ever recovered. Upon regaining her health she was reminded of this, and at once interested her friends in the movement. A class was formed in connection with the First Church, and a separate organization effected, with a board of trustees, of which Thomas Magraw was chairman, W. H. Carson, secretary, George Peterson, James K. Spangler, Thomas Howard, Robert Taylor and A. Stephens, members of the board. The church-edifice on Fifth avenue was dedicated November 11, 1881, and a mortgage of four thousand dollars upon the property has lately been liquidated. Rev. J. B. Taylor was the first pastor, and was succeeded in 1884 by Rev. S. W. Davis.

The Third Methodist Episcopal Church, otherwise known as Ashley Church, was organized in 1882 from the constituency of the First Church. A chapel was built on Shaw's avenue in that year, and removed to its present location, corner of Locust and Sixth, in 1886. Revs. Morrow, Minnett, Dillon, Long,

Cable, McCurdy and Silbaugh have successively served as pastors. The Swedish and the German Methodist churches were organized within the year 1887. The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the spring of 1885, with Rev. Alexander Christian, pastor. This element of the population has been but recently introduced. The African race was not represented at the place in its early history, and was regarded with aversion by many of the citizens. The various Protestant churches of the city contributed to the building of a church for the colored people, which was completed in 1886.

The Roman Catholic Church was first represented by the German element, but the time of its arrival is involved in uncertainty. Prior to the year 1846 they were sufficiently numerous to warrant regular visitations from the Redemptorist Fathers of Pittsburgh. Fathers Gallagher and McGovern, of Brownsville, also visited the town. In 1846 a lot of ground was purchased and the erection of a church begun, the dedication of which occurred April 5, 1847, by Rev. M. Muller, under the invocation of St. Peter the Apostle. This was a brick structure about fifty feet in length and thirty in width. The first resident pastor was Rev. Nicholas Hoeres, who was appointed in 1848, and included in his field of labor several missions on the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers. He built a small frame house for his residence, and there spent the closing years of his ministry, dying July 18, 1862. A native of Schleida, in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, he was ordained in 1831 and removed to America in 1846. He was identified with the religious interests of McKeesport fourteen years. Following his decease Rev. Cajetan Kloecker was pastor in 1865, and, like his predecessor, he died while the incumbent of that office, May 18, 1865. Rev. John B. Smith was among his successors, and remained for some time. Rev. James Nolan, the present pastor, was appointed to the charge in 1870. The principal event of his incumbency was the building of the church-edifice, "one of the most substantial and beautiful in the diocese." The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Domenec September 14, 1873. The dedication ceremonies occurred September 12, 1875, the bishop of the diocese officiating. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, preached the sermon. It is a brick structure one hundred and thirty by sixty-five feet, with tower and spire one hundred and seventy-five feet high The style is pure gothic. The altars, three in number, are of pure Italian marble, and harmonize with the general style of the building. That in the center was erected as a memorial by the family of J. P. White. The nineteen windows, all of which are memorial, are of appropriate design and fine workmanship. The school-building was built in 1872. An apartment on the lower floor was dedicated January 19, 1873, and used as a place of worship while the church was in course of erection. It is a two-story brick building, sixty-five by thirty-two, and is filled to its utmost capacity. The school was established in September, 1870, and opened in I. O. O. F. hall with an attendance of thirty-five. It was placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy in 1876. The pastoral residence, a frame structure in the rear of the church, was built in 1876.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, a recently formed German organization, of which Rev. Mr. Holtzappel is pastor, numbers about one hundred families. The cornerstone of a church-edifice has been laid, and the building is nearly completed.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal parish was organized as a mission in 1869. The succession of rectors is as follows: Revs. T. S. Bellum, 1869–70; B. B. Killikelly, 1869–72; J. P. Norman, D. D., 1872–75; P. Beckett, 1875–76; E. W. Smith, 1876–77; Thomas White, 1877–79; D. C. Peabody, 1879–84; H. Greenfield Schorr, 1884–. The first church-edifice, a frame building, was erected under Dr. Norman's administration. The present edifice, a stone structure, was dedicated on Easter Day, 1888.

The First German United Evangelical Protestant Church originated as a Lutheran church, and was so organized, with thirteen or fifteen members, June 1, 1846, by Rev. Mewer, the first pastor. The organization assumed its present name and church connection in 1858. The first place of worship was the building erected by the Methodists, corner of Fifth and Market, and was purchased in 1847, for six hundred dollars. The present church-edifice, a brick building on Walnut street, was dedicated October 15, 1871, Rev. Christian Heddans preaching the sermon. He was the immediate successor of Mr. Mewer, but the pastor when the church was built was Rev. David Leeman. The present incumbent, Rev. G. Schmidt, succeeded Mr. Leeman upon his death in 1884. The present constituency is 227 families. A parochial school is sustained, and a parsonage is in course of erection on Olive street.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized October 10, 1851, under the direction of Blairsville presbytery of the Associate Reformed Church, by Rev. Jonathan G. Fulton, Elders John Gregg, M. H. Eakin and Arthur Henderson. Fifty-four persons were received as members. On the following day John Pollock, Samuel Shaw, James Shaw, Samuel D. Foster, James B. Mitchell and Mosel L. Curry were elected as ruling elders. Rev. A. G. Wallace, D. D., was ordained and installed as pastor in 1854, and continued in that capacity until 1857. Rev. Matthew McKinstry was pastor 1857–61; A. H. Elder, 1863–75; James Kelso, 1877–85; A. I. Young, the present pastor, 1886–. A church was built in 1851. The present place of worship, a brick building, was erected upon its site in 1871. It has been improved in appearance and repaired.

The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church originated in the formal withdrawal of one hundred and nine members of the Presbyterian Church from that body November 17, 1879, and their organization as an independent congregation November 19, 1879. It was known as "The First Independent Presbyterian Church" until June 29, 1880, when a union with the Pennsylvania presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was effected. Services were held in public halls and in a tabernacle on Fifth street until November,

1882, when the church-edifice at the corner of Fifth avenue and Sheridan street was dedicated. Rev. Samuel McBride was the first pastor; M. B. Dewitt from October 2, 1882, to August 3, 1884, and G. D. Willingham from June, 1885, to September, 1887.

The First Reformed Church was organized in October, 1882, with eleven members, A. L. Kemmerer and W. P. Watson, elders, W. J. Miller and Aaron Baker, deacons, constituting the first consistory. The first services were held the preceding summer by Rev. H. D. Darbaker, in a public hall, which continued as the place of worship until November 9, 1884, when the church at the corner of Sinclair and Ringgold streets was dedicated, Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D., officiating. The present membership is eighty-one. The congregation is under the care of the board of missions of the Reformed Church, with fair prospects of becoming self-sustaining in the near future.

The Covenanter or Reformed Presbyterian Church was represented at Crooked run some years ago, and a small frame church was built about 1840 on the land of Andrew Taylor, at that time an elder in Monongahela congregation. The families of James Blair, John Taylor, Andrew Taylor and Robert Allen worshiped here, and the pastors of Monongahela congregation, Revs. John Crozier, T. C. Sproull and John W. Sproull, preached occasionally. In 1867, there being three families of Covenanters in McKeesport, those of James Stewart, John Stewart and John McConnell, a building recently vacated by the Baptist society was purchased and refitted for use as a Covenanter church. Revs. T. C. Sproull and W. J. Coleman continued here the services formerly held at Crooked run. This relation with Monongahela congregation was dissolved in 1882 by Pittsburgh presbytery, and April 27, 1882, the McKeesport congregation, as at present constituted, was organized by a presbyterial commission over which Rev. A. M. Mulligan, D. D., presided. Rev. J. H. Wylie, the first pastor, resigned July 1, 1887. The church-edifice was built in 1874.

The First Christian Church, Rev. T. C. Jackson, pastor, is an organization of recent origin. The church-building is a frame structure at the corner of Penn and Jenny Lind streets.

The Swedish Lutheran Church was organized January 23, 1887, by Rev. Nelsenius. The cornerstone of a church-edifice was laid July 31, 1887, by Revs. P. A. Bergquist and E. G. Lund. It is estimated that the Swedish population is one thousand.



HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

PART II.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

MOON (COROAPOLIS)—FINDLAY—CRESCENT.

AT the first session of the court after the formation of Allegheny county the records state that "the court proceeded to divide the county of Allegheny, including the part received from Westmoreland, in the following manner into townships," of which the first mentioned is thus described:

"Moon—beginning at Flaherty's run, thence by the Ohio river to the mouth of Chartiers creek; thence up said creek to the mouth of Miller's run; thence by the line of the county to the place of beginning." This extensive area was enlarged in the following year by the annexation of a considerable territory from Washington county. It then extended from Chartiers creek westward to the county line, including the eight townships of North and South Fayette, Collier, Robinson, Stowe, Findlay, Moon and Crescent. Fayette was erected in 1790, and Moon was thus reduced to that portion of its former territory west of Montour's run. Among the residents here between 1790 and 1811 were the following:

1790. John Stevenson, William McCandless, George Elliott, Samuel Stevenson, John Burns, Alexander McCandless, Elijah Charles, Joseph Scott, Alexander Gray, Adam Deemer, William Guy, Robert McMinn, John Deemer, Alexander Drummond, James Warden, Andrew Stevenson, James Elliott, James Stewart.

1795. Samuel Wilson, John Read, William Bryson, Robert Woods, Charles Morgan, William Glendy, Robert Greenlee, James Todd, John Todd, William Thompson, John Neilson, Alexander Gibbs.

1798 ("lower end of Moon"). William Marshall, Matthias Hoadly, John Laughlin, John Ross, Edmundton Marshall, Samuel Rea, James Hall, Amos Wilkinson, Robert Longland, Nathan Neald, Henry Wilson, James Thompson, Jesse Smith, Samuel Thompson, Andrew Poe, James Glass, Philip Ducomb, Benjamin Thompson.

1811. Adrian Aten, William Scott, Benjamin Hall, John Marks, Robert Miller, Will-

iam Fulk, William McDonough, Abraham Dalley, Josiah Guy, John Grimes, Hugh McClaren, William Simpson, Robert McMinn, Adam Deemer, Adam Grimes, John Ferguson, Richard Aten, Zadok Dickson, James Ralston, Nathaniel Gordon, Thomas Mitchell, William Grey, Benjamin Miller, Garrett Aten, George Bristow, John Meanor, Jacob Smith, Adam Guthrie, William Stephenson, James Kerr, Philip Record, John Hanlon, James Bayard, Robin Guthrie, Samuel Hall, Thomas Spratt, John Miller, David McKenny, Samuel Suten.

It is not to be supposed that this list comprises the entire population at the different periods given, but it is as complete as the available records at this time permit.

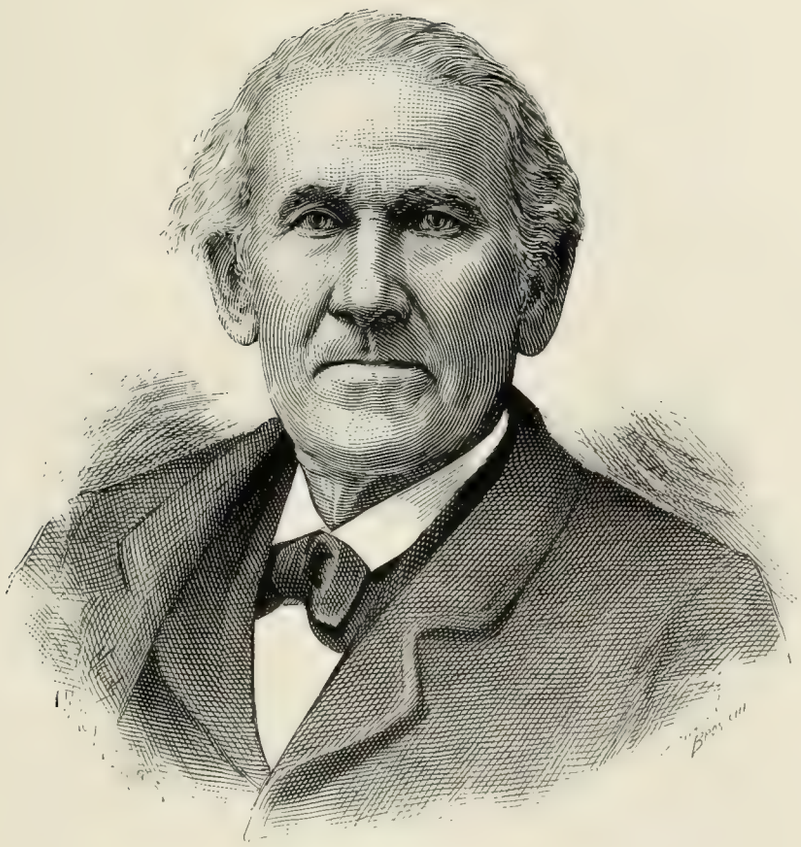
MOON TOWNSHIP.

This township has been reduced to its present limits by the formation of Findlay in 1822 and Crescent in 1855. It extends from the line of Beaver county to Montour run, and borders upon the Ohio river a distance of several miles. The surface is broken and hilly, but well adapted to farming, which is the principal pursuit. Trout run and other branches of Chartiers creek drain the southeastern part of the township, Flougherty run, Wilson run and Narrow run, the western; Thorn's run and other smaller streams, the middle and eastern portion. Geologically the entire township is included in the fourth coal-measure, or Pittsburgh vein.

Many interesting circumstances occurred in the early settlement of this section. The first settlers arrived before the Indian troubles had subsided, and many of the early land-titles were originally based upon "tomahawk claims." Of the original settlers, many of the families are represented among the present population. They were principally of Scotch nationality.

Jeremiah Meek and sons Jeremiah, Bazaleel and Joshua; Abraham Christy and sons Daniel, John and James; William Simpson and son Robert; Robert Simpson and son Robert; John Hanlon and sons John, Benjamin, Hughey, James and Joseph; J. D. McCormick and son James; Samuel Neely and son William; William P. Free and sons Jacob, Robert, George, William and Sandford; Jacob Free; Isaac Free and sons James, Joel and Spencer; John Stevenson and sons Samuel, John and Philip; James McCabe, Esq., and sons James H., William P., John, Milton and Alfred; James Stoddard and son Robert; John Creighton and sons William, James and John; Samuel Ramsey and sons Samuel and James; Jonas Moore and sons James and Samuel; John Vanderveer and sons John, Martin, Hiram, James and Peter; John Harger and sons Martin, Milton and John were residents of the present township of Moon prior to 1820, and some of them were very early settlers.

Montour run, the eastern boundary of the township, derives its name from Henry Montour, an Indian three-quarter blood. His mother, Catherine Montour, was the daughter of a French governor of Canada, probably Count Frontenac, by a Huron woman. At the age of ten years Madame Montour was adopted by the Iroquois Indians, and became domiciled with them. At the age of eighteen years she married a chief of that people, by whom she had



Jeremiah Meek

several children, two of whom, Andrew and Henry, were interpreters, the latter serving Sir William Johnson in this capacity. Henry figured prominently in Indian affairs about Pittsburgh. Montour county in this state is named from their mother.

The Montour Railroad company, William McCreery, president; L. M. Jenkins, treasurer, and F. L. Shallenberger, superintendent, was incorporated in 1878. The road is eleven and one-half miles long. The terminal points are Montour Junction, on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, in this township, and Montour City (Imperial), in North Fayette. The road was built for coal transportation from the mines of the Imperial Coal company, a corporation identical in management and control, but also affords passenger facilities, and has proven an important factor in the development of the Montour valley. The coke-ovens on the line of this road, on the farm formerly owned by William Ewing, about a mile from the Ohio river, constitute the only industrial feature of any importance in the township. The ovens are one hundred and twenty in number.

The postoffices are Moon, established in October, 1841; Beers, established in July, 1861; Stoops, established in December, 1879; Montours, established in February, 1832, discontinued in May, 1837, re-established in May, 1843, and finally discontinued in May, 1852; Tipps, established in February, 1884, and discontinued in November, 1885.

Henselville appears upon maps of the county, but the propriety of calling it a village is questionable. Sharon, on the Beaver road (opened by Col. Daniel Brodhead), and Stoop's ferry, opposite Sewickley, are also designated as villages, but the indications of their existence are not numerous. The township is exclusively agricultural, and not thickly settled. In 1860 the population was over 1,148; in 1870, 1,230; in 1880, 1,389.

Sharon Presbyterian Church was organized in 1817 by Rev. Andrew McDonald, who continued as pastor three years. Rev. Samuel C. Jennings, D. D., was ordained and installed as pastor in 1829, and continued in that capacity for half a century, during which he was instrumental in organizing three other churches within the bounds of his charge. Rev. John M. Mercer is the present pastor. A church-edifice was built in 1828.

Mount Gilead United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1843. Rev. Robert Armstrong was pastor 1847–53; J. C. Bryson, 1855–66; D. K. McKnight, 1872–74; G. H. Getty, 1884–85; J. A. Lawrence, 1886–. This church is in the southern part of the township.

Coraopolis Borough.—This borough was incorporated June 7, 1886. It was previously known as a village under the name of Middletown, while the postoffice name was Vancefort. It was established in August, 1861, and changed to Coraopolis in March, 1886.

The site of the borough was originally secured in warranty title by Henry Montour, April 3, 1769. It is a matter of uncertainty whether he ever lived

upon this tract, and highly probable that his residence was not long, at all events. Robert Vance, who is thought to have been the first permanent settler in Moon township, settled in the vicinity of Montour's warrant about the beginning of the Revolution, and for the protection of himself and his neighbors, of whom several arrived within a few years, a stockade and blockhouse were built on his land. The Indians on the opposite side of the Ohio were very aggressive, and made frequent predatory incursions into the territory to the south. The danger from these attacks is shown in the fact that murder and outrage were of frequent occurrence, notwithstanding the protection afforded by the fort.

Since acquiring railroad facilities, the town has improved rapidly. The location combines healthfulness, accessibility and congenial natural surroundings, the requisite conditions to secure valuable and permanent accessions to the population. The next few years will probably bring forth great changes in its appearance, and in that of this entire section of country. The churches of the borough are Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Methodist, all of recent origin. The *Review*, an able exponent of local interests, appears at regular but infrequent intervals.

FINDLAY TOWNSHIP.

This township is south of Moon and west of North Fayette, adjoining Beaver county on the west and Washington on the south. Potato Garden run and other branches of Raccoon creek drain it from the south and west, and numerous branches of Montour's run from the east. The township is exclusively agricultural.

At the November session, 1819, a petition signed by thirty-one inhabitants of Moon township (the names of Thornburg and Aten being most numerous) was filed in the court of quarter sessions, representing that it was "supposed to be at the least from ten to thirteen miles the nighest course across," in consequence of which two supervisors had been elected for some years; and in the appointment of constables, the records show that "First Moon" and "Second Moon" were separately recognized by the court prior to 1800. The division line of the respective territories of supervisors and constables was as follows: "Beginning at the plantation of Thomas Hill adjoining Fayette township, thence a straight line to William Neville's in Moon township, from thence a straight line to Isaac Justus' in Beaver county." The court was asked to confirm this line, or take such measures as would accomplish the desired end in giving to the people of "Second Moon" a separate township organization. James Martin, Thomas Aten and James Thornburg were appointed commissioners to inquire into the matter. Their report was filed January 11, 1820, the line of division recommended being substantially as described in the petition. This appears to have caused some dissatisfaction. In a second report, under date of February 21, 1822, the following terse description of the line

was submitted to the court: "Beginning at the mouth of Jacob Guy's mill-race, thence north twelve degrees west to Isaac Justus' on the Beaver county line." This was confirmed at the following term of court, the portion bordering upon Washington county receiving the name of Findlay, in honor of Gov. William Findlay, one of the ablest men upon whom the honor of that position was ever conferred. He was born at Mercersburg June 20, 1768, of Scotch-Irish origin, and was early prominent as a democratic legislator. He was state treasurer, 1807–17; governor, 1817–20; United States senator, 1821–27; treasurer of the United States mint, 1827–41; he died November 12, 1846.

Prior to 1820 the following residents in Findlay township are remembered: James McNall and sons John and James; David McAdam and sons Alexander and James; Samuel Maloney and sons Samuel, Alexander, William and Robert; James McBride and sons John, David, Matthew, Isaac, Alexander, Nathaniel and Francis; Nicholas Swearingen and sons John and Nicholas; Charles Morgan and sons John, Simon, James and Daniel; Alexander Burns and sons William, Thomas, John, Samuel, Robert, Alexander, George and James; James Stewart and sons John, Richard, Thomas, James and Joseph; Rev. William Wilson and sons William, James, Robert, Samuel and John; —— Charles and sons John, Elisha and Elijah. In addition to these the Purdys, Eatons, Vandermarks, Guys, McMinns, Jeffreys, Byerses, Harpers, Cooks, Cavitts, Morrisons and Springers are remembered as early residents.

At an early day a gristmill stood on Montour's run, a mile below Imperial; the name of its builder is not remembered, but William Guy conducted it as early as 1820. Horse-power was used here in times of drouth, and subsequently a steam-engine was added. It has been but little used for the last twenty years. Forbes' mill, on Potato Garden run, and Strouse's mill, on the same stream, were in operation long ago. Both have gone to decay.

The village of Imperial was laid out by the Imperial Coal company, ten years since. Prior to that its site was the farm of Robert Wilson. The population is largely composed of miners and their families, and numbers about six hundred. Most of the houses are owned by the company. The town is superior in some respects to ordinary mining villages.

The company now operates three mines—two on Montour's run, in North Fayette township, and one at Bower Hill, on the Pan Handle road. The two first named are operated by wire-rope haulage. The daily output of the three mines is one thousand tons. The company operates coke-works on the line of the Montour railroad, near Montour junction. There are 102 ovens here, and a coke-crusher, for preparing domestic coke, has recently been added.

The Montour railroad, though a distinct organization, is under the control of this company. Four hundred men are employed in the mines of the company, at the coke-ovens and on the railroad. The officers of the company are U. A. Andrews, president of the Imperial Coal company; William McCreery, of the railroad, and F. L. Shellenberger, superintendent of both.

Clinton, a village of some importance as a local business center, was laid out in 1826, by John Charles. The postoffice, one of the oldest in this part of the county, was established in 1828. A postoffice at Cliff Mine was established in February, 1886, and one at McMinn in June, 1881. Imperial, the southern terminus of the Montour railroad, is partly in this township.

Hopewell Presbyterian Church was organized in 1814 as part of the charge of Rev. Michael Law. Among the early pastors were Revs. William J. Frazier and James D. Ray, installed in 1825 and 1829, respectively. Rev. William Hunter was pastor during the civil war, and a difference of opinion among the congregation as to the advisability of his continuance resulted in the organization of Hebron Church, 1870. The church-building at Clinton is jointly owned by Presbyterians and Methodists. Valley Presbyterian Church was organized in 1840. Rev. Samuel C. Jennings was pastor 1857–68. Rev. William Hanna became pastor of this church and Hebron in 1874. The United Presbyterian congregation at Clinton completes the number of religious bodies in the township at present.

The population in 1860 was 1,187. In 1870 it had declined to 1,170; in 1880 was 1,417.

CRESCENT TOWNSHIP.

The division of Moon township again became a subject of judicial consideration in 1855, when its great extent, the impossibility of roads and schools receiving proper attention, and the fact that the population was not proportionately distributed, were urged as reasons for the formation of a new subdivision from its territory. James W. Biddle, R. Patterson and C. L. McGee, commissioners to whom the matter was referred, having reported favorably at the June sessions, 1855, the court, under date of November 17, 1855, issued a decree erecting Crescent township, with its present boundaries.

This part of the county was early known as the "Forks of Flougherty," and it may be observed in this connection that the stream of that name was the original western boundary of the county south of the Ohio river.

James O'Hara and William Woodburn were, at an early date, the owners of extensive tracts of land in this section, and the latter became a permanent resident in 1794. The first improvements were made by a Mr. Scott, some years previously, but he removed to a place of greater security during the Indian troubles. Mr. Woodburn located on the bank of the Ohio river, just above Shousetown. His sons were James, John and Benjamin F.

John Ritchie came in 1804, and settled in Shousetown. His sons were William and John. Ebenezer Worth came in 1804, and located on Flougherty's run, three-fourths of a mile from the river. His sons were James and John, both dead. Samuel Vance lived next to Mr. Worth, and came here about the same time. His sons were Robert, Joseph, Samuel and James, all passed away.

Simon Holsinger was a resident early in this century, on the bank of the river, near the Beaver county line. He reared several sons. Barnard Dough-



W. P. Anderson

erty came in 1820, and purchased the property of Simon Holsinger. He died here in 1847. John McNamee also came in 1820, and purchased the property originally settled by Mr. Ritchie. He died in 1826. His daughter, Mary McNamee, the last survivor of the family, still resides on the old place, the oldest resident of the town. She lives in a primitive log house, and eats from a table at which Gen. Washington, Gen. Wayne and other revolutionary heroes are said to have eaten.

Shousetown, on the Ohio river at the mouth of Flougherty's run, was laid out by Peter Shouse in 1837. Few indications of its former importance are apparent. Although little more than a country village at the present time, this place was once one of the most active towns on the upper waters of the Ohio river. It became such through the energy and efforts of its founder, Peter Shouse, one of the pioneer boat-builders of this part of the state. Born at Reading, Berks county, Pa., October 8, 1788, of German parentage, he removed to the neighborhood of Pittsburgh when a young man. Here he obtained employment at a boatyard, and was engaged in the construction of the New Orleans, the first steamboat that ever floated on the Ohio river or traversed the Mississippi from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. He married in 1810, and enlisted for service in the war of 1812. His skill as a mechanic was soon discovered, and he assisted in building the fleet that Commodore Perry led to victory on Lake Erie. On his return he settled at Elizabeth, and continued at his previous occupation in that rapidly growing town. April 2, 1822, he removed to the locality that bears his name, then a farm, with a small log house and barn, and inaugurated his career as a boat-builder. The depth of the water was greater then than now, and the present location of a sand-bar in front of the town was marked by a pool eighteen or twenty feet deep, thus presenting exceptional facilities for launching boats. The country for miles inland was covered with forest, and every variety of timber was thus conveniently obtainable. The boatyard was placed in operation in due season, and the business was extended from time to time. Between two and three hundred men were usually employed at the yards, and others were engaged in the forest preparing timber. A large number of steamboats and other varieties of river craft were built, of which the Algonquin, Red River and Mohican became famous for their speed. The business was continued with uninterrupted success by Mr. Shouse until 1857, when he was succeeded by Ezra Porter, Nathan Porter and Samuel Shouse, by whom it was continued for some years. The timber in the vicinity has disappeared, and other conditions unfavorable to a continuance of the boat-building industry at this place have come into existence; and after gradually declining, the building of boats was suspended about 1873, and has never been resumed.

A church was built at Shousetown in 1845, for the use of all denominations, and a schoolhouse, the first in the township, was erected in 1830. Both were destroyed by fire April 27, 1856. A Methodist society has been in existence

for some years, and a Presbyterian organization is connected as to pastoral care with the church at Coraopolis. Both have built substantial frame churches. Occasional Catholic services are also held by the pastor at Sewickley.

The town has improved to some extent since the opening of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. In 1860 the population of Crescent township was 324; in 1870, 364, and in 1880, 419. Shousetown postoffice was established in August, 1851.

CHAPTER II.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

North Fayette—South Fayette—Collier.

THE seven townships into which Allegheny county was originally divided received the first addition to their number at the March sessions, 1790, at which time the following was entered upon the records:

The court having taken into consideration the large extent of the township of Moon, and having been applied to by sundry inhabitants thereof to divide the same: *Ordered*, that that part of the said township which is contained within the following lines, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Montour's run, thence up the said run and the south fork thereof to the county line, thence by the said line to Chartiers creek, and down the said creek and the Ohio river to the place of beginning—be considered and the same is hereby erected into a new township named Fayette.

The following-named persons were among the residents upon this territory in 1800:

Robert Boyd, Christopher Lannit, Moses Coulter, John Vance, Moses Gibson, James Borland, Peter Hickman, Amos Robbins, Samuel McCormick, Richard Bryer, Robinson Crusoe, William Brice, Robert Patterson, Frederick Lesmith, Hugh Morgan, Matthew Murdock, Joseph Fawcett, Samuel Morgan, Robert Burnett, Samuel Monk, Ephraim Herriott, John Hickman, Robert Thompson, William Hanna, Joseph Fawcett, William Sankey, Hezekiah South, John Gibson, Richard Coulter, Benjamin Scott, Thomas Jones, Abraham Falkner, William McClelland, William Rowley, George McKee, Henry Sturgeon, Henry Middleswart, R. E. Glenn, Thomas Biggs, James Richardson, John Williams, Hugh Wilson, Gilbert Buchanan, Obadiah Dolans, Samuel Arnold, Thomas Bacon, Matthew Jordan, John Riddell, James McKnight, Henry Noble, John Best, James Gilmore, William Gillilan, James Means, Jesse Bonham, Thomas Matthews, John Morrow, Samuel Nelson, Samuel Coulson, George Dixon, Samuel B. Fleming, James Ralston, Matthew Thompson, John Brown, Hugh Mitchell, John Beck, Joseph Stuart, William Stewart, James Dennis, Moses Middleswart, Samuel Hastings, John Lusk, John Wilkinson, Alexander McClelland, Alexander McCallin, Jacob Henson, Arthur White, Henry Savage, Obadiah Holmes, Matthew McCoy, George Dickson, Samuel Graham, John Boyd, William McCandless, William McClelland, Hugh Boyles, George Long, Jacob Fink, Edward Mulherron, James Walker, John Scantlin, John Taylor, William Ewing, Daniel Harkins, Charles Marchaud, John Logan, Samuel Arnold, Robert Sturgeon, Thomas King, Jacob Adams, Robert Bigham, Hugh

McCoy, George Jackson, George Williams, George Burney, William Johnson, John McClelland, James Short, Isaac Holmes, John Walker, Peter Rogers, John McKillip, George Vallandigham, John McCall, Caleb Plumb, Thomas McKee, Archibald Armstrong.

Robinson township was erected from the northern part of the original territory of Fayette in 1801, and the latter, as thus reduced, comprised the whole of North and South Fayette and a portion of Collier. This condition of things did not long continue when a disposition to effect a change was manifested. At the April sessions, 1809, Robert Johnson, John Vance, Francis Leavitt, Daniel South, Moses Coulter and David Herriott were appointed by the court of quarter sessions to inquire into the propriety of dividing Fayette. August 14, 1809, their report was submitted, Robinson's run being recommended as the line of division. The matter was held under advisement until the November term, 1810, when Nathaniel Plummer, Sr., James Brison, David Kennedy, Peter Traugh, Henry Beltzhoover and Isaac Williams were appointed a second commission of inquiry. January 13, 1811, they reported adversely to the necessity of division. It does not appear that the question was again agitated until the March sessions, 1840, when, upon the representations of certain citizens of the township that it was fourteen miles long and seven miles wide, and that great inconvenience was thereby occasioned, Hugh Davis, Thomas Gibson and H. L. Magraw were commissioned to take the matter into consideration. They reported favorably to division, but with such modifications of the plans suggested by the petitioners that the confirmation of their action was strongly remonstrated against. The case was continued from time to time, and the division finally consummated by decree of court, March 16, 1842.

NORTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

North Fayette, as thus erected, extends from Montour's run to Robinson's run, and borders upon Washington county on the southwest. Pinkerton's run forms its northeastern boundary. The numerous branches of these streams, of which Half Crown run is the most important, drain the whole of its extensive area.

The township was crossed by the Mingo trail, the course of which is followed by the road leading from Noblestown to Beaver Falls. This route was frequently traveled by scalping-parties, and the region through which it passed not infrequently experienced the effects of their visitations. Among others who were killed in North Fayette may be mentioned one McNaminy. It was in the time of harvest, and, as the custom was, the neighbors assisted each other. On this occasion he was returning with a number of others from Findlay township, and being in advance of the rest was murdered and scalped before they had an opportunity to act in his defense. In 1778 a blockhouse was built on the land of William Turner, who had become a resident of the township in 1774. It is described as a substantial, well-constructed building, surrounded by a stockade, within which a never-failing spring of water was

situated. The last Indian outrage affecting the people of this section occurred about 1780. The four children of William Turner, two sons and two daughters, and a Mr. Fulks left their home in the spring of the year and went over into what is now Beaver county to make maple sugar. They completed preparations for their stay, and had remained several days, when a party of Indians appeared. George Turner was killed upon the spot. Fulks might have escaped but for the fact that he was followed by a white dog which barked incessantly. He was overtaken and also killed without further parley. The party then set out with the two girls, Betsey and Polly, and their remaining brother, William Turner. The latter died after a short time, but the girls survived the hardships of the journey, and reached a British post in the northwest, where they were ransomed. One was married to a captain in the British army, McCormic by name, and the other to a Mr. Johnston, who subsequently settled in Kentucky, and became an officer on the American side in the war of 1812.

About the year 1780 Alexander Ewing emigrated from Cecil county, Md., with his wife and two children, and all their worldly goods were transported by packhorses. They were received by James Ewing, who had become a resident of Collier township some years previously, with all the hospitality the circumstances of frontier life at that time would permit. They finally settled permanently in the vicinity of Fayetteville, where the family is still numerously represented.

Of the families that were residents of North Fayette prior to 1820, the following are remembered:

John Marshall and sons Alexander, Henry, Archibald, John, William and Andrew; John Logan and sons John, Alexander, William and David; Archibald McBride and sons Henry, Archibald, John, William and James; Samuel Turner and sons John, William, Ewing and Samuel; George Cavitt and sons George, Samuel and William; William McElheny and sons William, George, Marshall, Jared, Campbell, John and James; John Cowan and sons Adam and James; John Miller and sons Thomas and James; Alexander Begges and sons Alexander and William; John Short and sons James, John, William, Alexander and Marshall; John Walker and sons Isaac and Jacob; Huston Tom and son Robert; Thomas Partridge and son Joseph; John Gregg and sons Mark and Levi; Joseph Wallace and son Harper; Thomas Wilson and sons Reed and William; William Cowan and sons William and Andrew; George Kelso and sons James and John; Alexander McFarland and sons George, Henry, Andrew, Alexander, William and Robert; Benjamin Mevay and son Benjamin; Joseph Walker and sons James, Joseph, Ezekiel and Josiah; Isaac Walker; Adam Potter and sons Robert and Adam; Jacob Whitmore and sons Samuel, John and H. H.; Alexander McCandless and sons William, Philip and George; —— McMichael and sons John and James; —— Stoncipher and sons John and Isaac; George McKee and sons David, George and James; John Jeffrey and sons Robert and Milton; Joseph McConnell and son Joseph; —— Glenn and sons Robert and John; John Taylor and son Robert; Joseph McMurray and sons John, William and George; —— Robb and sons Mark and William; William Savage and son Henry; William Sturgeon and sons William, Robert and Samuel; Andrew Dickson and sons Samuel, Joseph and James; John P. Ewing and sons Samuel and Amos; Samuel Sturgeon and sons James and David; William McClelland and sons David, William, Robert and Thomas; Samuel Thompson and sons John, Mat-

thew, Ivester and William; —— Williams and sons John and Isaac; Thomas Hall and son James; William Leas and sons George, Henry, Abraham and Isaac; Isaac Messer.

The township is crossed diagonally from northeast to southwest by the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike. The Montour railroad traverses the region about its northern boundary, and the Pan Handle railroad passes through the eastern part of its territory a short distance. Coal of excellent quality underlies the township throughout, but is practically undeveloped except on the line of the Montour railroad. The Imperial Coal company, William McCreery, president; L. M. Jenkins, treasurer, and F. L. Shallenberger, superintendent, was incorporated in 1878. The company owns one thousand acres of coal-land, and operates the "Montour" and "Cliff" mines, both in North Fayette township. The first coal shipments were made in July, 1879. The amount produced ranges from eight hundred to one thousand tons daily. Five hundred men are employed. The product is shipped by way of the Montour and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroads, and is principally consigned to points in Northern Ohio.

Imperial (formerly called Montour City), the terminus of the railroad of that name, is a town of about one hundred and thirty houses, and is virtually owned by the Imperial Coal company. It is a place of recent origin, and presents the features usually associated with mining towns. A postoffice was established under the name of Imperial in April, 1880.

Noblestown, in the eastern part of the township, on Robinson's run, is the oldest town in this part of the county. It was founded by Col. Henry Noble, but the date can not be definitely ascertained. The following sheds some light upon the question:

Lot No. 1, on the south side of Mill street, "in a town called Noble's-burgh," containing 119 perches of land, was sold by Col. Noble September 13, 1796, to Francis Hamilton, of Fayette township, who agreed "to build thereon a dwelling-house either of stone or brick, frame or hewn logs, at least twenty feet by eighteen, and to cover the same with a shingled roof," within two years, or relinquish all claim to the property in default of complying with this condition. The consideration was five pounds ten shillings. Lot No. 15, 47½ perches on the northeast side of Mill street, was sold to James Richardson, Sr., for eight pounds; No. 16, containing 65¼ perches, to Mr. Richardson, for twelve pounds; No. 14, containing 94¾ perches, to John Brown, for ten pounds; No. 13, containing 135 perches, to George Williams, for one hundred dollars; No. 12, containing 50 perches, to James Law; all of which were on the north side of Mill street. On the south side of the same street, No. 5, containing 50 perches, was sold to Lancelot Campbell for thirty dollars; No. 2, containing 50 perches, to Sarah Miller; No. 6, containing 50 perches, to Thomas Moor; No. 4, to George Williams for two hundred and forty dollars; Nos. 7 and 8, at the corner of Mill and Cross streets, to James McCollister; No. 19, at the southwest side of Second street, was purchased by Jacob Shroad, and No. 18, adjoining, by Francis Hamilton. John Brown, "taverner," bought a lot adjacent to the town plot, on the southeast side of Robinson's run. All the purchasers were residents of Fayette township; and as the agreement relating to the erection of houses was entered into by each one, it may be presumed that the town had a population of fifty or sixty before the close of the century.

The following entries appear in an old Bible in the possession of Mrs. McClelland, of Noblestown:

Joseph Noble was born in April, in the year of our Lord 1715, and departed this life at his brother Francis Noble's, in St. Mary's county, Md., on Sunday, ye 24th day of September, 1780, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. George Vallandigham departed this life with his daughter, Elizabeth McClelland, at the house of William McClelland, in Fayette township, Allegheny county, and state of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday morning, the 4th day of October, 1810, in about the seventy-fourth year of his age, about eight of the clock in the morning.

Joseph Noble was the father of the founder of Noblesburg, and George Vallandigham, previously mentioned as a justice of the peace, was his uncle. The mother of Henry Noble was Mrs. Martha Noble, born in Charles county, Md., in 1724; she died "at her own home on Robinson's run," in 1796. The record quoted does not state when Henry Noble was born, but he is known to have lived in Charles county, near Baltimore, Md., prior to his removal to the west. He is buried in the cemetery adjoining Robinson's run church.

"Col. Henry Noble's merchant-mill at Noblesburg" was one of the earliest in the county. It was a log building, with three sets of buhrs, situated at the foot of Mill street, and there was a sawmill adjoining. The first shipment of flour to New Orleans was made by Mike Fink, about 1800. His convoy consisted of two keelboats, the William and Matilda, which were launched at the mouth of the run on Chartiers creek. Fink enjoyed an enviable reputation in his profession, but his companionship was not sought by the better element of the community. From its position this place early became the radial point of a number of important roads, and public houses became correspondingly numerous. Although railroad facilities were obtained a score of years ago, but little improvement has been manifested. The local business is considerable, and the development of the coal in the surrounding territory can not fail to result in a more rapid growth than the town has yet experienced.

The United Presbyterian Church of Noblestown originated as an Associate or "Seceder" church. William Wilson, the first licentiate west of the mountains, preached here prior to 1790, in connection with his churches at Chartiers and Clinton. This organization was effected in 1792; it was connected with Montour's Run until 1830, and with a church in Beaver county for some years thereafter. Pastors: Rev. William Wilson, until 1830; James Rodgers, 1831–38; John M. French, 1841–43; Fulton A. Hutchison, 1850–69; W. P. Shaw, 1870–75; W. B. Cheney, 1878–83; G. T. Scott, 1884–85. Lots Nos. 4 and 5 were secured January 16, 1802. The present church-edifice was dedicated in June, 1852.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Noblestown, originated in the efforts of Rev. J. Stillerich in 1865. Revs. J. P. Tahaney and J. O. G. Scanlon, of Washington, and Thomas McEurne, of Mansfield, were among the early pastors. The church-edifice is of brick, seventy by thirty-five feet in dimensions,

and it was dedicated in 1869. The Methodist Episcopal Church is of comparatively recent origin, and in a fairly prosperous condition.

The Noblestown postoffice was established in 1823.

Oakdale Station, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pan Handle railroad, was laid out by C. H. Love, to whom its importance is largely due. It is partly in South Fayette, and its growth has resulted in a great measure from the opening of coal-mines in that township in the vicinity. The population may be estimated at four hundred.

The Oakdale malthouse, P. Kiel & Son, was established in 1868–69 by McKee, Scott & Co., and, after being owned successively by George Y. McKee & Co. and George Y. McKee, came into possession of the present proprietors. The plant consists of a brick building seventy-five feet long and forty-two feet wide, four stories high, in which the "growing process" is conducted, and an annex fifty by twenty-five feet, containing the "drying" apparatus. The capacity is thirty thousand bushels of barley in a season of nine months. H. W. Davis has been superintendent since the works were established.

The Oakdale Mutual Fire Insurance company was incorporated April 21, 1874. The present officers are as follows: President, William C. McFarland; secretary, J. W. Nesbit; general agent, C. J. Vance. The report for 1886 shows policies in force aggregating more than eight hundred thousand dollars.

Oakdale Classical and Normal Academy, J. M. McJunkin and G. C. McJunkin, principals, was founded in 1870 and incorporated in 1884. The property consists of a commodious frame building, erected for the purpose by C. H. Love. It is owned and controlled by the "Oakdale Academy Association," J. R. McMichael, president; A. McFarland, vice-president; J. W. Nesbit, secretary, and W. A. Herriott, treasurer. The school has had a checkered history, but has always exerted a strong influence in the direction of more general intelligence in the community. The present management has been successful in elevating the standard of education, enlarging the curriculum of study, and increasing the attendance. The school sustains a high position among similar institutions in this part of the state.

The Presbyterian Church of Oakdale Station was organized April 17, 1869, by a presbyterial commission of which Rev. David McKinney, D. D., was chairman, with eleven members, Ebenezer Nesbit and John Barnes constituting the first session. Rev. Maxwell N. Cornelius was pastor 1871–75; Jesse C. Bruce, 1876–78; J. M. McJunkin, the present incumbent, was installed in 1879. A frame church-building, fifty feet long and forty-two feet wide, was dedicated in May, 1870. An addition, sixty-six by twenty-three feet, was erected in 1884. The auditorium has a seating capacity of five hundred.

At the period when the Steubenville turnpike was a much-traveled thoroughfare, wayside hostelries were numerous along its route. Fayetteville, a scattered hamlet in the western-central part of the township, originated in an institution of this character. A small Methodist church is located here.

Shirland postoffice was established in January, 1850; North Star postoffice was established in October, 1861; Beech Cliff postoffice was established in February, 1877. Jeffreystown is an unimportant hamlet, founded by Samuel Jeffrey, whose daughter Martha was the first white child born on Montour's run. The population of the township in 1860 was 1,172; in 1870, 1,482; in 1880, 2,242.

SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

This township, as formed in 1842, was reduced in area to a considerable extent by the erection of Collier. Robinson's run, Coal run, Chartiers creek and the Washington county line constitute its present territorial limits. The principal streams are Miller's run, an affluent of Chartiers creek, and its branches, Fishing and Dauphin runs. One Miller, from whom the stream is named, is said to have settled at its mouth in 1768. He removed to Kentucky about the time that other settlers began to arrive. Christopher Lesnet, a German from Baltimore, Md., was probably the first permanent settler. Moses Middleswart, James Dinsmore and Obadiah Holmes, who were residents in 1800, arrived prior to 1785.

Mr. Middleswart located on Chartiers creek, near Bridgeville, where he died. His sons were Jesse, Jonathan and Vanderveer, all of whom died childless. Moses Coulter came about 1790, and settled near the center of South Fayette. He had sons, John, Richard and Goodman Y., the last still living at the age of eighty-four. John Hanna was a settler near Bridgeville before 1800. His son was William, whose sons still reside in the township. Thomas Alexander located on Miller's run, about two miles from its mouth, very early. His sons were Joseph, Samuel, Thomas and John. The last is living in Pittsburgh. Peter Hickman was also a very early immigrant. He located near the center of the township, where he remained till his death. His sons were Joseph, John, Benjamin, Daniel, Steward, Moses and Nicholas, all dead.

In addition to these the following were residents prior to 1820:

William Dickson and sons George, James and William; George Kelso and sons John and Benjamin; Benjamin Kelso and sons John, George, James, Benjamin, Mark and Samuel; William Herdman and sons Frank and Robert; Joseph Campbell; Christopher Erick; James Slater and sons John, James, William and Thomas; Samuel Sterling and sons William, John and Hugh; William McConnell and sons James, William and Joseph; William Waters and sons Hugh and Samuel; John Nesbitt and sons James, Ebenezer, William and David; James Hall and sons Henry, John and James; William Gilliland; John Boyle and son Hugh; Daniel South and sons Hezekiah, James, Daniel and Benjamin; Steward Jordan, Hughey Morgan, John Wallace, Samuel Brice, Samuel Steward, Samuel Hopper, David Herriott, James Herriott, Ephraim Herriott, Samuel Shane, Darby Dunlevy, Patrick Dunlevy, Samuel and John Collins, John, Isaac and Richard Boyce, Andrew Fawcett, John Lesnet and Samuel McKown.

About 1790 Capt. Samuel Morgan built a gristmill on Miller's run, about three miles from its mouth. It was purchased by Moses Coulter, who in 1812 sold it to William Gilmore. Mr. Coulter repurchased the property after it



John McKown

had been much improved, and at his death Goodman Y. Coulter became its owner. He converted it into a steam mill, and conducted it for some years. It was torn away several years since. A sawmill was added after it became a steam mill.

A fulling-mill was built about 1820 on Miller's run, half a mile from its mouth, by Samuel Stewart. Mr. S. manufactured sickles at the same place. Both industries have died out in the country with the march of improvement.

The township is traversed by the Hickory grade-road, the Pan Handle and Chartiers Valley railroads, and the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroad.

The mineral resources of this section are extensively developed. Laurel Hill mines and coke-works, W. P. Rend proprietor, are situated on the Pan Handle railroad, near McDonald. The works were established in 1872, by W. P. Rend & Co., and the first mines, opened on the farms of Samuel H. Cook and James Wallace, are now exhausted; 400 men are employed, and 200,000 tons are produced annually. The various coal-works of W. P. Rend, in Ohio and elsewhere, require 2,000 cars in their operation. Coking was begun here in 1875, when 16 ovens were erected. The number was increased to 26 in 1882, to 31 in 1884, and in 1887 to 41, with a capacity of 14,000 tons annually. . . . Willow Grove mines are operated by the Willow Grove Mining company, T. B. Robbins, W. P. Rend and T. L. Robbins, constituent members. These works were originally established in 1866, by Dickson, Stewart & Co., from whom the estate of James T. Wood secured them; 200 men are employed, and the daily capacity is 500 tons. . . . Star mines, 1,930 feet east of Willow Grove station, are operated by Frank Mankedict, and produce 225 tons daily; 100 men are employed. . . . Oak Ridge mines, 1,300 feet east of Oakdale station, were opened in 1872. The annual product is about one million bushels. The Oak Ridge Coal company, limited, John Musser, chairman, George Schluederberg, secretary and treasurer, was incorporated in 1872. . . . The National Coal company, limited, Frank Armstrong, chairman, F. R. Pinkerton, secretary and treasurer, was incorporated in 1865 as the National Coal and Coke company. The present style was adopted in 1879. The mines are situated 1,300 feet east of Noblestown. The improvements are valued at $40,000, and in addition there are 17 houses, 72 cars and 195 acres of coal-land; 105 men are employed. . . . The coal-works of the Pennsylvania Coal company, W. J. Morgan, president, F. R. Layng, secretary, 200 feet east of Hastings, on the Chartiers Valley railroad, were opened for local consumption by David McKee in 1872. McCabe, Clark & Co. assumed control in 1875, and began operations on a more extensive scale. James Clark became sole proprietor in 1878; in 1881 the works were purchased by the Patterson Coal Mining company, from which they passed to the present proprietors in 1882; 85 men are employed, and the product is about eighty thousand bushels per month. . . . The Chartiers

Block Coal company, incorporated in 1881, secured control of extensive coal-lands on the line of the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroad; and on the Tom's run branch the principal lessees are Sanford & Co., the Beechmont Coal company, W. J. Steen and E. W. Powers.

The post-villages of the township are Herriottsville, Federal, Beechmont and Sturgeon.

Robinson's Run United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1790. Rev. John Riddell was pastor from 1794 until his death in 1829; Moses Kerr, 1834–35; William Burnett, 1836–38. James Grier was installed in 1839, and was succeeded in 1879 by J. W. English. Bethany Presbyterian Church was organized in 1814. Rev. Alexander Cook was installed as pastor in 1815; William Jeffrey, 1821; Cyrus G. Braddock, 1855; J. F. Hill, 1876; V. G. Sheeley, 1886. Thomas Alexander, John Nesbit, George Herriott, Moses Coulter and John Hanna constituted the session in 1821. The population of the township by the census of 1860 was 1,260; in 1870, 1,927; in 1880, 1,765.

COLLIER TOWNSHIP.

January 12, 1875, a petition of citizens of Robinson, North Fayette and South Fayette was presented in court, praying for a redistribution of the territory comprised within their limits, whereupon J. B. Stilley, Capt. John Gilfillan and Alexander D. Burns were appointed to the usual service of taking the matter into consideration. Under date of February 26, 1875, they reported in favor of forming a new township from the contiguous portions of Robinson and South Fayette, one-third and one-fourth of their respective areas, with about a half square mile from North Fayette, to constitute the new division. At an election May 11, 1875, the measure thus proposed was adopted by a majority of sixty-six in a total vote of one hundred and ninety. June 7, 1875, by decree of court, the new township was erected and its organization forthwith ordered. The name was conferred in compliment to Hon. Frederick H. Collier, of the common pleas bench of the county courts.

The first families who settled in this township were the Ewings and Walkers. James Ewing, the first representative of the former, was born in Cecil county, Md., about 1730, emigrated to the west in 1770, and built the first gristmill on Robinson's run, if not in the county. His claim extended from Chartiers borough to Walker's Mills, a distance of two miles, and comprised a thousand acres. In common with a majority of the emigrants from the slave states, he brought his slaves with him; their labor was utilized to great advantage in clearing the land, erecting improvements, etc. Boatswain, a negro of exceptional intelligence and faithfulness, was manumitted by Mr. Ewing in consideration of his fidelity, and established in comfortable circumstances at a locality since known as Camp Hill. James Ewing was a strict Presbyterian, and was identified with the early history of Montour's church.

Gabriel and Isaac Walker, the first of that name in this section of country,

were born in Lancaster county, Pa., the former in 1744, the latter in 1746. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, and tradition asserts that their ancestors were in the siege of Londonderry. They emigrated to the west in 1772, and purchased land from John Henry. It was of that general class known as "tomahawk claims," and extended from Robinson's run to Scott's run, embracing two thousand acres. Gabriel located near Hays crossing, on the Pan Handle railroad, and Isaac at Walker's Mills. Supplies of ammunition and other necessaries were brought from Lancaster county every spring and autumn by Isaac Walker, who was a young man, and unmarried. This was before the era of wagon-roads, when the packhorse was the only means of conveyance. There was a further inducement for Isaac Walker to repeat this journey as often as convenient; he was paying his addresses to a young lady in Lancaster county, whom he married in 1779—a Mrs. Richardson, the widow of an early settler on the Loyalhanna, in Westmoreland county.

In September, 1782, a party of Indians, about twenty-five in number, approached the cabin of Gabriel Walker, and concealed themselves near by, with the intention of surprising the family while at dinner. In the meantime two hunters approached and entered the house, and as they were well armed the savages thought best to defer the attack until their departure. Visitors at that early period were not frequent, and the hospitalities extended them required a long time in the discussion of current events. And so, immediately after dinner, the younger members of the family, including William Harkins, an indentured boy, were sent to the field, while Mr. Walker entertained his guests. Several hours passed in this manner, when the latter finally departed. The Indians rapidly closed in around the unsuspecting family, but their movements did not escape the practiced eye of Mr. Walker. He called to his children in the field to run, which they did, but only Harkins escaped, and the five others were captured. Hearing the alarm, Mrs. Walker seized the two children who were with her in the house, and concealed herself until she could safely proceed to the fort. Mr. Walker also escaped. After pillaging the house and burning it to the ground, the Indians killed the two youngest of their captives, and set out with the three that remained, two young women and a boy. They then started out in a northwesterly direction, stopping that day long enough to burn the cabin of a Mr. Breckenridge. When the course of a stream coincided with the direction of their journey, they waded its channel; when a fallen tree lay in their course, they walked its trunk, making their prisoners do the same.

Harkins, after making his escape, alarmed the family of Isaac Walker, and they also made their way to the fort, which was situated a short distance above the mouth of Robinson's run. On the following day a body of men numbering forty or fifty collected at the scene of the massacre. Under the leadership of John Henry they set out in pursuit, and overtook the Indians as they were crossing the Ohio river. The captives were taken to a British post in the northwest, and returned upon the cessation of hostilities in 1784.

Other early residents of Collier township were Rowley Boyd, who reared three sons; —— Rogers, whose sons were Thomas and James; John Nesbitt and David, William and Ebenezer, his sons; Joseph Hickman, Alexander Leggett, John Wilkinson, Ezekiel Harker, Richard Cowan, the Hardmans, Joneses, Moores and others. This town was the theater of some of the violent proceedings which occurred at the outbreak of the whisky insurrection, an account of which is given elsewhere. For an account of the Allegheny County Home, located in this township, see page 422, Part I.

The Pan Handle railroad passes through the township from east to west, with stations at Fort Pitt, Walker's Mills and Hays. The first coal-mine on this road west of Mansfield station is that of W. L. Scott & Co., known as the Grant mine. The next in order is Camp Hill, one mile west of Mansfield station, operated by David Steen. These works were established in 1870. The daily capacity is 5,000 bushels. Twenty-two houses are owned in connection with the works, and 75 cars. One hundred men are employed. . . . The McConnell mines, 1,000 feet west of Fort Pitt, are operated by James McConnell. Fifty men are employed. This mine was opened in 1865 by the Pittsburgh Union Coal company, John A. McKee, manager. Huntsman & Miller were the lessees for a number of years. . . . The Boyd mines, 1,000 feet west of Walker's Mills, were opened in 1885 by Ewing & Gordon, from whom the works were leased in 1887 by Edward Fisher. . . . The Jackson mines, 5,000 feet west of Walker's Mills, are operated by D. C. Jackson. Cherry mines, at Hays station, Morris McCue, proprietor, employ 40 miners and produce 25,000 tons yearly.

The principal village is Woodville, on the Chartiers Valley railroad. The Diamond flourmills at this place, Joseph Campbell, proprietor, were built in 1857 by Robert Lea.

A postoffice was established here in 1871. Walker's Mills, in the central part of the township, became a postoffice in February, 1841. The coal-mines and stone-quarries of the vicinity, and the extensive flouring-mills, render this an important local point. The population by the census of 1880 was 1,697.

CHAPTER III.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Robinson (Chartiers)—Stowe—Neville.

As originally formed in 1790, Fayette township extended from the county line to the Ohio river, and from Montour's run to Chartiers creek, and before the close of the century the formation of a new subdivision within these



Jas Spratt

Other early residents of Collier township were Rowley Boyd, who owned [illegible]—Rogers, whose sons were Thomas and James, John Nesbit and [illegible] William and Ebenezer, his sons; Joseph Hickman, Alexander Leggett, [illegible] Wilkinson, Daniel Harker, Richard Owens, the Hardmans, Stones, [illegible] and others. This town was the theater of some of the violent proceedings which occurred at the outbreak of the whisky insurrection, an account of which is given elsewhere. For an account of the Allegheny County Home, situated in this township, see page 422. Part I.

The Pan Handle railroad passes through the township from east to west, with stations at Fort Pitt, Walker's Mills and Hays. The first coal-mine on this road west of Mansfield station is that of W. L. Scott & Co., known as the Grant mine. The next in order is Grange Hill, one mile west of Mansfield station, operated by David Steel. These works were established in 1870. The daily capacity is 3,000 bushels. Twenty-two houses are owned in connection with the works, and 60 men are employed. One hundred men are employed. The McConnell mines, 1,000 feet west of Fort Pitt, are operated by James McConnell. Fifty men are employed. This mine was opened in 1865 by the Pittsburgh Union Coal Company, John A. McKee, manager. Huntsman & Miller were the lessees for a number of years. The Boyd mines, 1,000 feet west of Grange Hill, were opened in 1885 by Ewing & Gordon, from whom the works were leased in 1887 by Edward Fisher. . . . The Jackson mines, 1,000 feet west of Walker's Mills, are operated by D. C. Jackson. Cherry Grove, at Hays station, Morris McCue, proprietor, employ 40 miners and produce 50,000 tons yearly.

The principal village is Woodville, on the Chartiers Valley railroad. The Diamond flourmills at this place, Joseph Woodwell proprietor, were built in 1857 by Robert Lea.

A postoffice was established here in 1827. Walker's Mills, in the central part of the township, became a postoffice in February, 1841. The coal-mines and stone-quarries of the vicinity, and the extensive flouring-mills, render this an important local point. The population by the census of 1880 was 1,697.

CHAPTER III.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

ROBINSON (CHARTIERS—CRAFTON—NEVILLE).

As originally formed in 1790, Fayette township extended from the county line to the Ohio river, and from Montour's run to Chartiers creek, and before the close of the century the formation of a new subdivision within these



Jerp Spahr

limits was seriously considered. In a petition presented at the March sessions, 1799, it is stated that Fayette comprised one hundred and twenty square miles, and nearly four hundred taxables. In view of the inconveniences occasioned by this, a division was asked by a line "beginning at the mouth of Robinson's run, up the same to the mouth of Pinkerton's run, thence up the same to Mr. Patterson's meeting-house, thence by a direct line to strike Montour's run opposite the house of Joseph Scott, Esq." The pronounced views of those who opposed this measure are thus expressed in a remonstrance filed March 26, 1801:

> The township of Fayette is a small township, being about twelve miles in length, including narrow points at each extreme, and about five miles in breadth. Yet a petition has been preferred . . . for a division, assigning the south fork and a small part of the main branch of Robinson's run for that purpose, the which petition, if obtained, will leave a tract of land for a township northwest of the said south fork which will not average more than four miles square; and the other township will measure about eight miles in length and average about three miles and a half in breadth. [It may be observed that there is considerable disparity in the respective dimensions given.] In the four miles square township there are two justices of the peace, to wit, George Vallandigham and Joseph Walker; in the extended township none. . . . If any . . . inhabitants are dissatisfied with the usual place of holding township meetings, they can easily assemble and vote for the most convenient place; six miles' travel in the year is no great burthen to attend township meetings.

A second remonstrance averred that there was no necessity for the change, "unless to gratify a few ambitious characters who are eager for office." Notwithstanding the strength of the opposition, the division was consummated in the erection of Robinson, presumably at the June sessions, 1801.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

The hostile feelings engendered in this struggle did not at once subside. June 8, 1803, Robert Bell and others appeared before the court, representing that while the proceedings were in progress the supervisors of Fayette had collected from its entire territory a road-tax, which was being expended solely for the benefit of Fayette as it remained after the division. This was a manifest injustice to Robinson, and when friendly entreaty failed to effect a rightful distribution of the money, the matter was then referred to the courts.

The available data for compiling a list of early settlers in Robinson are very meager. The names of some appear in the preceding chapter, in addition to which the following may be mentioned at the respective dates:

1803. William Marks, John Nickel, Isaac McMichael, Adam Logan, William McCoy, Robert Graham, John Young, Robert Baldwin, James Bell, John McCoy, John McMichael, Isaac Walker.

1805. Robert Vance, James Speer, Robert Miller, Patrick Watson, James McClurg, Samuel Neely, Thomas Phillips, Edward Sharp, Jonathan Phillips, William Knox, Benjamin Wall, Benjamin Miller.

1808. Isaac Ferree, John McFadden, William Marks, Jr., Samuel Goswald, Frederick

Stover, Robert Morgan, Joseph Wherry, John Young, William Duff, William Ewing, Jeremiah Wright, William Johnson, James Mitchell, William Hall, John Boggs, John Mitchell, James Ewing, J. McMichael, William Henry, Samuel Richey, Robert Bell.

Within the present limits of Robinson township, the first permanent settler was James Bell. He was of Scotch origin. When fourteen years of age he was taken prisoner by the Indians, and after a residence of several years with them returned to his home in Virginia. In the autumn of 1768, with his brother John, he made a journey to Chartiers creek. Tradition asserts that they passed their first night in this vicinity in Chartiers township, near Mansfield valley; that on the next day they crossed Chartiers creek and passed the second night within Robinson township; and after marking the bounds of their respective claims in the customary manner, returned to their homes. The following spring they brought their families, and here James Bell lived to an advanced age, dying in 1833. His brother John lived in Chartiers township.

The Steubenville turnpike and Clinton grade-road cross the township from east to west. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad crosses its northern border, with stations at Gibson and Moon run. That part of the township adjacent to Chartiers creek is traversed by the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroad. This is a county enterprise, and is worthy of more than passing notice. The company was incorporated in October, 1881, and organized with J. E. Schwartz, president; George S. Griscom, vice-president and general manager; R. T. Hill, secretary and treasurer; George S. Davison, superintendent. The projected route follows the course of Chartiers creek and Peter's creek from the Ohio river at Brunot's island to the Monongahela at West Elizabeth, crosses the Youghiogheny at Douglass, and thence continues to the coke-regions. Construction was begun in 1881, and that portion of the road now in operation, extending from Beechmont to the Ohio river—a distance of fifteen miles—was completed in 1883. A branch through Upper St. Clair township is also in operation. Patterson station, in this township, is situated at the junction of the turnpike and railroad. The Montour railroad passes through the valley of Montour run.

Union United Presbyterian Church was organized prior to 1793, and constituted a pastoral charge in connection with Robinson Run from 1794 to 1816, under the care of Rev. John Riddell. During this period it was known as Lower Robinson Run and Deep Hollow. Rev. Moses Kerr was pastor 1819–28; Andrew S. Fulton, 1833–39; John Ekin, 1839–53; William McMillan, 1855–57; Lafayette Marks, 1860–67; J. D. Turner, 1868–74; J. A. Douthett, since 1876. Montour Presbyterian Church was organized in 1788, when Rev. Joseph Patterson was installed as pastor. Among his successors the following clergymen may be mentioned: John McLean, Michael Law, Robert Laird, John K. Cunningham, Thomas Gordon, Thomas Stevenson, Isaac N. McKinney, Levi Risher and H. C. Foulke. Forest Grove Presbyterian Church, in the northern part of the township, is connected with Montour in pastoral

charge. A German Lutheran church, on the Steubenville pike, completes the number of religious bodies in the township.

The only village in the township is Palmersville, on the Steubenville pike, known as a postoffice under the name of Remington. The first postmaster, Samuel B. Marks, was appointed November 25, 1850.

In 1860 the population was 2,100; in 1870, 2,275; in 1880, 1,170.

Chartiers Borough.—This borough was laid out by John Doolittle, and incorporated September 6, 1872, from the southeastern part of Robinson. An effort had previously been made to have a new township formed from the adjacent portions of Robinson and Scott, but as it was evident that the village on the west bank of the creek would thus lose its individuality, its people opposed the measure. The first burgess of the borough was William Hill. The first ordinance of the borough, "For the regulation of sidewalks and street-crossings," was approved December 9, 1872.

In 1867, two years after the completion of the Pan Handle railroad, few indications of village growth were apparent. There were four houses between the creek and the railroad, two of which were owned by Samuel Yourd and P. Wilbert, respectively. Three houses were situated on Fifth avenue, those of Jacob Doolittle, David Steen and Joseph Chalfant. Russell Errett, W. R. Justus, Henry Keib and J. C. Morrow lived on "Trust Company" hill, and there were also several houses on Campbell's run, occupied by transient residents. Samuel Yourd and —— Caldwell were the only merchants at that time. A rapid expansion was noticeable until 1873, when the panic affected this part of the country with the effects generally experienced everywhere. The population in 1880 was 1,852, but the past four years have been a period of great building activity, and three thousand is an approximate estimate at the present time.

It would be the expression of a platitude to say that the prosperity of the town depends almost entirely upon its industrial activities, and largely upon the development of the mineral resources of the surrounding country.

The Mansfield Coal & Coke company, William Carr, president; John K. Shinn, secretary and treasurer; D. Reisinger, manager, was incorporated in 1862. Mining operations were begun in 1863. Colliery No. 1, on the line of the borough and township, was opened in 1863, and has a daily capacity of 600 tons. No. 2 is mentioned in the history of Scott township. Six coke-ovens were built in 1868, and 16 in 1870, making a total of 22 now operated, producing 25 tons of coke daily. The company also owns 500 acres of coal-land in Collier township, to which a railway is now in course of construction. It is proposed that these works, when placed in operation, shall have a daily capacity of 1,500 tons. D. Steen & Sons were the proprietors of a colliery within the borough limits for some years, but the coal-measures upon which they depended have been exhausted, and a row of houses marks the former location of their works. . . . The Grant mines have experi-

enced many changes of proprietorship, and are now operated by W. L. Scott & Co.

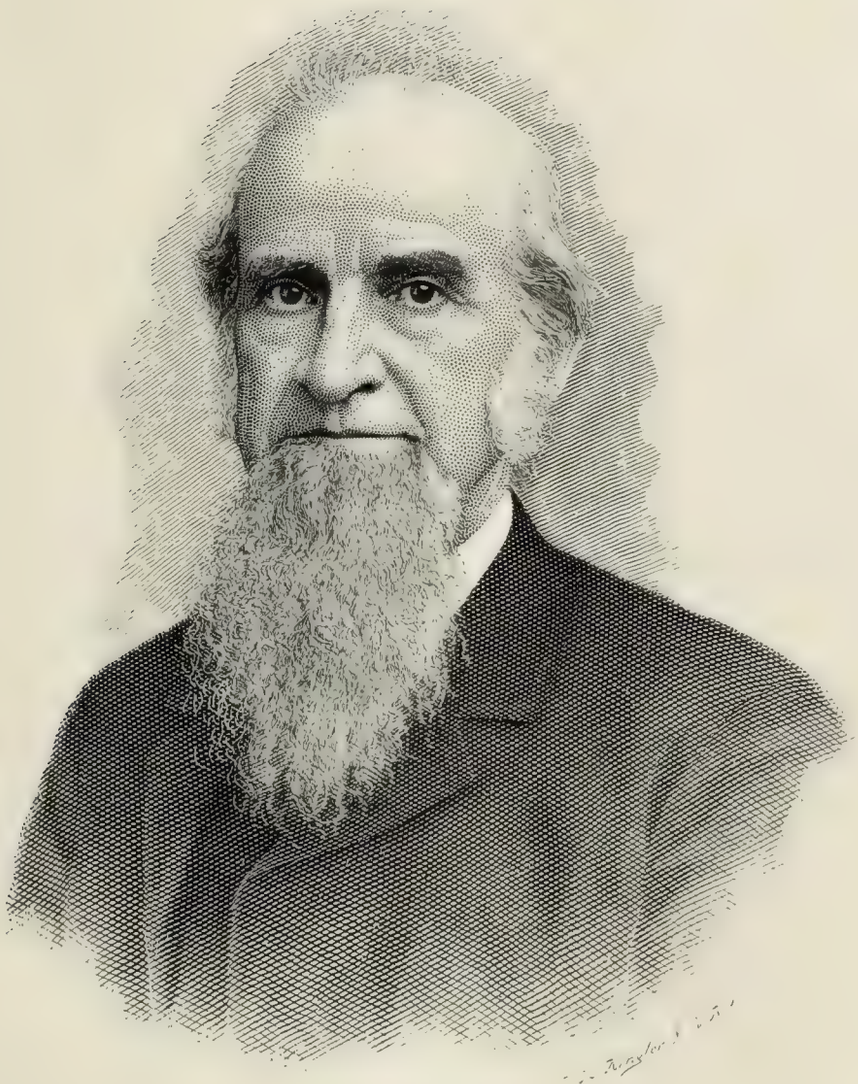
The Pennsylvania Lead company, J. E. Schwartz, president; B. W. Doyle, secretary; Robert Wardrop, treasurer; F. C. Blake, superintendent, was organized in 1872, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The works comprise nine acres, situated at the junction of the Pan Handle and Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroads, just outside the borough limits. The ores are obtained in Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, and are received at the works in the form of base bullion; the foreign elements of their composition are removed, and the silver and gold separated from the lead by chemical processes. The product consists of pig-lead, used in the manufacture of white-lead, shot, pipe and sheet-lead to the amount of 25,000 tons annually; silver bars, used at the mint for coinage and in the arts, 5,000,000 ounces annually; and gold bars, principally exported to London, England, 20,000 ounces annually; the aggregate value being $6,000,000. Similar statistics in 1877 show a product valued at $1,700,000. The plant is valued at $150,000; 120 men are employed.

The Chartiers Iron & Steel company, John C. Kirkpatrick, chairman; D. A. Carter, secretary; B. C. Wilson, treasurer; J. Henry, superintendent, was incorporated in October, 1883. The works are situated in Chartiers borough. The plant consists of a frame building 277 feet long and 120 feet wide, comprising 33,000 square feet of floor-surface; 2 trains of rolls, consisting of 5 mills; 15 furnaces, 2 knobbling-fires, steam-engines of 700- and 65-horse power, respectively; a steam hammer weighing 4 tons. The works were placed in operation August 12, 1884, with 150 operatives, which number has since increased to 200. The product consists of sheet-iron and sheet-steel to the value of $500,000 annually.

The Mansfield Roller Flour-mills, Forsythe & Foster, proprietors, manufacture roller flour and feed for local and city consumption. There are other smaller industries of a varied character, which may appear comparatively unimportant as compared with those mentioned, but perceptibly swell the aggregate of production.

The business of the town is locally important. There are a number of stores and hotels, and several large business blocks. The Mansfield Valley postoffice was once conducted here, and the postoffice under the name of Putnam established January 8, 1885.

Several newspapers have been published at various times, the latest journalistic effort being the *Independent*, George W. Haley, editor, of which the first number was issued July 31, 1887. The borough school-building reflects an intelligent interest in educational matters. More than ten thousand dollars were expended in sustaining the schools in 1886. Among the secret and benevolent fraternities represented are the Masons, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Sons of St. George, Sovereigns of Industry, Junior Order United



John C. Calhoun

American Mechanics, Knights of Labor, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and Knights of the Mystic Chain.

The Catholic population of this vicinity attended mass at St. Philip's Church, Crafton, until Mansfield was attached to Washington mission under the pastoral care of Rev. J. O. G. Scanlon, October, 1866. He secured property within the limits of the borough of that name, which was dedicated by the bishop of the diocese July 28, 1867, under the invocation of St. Luke. This building was known as the "wool-house," and had been the first place of worship for others than this church. Upon the death of Father Scanlon, in May, 1871, Rev. W. A. Nolan became pastor. The principal event of his incumbency was the large increase in the membership and the purchase of a site for a new church-edifice. Its erection was not begun until August, 1879, owing to the financial stringency of 1873 and the following years. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and fifty-four feet wide, in pure gothic style. Rev. P. May was pastor 1873–75; Thomas Walsh, 1875–77, and Hugh Haggerty, 1877–. The German Catholic element worshiped at St. Mary's church, Stowe township, until the organization of St. Luke's; and as they increased in numbers, a meeting was held June 8, 1879, at which formal action was taken, resulting in the organization of St. Joseph's German Catholic Church. The cornerstone of the church-edifice was laid by Rev. W. Pollard September 21, 1879; the bishop performed the ceremony of dedication January 1, 1880. Rev. John Stillerich was pastor in 1879–80; E. W. Trautwein, from March to October, 1880; Joseph Lingel, 1880–84; Julius Kuenzer, 1884–87, when Joseph Fleckinger, the present incumbent, was appointed. The German Lutheran church of Chartiers, Rev. E. F. A. Dittmer, pastor, was erected in 1872. A parish school is connected with the church. The property comprises a brick church-edifice, school-building and pastoral residence.

STOWE TOWNSHIP.

This is so named in honor of Edwin H. Stowe, president judge of the common pleas court of Allegheny county. The division of Robinson was first agitated in 1867, when, at the June sessions, a petition was presented to court, the line proposed being the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike and the Hookerstown road. The court, deeming it unnecessary to appoint commissioners, directed that the question should be submitted to popular vote. August 1, 1867, the election was held, but the measure was defeated. The advocates of the measure made a second effort in 1869; J. B. Stilley, Cornelius Scully and R. M. Kerr, to whom the matter was referred, reported favorably September 18, 1869, and at an election ten days later their verdict was sustained by a vote of one hundred and eleven to eighty-eight. The final decree of court erecting Stowe was issued December 6, 1869.

The township is triangular in shape, and is bounded on the north and east by the Ohio river and Chartiers creek. It is one of the smaller subdivisions of

the county. A large part of its area was originally secured by Alexander McKee from Col. Henry Bouquet, a Swiss officer in the British service, and at that time (1764) commandant at Fort Pitt. This tract is described as situated "at the mouth of Shertee's creek," and is said to have comprised more than a thousand acres. McKee was faithful to the British cause when the Revolution began, and fled to a military post in the northwest to avoid arrest by colonial officers. His position here was that of deputy agent of Indian affairs for the district of Fort Pitt. In after years he figured conspicuously in the British interests about Detroit and the Maumee river. He acquired considerable property there, but it was almost totally destroyed after the battle of Fallen Timbers by Gen. Wayne. James McKee, his brother, succeeded to his estates on Chartiers creek. The sons of James were Alexander, Thomas and John, and some of their descendants still reside here.

Lewis Davis came to this township about 1800, and purchased from William Brown the island of about fifty acres that has since been known as Davis' island. A grandson of Mr. Davis now owns a portion of the island. The upper part is owned by the United States government, and is occupied in connection with the "Davis' island dam," a government work. The sons of Lewis Davis were David, John, Lewis and James. William McCoy and his son Thomas, and John Sampson and his sons John and George were early residents. "Paddy's Hill," in this township, is so named from "Paddy Moore," who was killed by the Indians and buried there. James and Robert Porter; William Wagstaff and his brother; Caleb and Daniel Moriarty; Joseph Wilson and sons Robert, Joseph, William, Thomas and Alexander; Edwin Haynes; —— Allen and son William and several sons of William were among the early citizens of what is now Stowe township.

McKee's Rocks, known as a railroad station under the name of Chartiers, is a town of several hundred inhabitants situated on the Ohio river at the mouth of Chartiers creek, three miles from Pittsburgh. Its growth and importance as a manufacturing point are the direct result of the opening of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. The advantages of the location were early regarded with favor by manufacturers, and at no one of the numerous suburban railroad points around Pittsburgh is there greater promise of industrial activity in the future. Of the manufacturing interests represented at present the Pittsburgh Steel-works, Anderson, Dupuy & Co., proprietors, rank first in importance and extent. The works comprise about seven acres of ground, principally occupied by buildings. The plant consists of 4 sixteen-pot and 2 thirty-three-pot Sieman furnaces, 15 heating-furnaces, 1 open-hearth furnace, 5 trains of rolls, 3 steam hammers, and other apparatus of a varied character. The product consists of fine-tool crucible steel for the manufacture of agricultural and mechanical devices to the amount of 10,000 net tons annually. The works were established in 1882. . . . The Iron City Bridge-works, C. J. Schultze, proprietor, were established at Cincinnati in

1854, removed to Pittsburgh in 1856, and to Chartiers in 1881. The main building is 300 feet long and 50 feet wide, with three wings attached, 110 by 62 feet, 80 by 50 feet, and 60 by 20 feet, respectively, aggregating fully one acre of floor-surface under roof. The plant consists of general bridge machinery of the most approved design, and the annual product is about five thousand tons of finished material. Among the structures built by Mr. Schultze may be mentioned the Thirty-third street bridge, Pittsburgh, several inclines on the South Side, the Red river bridge on the Texas Pacific railroad, and the railroad sheds at Indianapolis, recently completed. The establishment is represented by its work in every part of the United States, in Mexico, Cuba and South America. . . . The Vulcan Forge and Iron Works, Long & Co., proprietors, were established in 1877 and removed to Chartiers in 1882. The rolling-mill is 192 feet long and 170 feet wide; there are 3 trains of rolls, 18, 16 and 9 inches, respectively, 15 puddling-furnaces, 10 heating-furnaces and other requisite machinery. The forge and machine building is 179 feet long and 90 feet wide. The product consists of railroad specialties —carwheels and axles, and bridge-iron—to the amount of 15,000 net tons annually. Three hundred men are employed. The repair-shops, roundhouses and freight-yards of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad were constructed during the past year, and can not fail to attract a large population. The opposite bank of the Ohio river is embraced within the corporate limits of Allegheny City, and comparatively thickly settled; there is every reason to anticipate similar developments in relation to this place.

St. Mary's German Catholic Church originated in the efforts of the Passionist Fathers of Pittsburgh in 1855, when Father Luke laid the cornerstone of the church. It has experienced frequent pastoral changes. The first Presbyterian service at McKee's Rocks was held in 1875 by Rev. W. C. Burchard, by whom, E. E. Swift, D. D., Rev. W. J. Holland and David Robinson, Esq., the church was organized in 1883, with twenty-four members. The church-edifice was dedicated in 1884. Rev. O. N. Verner is pastor. St. John's German Lutheran Church was organized in 1885, and incorporated in the following year. The cornerstone of the church-building was laid September 25, 1887. It is a frame structure 42 feet long and 30 feet wide. Rev. F. L. Dietrich is pastor. Mount Calvary Lutheran Church, at Duff's station, is an older organization. It was organized in 1853 by Rev. H. Reck. The present church-building was completed and dedicated a few weeks before the organization. The pastors have been: Rev. M. Valentine, six months to 1854; Rev. H. Reck, five years to 1859; Rev. J. S. Lawson, nine years to 1869; Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D. (supply), eight years to 1876; Rev. G. H. Gerberding, three years to 1879; Rev. A. N. Bartholomew, six years to 1885, at which time the present pastor, Rev. J. Q. Waters, took charge. The church was organized with 10 members, and in a few years ran up to about 80 souls. The record prior to 1868 is very imperfect. The number of communicants then (1868) was re-

duced to 23. From that time the membership has been fluctuating. It now numbers 65. The Sunday-school numbers 70 scholars and 8 teachers. The church is beautifully located on a hill overlooking the valley of Chartiers creek, about a mile from its mouth, and has in connection with it a fine cemetery and a pastor's home with several acres of ground.

The oldest postoffice in the township is Chartiers, established in February, 1863. McKee's Rocks was established in 1879, discontinued in August, 1881, and re-established in February, 1882. The population was 739 in 1870 and 867 in 1880.

NEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This comprises Montour's island in the Ohio river, which, after being successively included in Moon, Fayette, Robinson and Ohio, was erected separately April 8, 1856. The proceedings in this case were begun December 3, 1853. The island is about five miles in length, and averages three-eighths of a mile in breadth, with a total area of about fifteen hundred acres. It is an alluvial deposit, and correspondingly fertile. The surface is level, and the island is not known to have been submerged in the highest freshets. Every part of it is under careful tillage, and in no other portion of the county is the labor of the farmer and the gardener so well repaid as here.

The ownership of the island has at various times been vested in persons of distinguished character in the county. By proclamation of the king at the close of the seven years' war, a field-officer of his army named Douglass became entitled to five thousand acres of land, and located a part of it upon Long island, as it was then called. He subsequently transferred his title to Charles Simms, who sold certain portions of the island to John Harvie and Gen. Neville, for whom Col. William Crawford made the surveys in 1776. The supreme executive council of Pennsylvania conferred the island upon Gen. William Irvine in consideration of his services in the Revolution, and a legal struggle for its possession was then begun. It was urged on behalf of Gen. Irvine's claim that the grant to Douglass was in violation of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, and therefore his title was null and void; but the United States court confirmed Simms in his title, and also Neville and Harvie, who were interested in the ownership by deeds from him. Henry Montour, from whom the island derives its name, was an Indian interpreter of French and Indian descent, and the trusted friend of American interests throughout the protracted Indian troubles of the frontier. Of Gen. John Neville, for whom the township is named, Neville B. Craig thus speaks:

> John Neville was a man of great wealth for those days. He was the descendant of a lad who at an early day, was kidnaped in England and brought to Virginia, and subsequently accumulated a good property there. John Neville was a man of good English education, of plain, blunt manners, a pleasant companion, and the writer well recollects how eagerly he listened to his well-told anecdotes, and how, by his manner, he could give interest to trifling incidents. He was born on the headwaters of the Accoquan creek,

Virginia, on the direct road from Washington's paternal estate to Winchester and Cumberland, and the residence of his father is laid down on Sparks' map of "The Operations in Virginia" in 1754. From this circumstance, probably, it was that he became an early acquaintance of Washington, both of whom were of about the same age, and thus, with the ardor of a young man, he engaged in Braddock's expedition. Prior to 1774 he had made large entries and purchases of land on Chartiers creek, then supposed to be in Virginia, and was about to remove here when the revolutionary troubles began. He was elected in that year a delegate from Augusta county, *i. e.*, Pittsburgh, to the provincial convention of Virginia, which appointed George Washington, Peyton Randolph and others to the first Continental Congress, but was prevented by sickness from attending.

In 1774, by direction of the provincial convention of Virginia, he marched from Winchester with his company of one hundred men and took possession of Fort Pitt on behalf of the colony, and retained the command of that post until the appointment of Gen. McIntosh by Congress. He was in active military service throughout the revolutionary war, and served with conspicuous ability in the southern campaigns. At the close of the war he returned to his estates in Allegheny county, and in 1791 received the appointment of inspector of internal revenue for the district. He remained firm in his determination to perform the duties of his office, at the expense of his property and the imminent peril of his life. His popularity returned when the "whisky rebellion" had subsided, and the course he had pursued gained for him the respect of all. He filled many other positions of public trust, and was at one time a member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. Gen. Presley Neville, his son, inherited the abilities of his father. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a fine classical scholar, and entered the army at the age of twenty years as ensign in his father's company. He rose to the rank of major, and was aid-de-camp to Lafayette for three years.

The most distinguished resident of the island, and the only member of the family of Gen. John Neville who ever lived there, was his son-in-law, Maj. Isaac Craig. Born in County Down, Ireland, in 1741, he settled at Philadelphia in 1765, and began his career ten years later as a lieutenant of marines on the Andrew Doria, under Capt. Nicholas Biddle. He was subsequently transferred to the army, and participated in many important battles. In 1780 he was ordered to Fort Pitt for service, and was identified with all the important military movements in this section until the cessation of hostilities. Gen. Knox appointed him deputy quartermaster at Pittsburgh, and he was employed in various capacities under the government until the close of the war of 1812. He became involved financially about this time, through large liabilities assumed for others, and retired from active employments to the quiet seclusion of Montour's island, where he died in May, 1826.

About 1795 Archibald Hamilton settled. He and his sons David, William and Hugh were lifelong residents, and the family is still numerously represented there. James, Rufus, Isaac, George and William Cole were early residents on the eastern portion of the island.

The Long Island Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. Samuel C. Jennings, D. D., the pastor of Sharon Church, in Moon township. Mr. Andrews, his predecessor, held the first religious services on the island in 1828. The church was built in 1843. Revs. M. L. Wortman, G. M. Spargrove, James Kirk and others have been pastors. There is also a Methodist society, and a church was built about the same time as the Presbyterian.

The township is conveniently accessible by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroads on either side of the river. Farming and market-gardening will doubtless continue to be the principal occupations, and from the nearness to the great centers of population in this part of the country, these pursuits will be increasingly profitable from year to year. The population of the island in 1860 was 236; in 1870, 289, and in 1880, 306.

CHAPTER IV.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Upper St. Clair—Snowden—Bethel.

THE second township mentioned in the proceedings of the court in subdividing the county was thus described:

"St. Clair, beginning at the mouth of Chartiers creek, thence up the river Ohio to the mouth of the Monongahela river, thence up said river to the mouth of Street's run, thence up said run to the head thereof, thence by a straight line to the line of the county, thence up the said line to the mouth of Miller's run on Chartiers creek, and down said creek to the place of beginning." These comprehensive limits included at least one-third of the territory in this county south of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, and west of the latter.

It has been found impossible to ascertain the names of many of the inhabitants in this section of country at an early period, but from a careful comparison of existing records the following list has been compiled:

1798. William McNutt, Nathaniel Plummer, Presley Neville, Samuel Adams, A. Kirkpatrick, James Carns, Joseph Cochran, Samuel Plummer, C. Stevenson, John Frew, John Bell, William Chase, Jacob Beltzhoover, Isaac Craig, James Morton, Henry Wolf, John Neville, Jeffrey Porson.

1802. John Fife, Alexander Gilfillan, John Tidball, Benjamin Couch, Thomas Jones, John Longsulter, Nathan Couch, Abel Jones, John Beitler, Zadok Hules, Joseph Couch, William McKinney, Isaac Andrews, Philip Couch, John McCreary, Adam Rutherford, John Manners, Samuel Morrison, Stephen Higbee, Andrew Nelson, William Fife, Joseph Higbee, Thomas Walker, Robert Evans, Robert Guthrie, Robert McKee, James Morrow, Obadiah Higbee, Henry Mantle, Robert Wharley, Samuel McHenry, Samuel McCreary, William Morrow, John Smith, Robert Wilkinson, Jacob Whitman, Thomas McCann, John

Stewart, Samuel Wilson, Benjamin Higbee, John Dailey, George Thompson, Joshua Copeland, James McCreary, John Connel, Abraham Hunt, Levi Hunt, David Long, Samuel Robinson, David Walker, John Thompson, Thomas Rigdon, Barnabas McAvie, John Bennett.

The date at which St. Clair was divided can not be definitely ascertained. It is described in 1805 as "full fifteen miles in length," ranging in breadth from six to ten miles, which occasioned great inconvenience in attending township meetings and repairing the roads. The court was petitioned to divide the territory by a line "beginning at Catt's old place, thence to Mr. Nathaniel Plummer's, thence to Chartiers creek at Mr. William Lea's." Alexander Gilfillan was active in circulating this petition. Nathaniel Plummer, John Henry and John Findlay were appointed as commissioners, but it is not known what action was taken by them. A second petition, with the same object in view, was filed at the June term, 1805, and also a third, in which the following considerations are urged as arguments in favor of division: "Last October, the day appointed by law for the choice of inspectors for the county election and assessors, there was not one from Capt. McCreary's company, nor from Capt. Lyle's company, attended, nor could attend, it being the day appointed by law for their muster, and the township meeting being so far off they could not attend [both]. Indeed, this township is as large as some counties in other states." The name of Alexander Gilfillan heads the list of petitioners, and in his chirography the document is written. At the September term, 1805, James Martin, Joseph Phillips and William Fife, Sr., were appointed to inquire into the propriety of making the proposed change. The order of court was not placed in their hands until December 14, at which time Mr. Martin was absent from the county and Mr. Fife seriously ill. At the December court the order was continued, but there is no record of the final issue. From the manifest necessity of the change and the practically unanimous sentiment in its favor, it is highly probable that the division was effected in the next year (1806), although one authority places the date forty years later.

UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

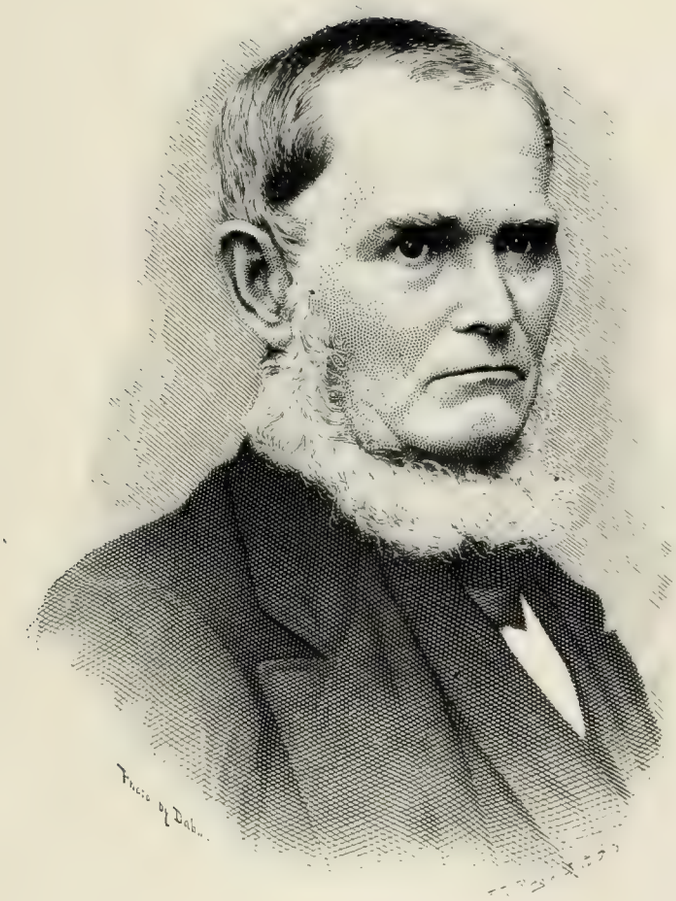
This township, as separately erected, included a portion of the territory now comprised in Bethel township and the whole of Scott. Within its present limits the first settler was John Fife, who made improvements in the eastern part of the township on land still in possession of his descendants. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a resident of West Chester, Pa., prior to his removal here. John Connor settled near the central part of the township in 1769. He was accompanied by his father, Cornelius Connor, and both had previously lived in Virginia. They were soldiers during the Revolution, Cornelius enlisting as a recruiting-sergeant, and John leaving the service with the rank of major. The Connor family narrowly escaped an attack from the Indians within a few years after their arrival, but no outrages are known to have occurred in the township.

The following are remembered as very early families in this township: Leonard Fryer and sons William, Leonard, Thomas and Samuel; Amos Jones and son Thomas; William and John, the sons of Cornelius Connor; John Connor and sons Samuel and Jesse; Matthew Borland and sons John, Cornelius, Andrew and Matthew; Alexander Gilliland and sons John and Andrew; William Morrow and sons William, Hugh and others; Thomas Patterson; William Dennison and sons Thomas, Samuel, Joseph and William; Samuel Collins; John McKowen and sons Richard and John; William Hastings and sons John, Ebenezer, James, Levi, William, Henry and Daniel; Ephraim Morton and sons Samuel and John; John Morton; numerous descendants of John Fife; Capt. Samuel Morgan and son Alexander; James Kerr and sons Robert, John and Wesley; Wilson Lesnet and sons John, Frederick, William and Thomas; Thomas McMillan and sons William, Andrew, Samuel and Jacob; (numerous descendants) Mark Kelso; Samuel Wilson and sons William, John, Thomas and Benjamin. In addition to the above the names of the following early residents are remembered: Harvey Rogg, Gregg Algo, William Orr, Charles McConnell. There are many others whose names are not recalled.

John Herriott built a mill in the present village of Bridgeville, on McLaughlin's run, about 1830. It was converted into a steam mill by William and Samuel Fryer, and was burned some ten years since. John McDowell built a steam fulling-mill about 1828. It was burned about fifteen years since.

The township is traversed by the old Pittsburgh & Washington turnpike, the Chartiers Valley and the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroads. Bridgeville, twelve miles from Pittsburgh, on the Chartiers Valley railroad, is an old place, and came into existence when the old road from Pittsburgh to Washington was traveled much more than at present. Being situated in a great bend of Chartiers creek, and approached by bridges from the north and south, the name was early suggested from this circumstance. The place was little more than a wayside hamlet until 1884, when the Bridgeville mines were opened by A. J. Schulte. These works employ 150 men, and produce 150,000 tons annually. A rolling-stock of 64 cars is required, and shipments are made to Ashtabula harbor *en route* to the northwest. The mines are 1,500 feet east of Bridgeville station. The town has improved rapidly in the last three years, and numbers several hundred inhabitants.

The Presbyterian Church of Bridgeville, the only religious body in the township, was organized May 4, 1876, with 16 members, by a committee of the Pittsburgh presbytery. A chapel had previously been erected by Bethany Presbyterian Church, from which the original membership was derived. Rev. J. F. Hill was pastor 1876–84, and V. G. Sheeley, the present incumbent, was installed in 1886. The membership in 1877 numbered 69, and in 1884, 116. In April, 1884, by action of presbytery, the churches of Bethany and Bridgeville were consolidated, the resultant organization retaining the former name, while the church-edifice is located at the latter place. In 1887 a



H. B. Cochran.

church-building was erected, of which the cost was about twelve thousand dollars.

The postoffice was established under the name of Moorhead in January, 1862, and the name was changed to Bridgeville in June, 1874.

Essen is a mining village on the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroad. The mines were opened in 1882 by the Chartiers Block Coal company, and operated by them for one year, when the present proprietors, Sanford & Co., assumed control; 78,000 tons were mined in 1886, and the present daily product is 400 tons; 150 men are employed. The only other mines in this locality are those of Beadling Brothers. Essen postoffice was established in March, 1884.

Upper St. Clair is a post-village on the old Washington road, also at one time a station on the Pittsburgh Southern railroad. The postoffice there was established in 1845. Yee Station postoffice was established in 1873. The population of the township was 1,847 in 1860, 810 in 1870 and 829 in 1880.

SNOWDEN TOWNSHIP.

October 2, 1844, Stephen Woods, Col. John Neel and John Brawdy were appointed by the court to consider the propriety of forming a new township from parts of Jefferson and Upper St. Clair. A favorable report having been rendered, the proposed territory (12,240 acres, 7,741 acres from Upper St. Clair and 5,499 acres from Jefferson) was formally erected into the new township of Snowden October 6, 1845.

The first settler within the township as thus constituted was Oliver Miller, who is said to have made some improvements on a branch of Peter's creek in 1762. The first birth in the township was that of his son James, March 29, 1763. The family was several times obliged to fly for safety to the forts on the Monongahela. The families of Wilson, Larmer, Logan, Kirkendall and Nye were also early represented.

John M. Snowden, in whose honor the township is named, was associate lay judge of the county from 1840 to 1845. He was born at Philadelphia, and after learning the trade of a printer, removed to Greensburg in 1798, where he established the *Farmers' Register*, this being the second journalistic venture in Western Pennsylvania. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1811, where he published the *Commonwealth* and *Mercury*. He was mayor of the city at various times, county recorder, director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and was widely known as a leading citizen of the county. He died suddenly April 2, 1845, in the second term of his judicial incumbency.

The population in 1860 was 1,367; in 1870, 1,258; in 1880, 1,259. These figures include the population in the present territory of Bethel. The Baltimore & Ohio Short Line railroad passes through the eastern part of Snowden, but there is neither station, village, postoffice nor church within its limits.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

Bethel was the name suggested in 1802 for the upper end of St. Clair township, "that being the name of the meeting-house." More than three-quarters of a century, however, elapsed before the name was given political as well as religious significance. The township of Bethel, the most recently formed subdivision of the county, was erected June 7, 1886, from that part of Snowden northwest of a line running 1,277⅞ perches nearly due northeast from the Washington county line to the line of Baldwin township. This territory is almost identical with that taken from Upper St. Clair in 1845 to form Snowden.

James Miller was one of the earliest settlers in what is now Bethel township. His sons were Alexander, John, Joseph and Thomas. Alexander Miller, a brother of James, came at the same time. He had sons, Oliver, and several others whose names are forgotten. Both these Millers and their sons are dead. Some of their descendants are still here. Robert McKee was among the first who came. His sons were John, William, James and Thomas. Two grandsons of the original Robert reside on the old place.

Daniel Long came very early. He had two sons, one of whom, Arthur, remained here till his death. Four of the sons of Arthur still reside in this vicinity. Robert Smith was another pioneer. Daniel and Robert were his sons. Robert emigrated many years since, but Daniel died here. John Lafferty came here early from Ireland. He died here some twenty-five years since, at the age of ninety-six. He had five sons—Daniel, Jackson, James, William and John. Of these, John is still living. James Foster came early. His son John K. lived and died here. Four other sons died young. William McCullough was another early immigrant who came from east of the mountains and settled in this township. His sons were James, John, Thomas, Jesse, Josiah and William. Of these, Josiah is now living at the age of eighty-three. Gustave Mait and his son John are both dead.

Joseph Higbee had sons James and Stephen. James still lives in the township. All these original settlers were here prior to the commencement of the present century, and some of their descendants still relate anecdotes of the part which they took in the affairs of the latter part of the eighteenth century. Some of them were "Tom the Tinker's" men, and were present at the burning of Neville's house. Some were here prior to the erection of the block-house in Pittsburgh. This territory enjoyed railroad facilities during the short period that the Pittsburgh & Southern was in operation, and the names of Smithton, Upperman, Bethel, Cowan, Rockridge, Norwood and Library yet adorn the map. The postoffice at Library was established in 1842. The village is on the line of division between Snowden and Bethel, and possesses some importance as a local business center.

Bethel Presbyterian Church, the oldest organization of that denomination in the county, was founded in 1778 by Rev. John McMillan. The first deed

for property bears date 1780, and the second, 1826. Three churches have been erected, the first a log building and the others brick, the last of which was built in 1854. There have been only four pastors in the one hundred and ten years of its history: Revs. John Clark, 1781–96; William Woods, 1797–1831; George Marshall, D. D., 1833–72; C. W. Wycoff, 1875–. The first-named three are buried in the cemetery adjoining. Peter's Creek Baptist Church, at Library, was organized November 10, 1773, and with one exception is the oldest church in Western Pennsylvania. It has the finest church-edifice in the county outside the cities; membership three hundred, and a good Sunday-school. Rev. J. K. Cramer was pastor from 1879 till his removal recently to Pittsburgh. Among his predecessors were James Estep, William Shadrach and David Phillips. It is evident from the early organization of these churches that this region was settled at a much earlier period than is commonly supposed.

CHAPTER V.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Lower St. Clair (Beltzhoover—West Liberty—Knoxville)—Baldwin.

AN account of the formation of St. Clair township, and of its division so far as definite information on that subject extends, has been given in the preceding chapter. The name was conferred in honor of Gen. St. Clair, with whom Justice Wallace was personally acquainted, a man well known in the county, and then at the zenith of his fortunes.

Arthur St. Clair, a grandson of the earl of Roslyn, was born at Thurso, Scotland, in 1734. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, studied medicine, inherited a large fortune from his mother, and entered the British army as ensign May 13, 1757. He came to America in the following year, and served under Amherst at Louisburg. He was promoted to a lieutenancy April 11, 1759, and was with Wolfe at Quebec. In 1760 he married Phœbe Bayard, of Boston, and in 1762, the French wars having closed, he resigned his commission. In 1764 he settled in Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, where he erected mills and a fine residence. He was surveyor of the district of Cumberland in 1770, and subsequently justice of the quarter sessions and common pleas court, and member of the proprietary council. In 1771 he was made justice, recorder and prothonotary of Bedford county, and held similar offices in Westmoreland in 1773. In July, 1775, he was made colonel of militia, and appointed colonel of the Second Pennsylvania regiment January 3, 1776, in which capacity he accompanied Sullivan in his Indian expedition. He

was commissioned brigadier-general August 9, 1776, and detailed to organize the New Jersey militia. He participated in the movements which ended in the battle of Princeton. He was appointed major-general February 19, 1777, and succeeded Gates in command at Philadelphia. April 1, 1777, he took command at Ticonderoga; he was forced to evacute this fort, lost prestige, and was retired from command almost at the moment of victory. He was court-martialed, but acquitted with honor in September, 1778. In March, 1780, he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the British at Amboy, and from that time to the close of the war he was in active coöperation with Washington and Greene. He was a member of the house of censors of Pennsylvania in 1783; of the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1787, serving as president in the latter year. In February, 1788, he was appointed first governor of the Northwest territory. Two years later he named Cincinnati and fixed his seat of government there March 4, 1791, he became commander of an army for the pacification of Indian troubles in Ohio, and was defeated with great loss November 4, 1791. He was vindicated by a congressional committee, but resigned in 1792. He was removed from the office of governor in 1802 by Jefferson, and returned to his first residence in the western country, near Greensburg, where he passed the remainder of his days in straitened circumstances, if not in poverty, dying August 31, 1818.

LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

Though formerly quite extensive, Lower St. Clair has become one of the smallest subdivisions of the county. It originally extended from Chartiers creek to Street's run, including all that part of Pittsburgh on the South Side, the boroughs of Knoxville, Beltzhoover, West Liberty and Green Tree, Chartiers and Union townships, and the larger part of Baldwin, in addition to its present area. The population in 1860 was 4,617; in 1870, 5,322; in 1880, 2,329.

The thickly settled district is known as Mount Oliver, in the northern and western part of the township. It is conveniently accessible by street railways and inclined planes. There are no manufactures of any importance, and the people find employment in the city. The extensive coal-works at Beck's run are owned by the estate of James H. Hays. Frederick Hampe, the first postmaster at Mount Oliver, was appointed in February, 1874. He was succeeded by John Conrad in September, 1885.

St. Joseph's German Catholic Church, Mount Oliver, was dedicated November 20, 1870. The cornerstone was laid October 4, 1868, and the first movement toward the building project was made July 12th preceding. The site was secured prior to the civil war, and fortified for the protection of the city. The membership was formerly connected with St. Michael's, and was separately organized by Father Luke. The cemetery of St. Peter's Church is also in this township. St. Paul's congregation is the only other religious body,



J. C. Risher

but neighboring churches of other denominations are largely represented by their membership.

Beltzhoover Borough.—This borough was incorporated June 9, 1875. It had previously been separated from Lower St. Clair, in 1869, to form part of Allentown borough, a portion of which was consolidated with the city of Pittsburgh. Thus dismembered, the remaining portion became a part of the township until separately organized as above stated. The name is that of a prominent family of the vicinity. The population was 564 in 1880, but has largely increased since that date. There are no manufactures or other industries. The postoffice of Beltzhoover was established in September, 1882, by the appointment of Eliza Ricketts, who was succeeded by Elizabeth Ruckert in November, 1882, and Caroline Walters in September, 1885. The borough limits include a small cemetery.

West Liberty Borough.—This borough was incorporated March 7, 1876, from the western part of Lower St. Clair, Saw-Mill run being nearly identical with the eastern and northern boundaries. The village proper is a small hamlet on the old Pittsburgh and Washington road, but the adjacents of Mount Washington and the country on the line of the Castle Shannon railroad are comparatively thickly settled. The population was 865 in 1880, and has since increased to some extent. A small Methodist Episcopal church is the only religious body. Fetterman postoffice has existed since June, 1876, excepting the period between February 27th and May, 1878. Mary Beltzhoover is the postmistress.

Knoxville Borough.—This was incorporated September 7, 1877, from that part of Lower St. Clair adjoining Beltzhoover and Allentown. Jeremiah Knox became a resident here in the early part of this century, and established the Knox fruit-farm, one of the most widely and favorably known of its class for many years. The strawberry known as "No. 700" was originated here. From its location on the second range of hills inland from the river, this vicinity enjoys an immunity from the smoke and fogs which frequently prove so disagreeable to residents of Mount Washington, Mount Oliver and other suburbs. Mr. Knox disposed of a number of building-lots in the eastern part of the town as early as 1872, and in 1880 the borough had a population of 393. Its development from that time has been energetically fostered by the Knoxville Land Improvement company, incorporated in 1880 by F. Bausman, W. W. Knox, A. K. Mathews and W. W. Knox, Jr. This corporation operates the Knoxville brickworks, stone-quarries, coal-mines and lumber-yards, employing 200 men. All the brick houses in the borough have been built since 1880, and the general appearance of the town is far superior to that of the surrounding built-up territory. The principal streets have been improved, and the Pittsburgh, Knoxville & St. Clair Electric railroad renders it conveniently accessible from the city. Besides the establishments noted, the Success Engine-works, E. E. Carter & Co., and the Pittsburgh Shoe-works are in active operation, employ-

ing several hundred operatives. The population is estimated at 2,500. There are two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist Protestant. Rev. W. P. Braddock is pastor of the former and George W. Morris of the latter, which is being rebuilt as a brick edifice.

BALDWIN TOWNSHIP.

This township was originally (1788) included in St. Clair and Mifflin. June 20, 1843, Stephen Woods, James Scott and William Kerr were appointed by the court of quarter sessions to inquire into the advisability of forming a new township from portions of Jefferson, Mifflin, Upper and Lower St. Clair. The proposed territory (10,446 acres) was accordingly surveyed. It became a separate subdivision of the county by decree of court, February 24, 1844. Henry Baldwin, from whom the name is derived, was one of the most prominent of the early members of the Pittsburgh bar.

There was a strong German element among the early population, and this nationality predominates to the present. John Varner, Jacob Crady, John Stewart and William Wightman were among the earliest settlers.

Of other early families in the township the following are remembered: Joseph Wilson and sons James, John and another; Harvey McDonough and sons James, Hiram H. and William; John Carr and son Samuel; David Kennedy and sons Isaac and David; Henry Beltzhoover and sons Melchor, John, William, Henry, Samuel and Daniel; William Kennedy and sons David and Samuel; John Martin and sons Samuel, James and John; —— Brawdy and sons John, Aaron and George; Alexander McCleary and son Alexander; James McCleary and son James; William Moore and sons James, William and Samuel; George Cunningham and sons David, Jesse and others; Francis Cooley and sons Robert, John, William, Francis and Samuel; —— Horning and sons John and Jacob; Henderson Whiteman and son Baldwin; Thomas Verner and son Melchor; Peter Catt; Joshua Long and sons William and Alexander; Robert Long, a brother of Joshua, and son John; Jacob Mait; John Kincaid. The following were residents prior to 1820, and some of them quite early: Matthew West, James H. Hays, Johnson Glass, Thomas Lewis, John Redman, Daniel Risher.

Early in this century there were two gristmills in this township, both on Saw-Mill run, one at Castle Shannon and the other at Fairhaven. Both have gone to decay, and a steam mill has taken the place of the one at Fairhaven. A sawmill was located near each of these primitive gristmills. A fulling-mill stood a few hundred yards above the mill at Castle Shannon, and at an early day it was conducted by Thomas Roland, a son of John Roland, the owner of the gristmill.

Beck's run, Street's run and Saw-Mill run are the most important streams. While the land is valuable for farming and gardening, the underlying strata of coal constitute the great source of wealth. The mines contiguous to the

Monongahela river are operated by J. D. Risher and the estate of James H. Hays, and in the valley of Saw-Mill run by the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad company, John W. Ortman, president; E. J. Reamer, secretary and treasurer; S. Kaufman, vice-president, and Alexander Patterson, superintendent. The company was incorporated September 18, 1871, and the road, extending from Pittsburgh to Castle Shannon, a distance of six miles, was opened November 1, 1871. Of the other railroads in the township the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston was opened in 1872, the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny November 19, 1883, and the Baltimore & Ohio short line in 1883. The latter was originally chartered July 3, 1876, as the Pittsburgh Southern railroad, and was opened to Washington as a continuation of the Castle Shannon road. The branch from Glenwood to Finleyville, sixteen miles long, was built in 1883. The road was sold under foreclosure November 20, 1884, and purchased by the Baltimore & Ohio for fifty thousand dollars. It was subsequently reorganized under the present name. The portion of the old line between Castle Shannon and Finleyville, twelve miles long, has since been abandoned.

The village of Castle Shannon is pleasantly situated in the extreme southwestern part of the township. It comprises several hundred inhabitants, local stores and village industries, a recently completed Odd-Fellows' hall, and a Methodist church. Carrick postoffice has existed since December 23, 1853; Engleart glassworks are in the vicinity, and the hamlet at this place is sometimes referred to as Engleartville. There are postoffices at Fairhaven and Redman Mills. Pine Grove is a rural hamlet on the Brownsville road, about the center of the township. There is a Methodist church at this place.

North Zion German Lutheran Church was originally built in 1812. Concord Presbyterian Church was organized in 1832. Spencer Methodist Church is also an old organization, while the Roman Catholic church is of recent origin.

There are several cemeteries, of which the latest, Zimmerman cemetery, comprises twelve acres. The population in 1860 was 2,746; in 1870, 3,104; in 1880, 4,373.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Chartiers—Union (Green Tree)—Scott (Mansfield).

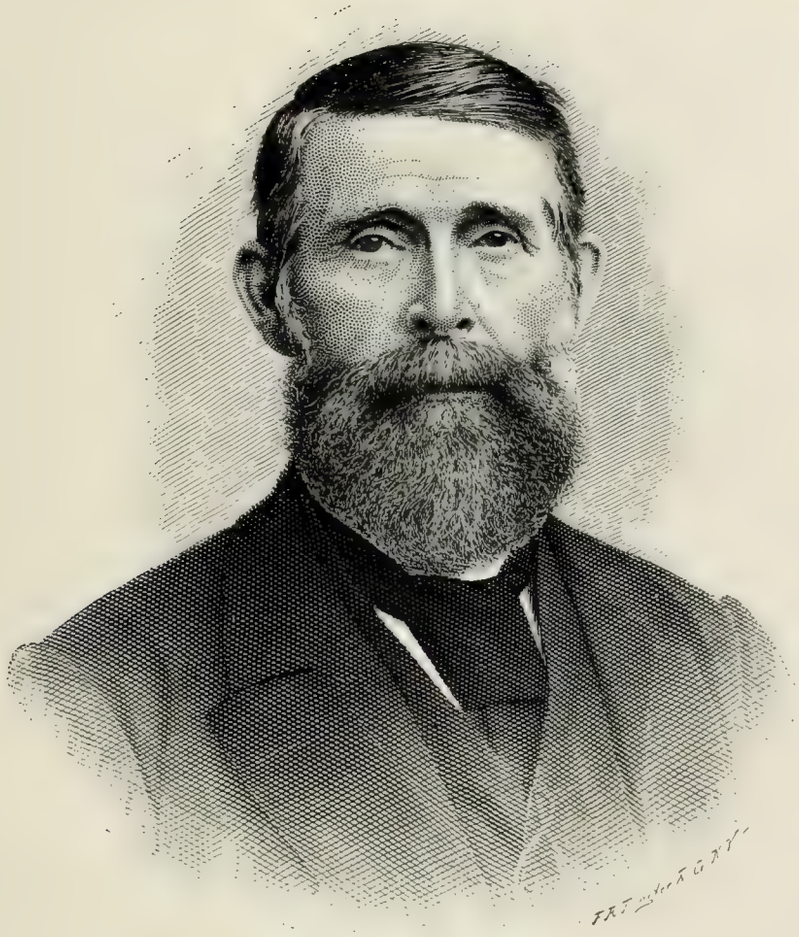
CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP.

CHARTIERS township was erected by an act of assembly approved April 12, 1851, section 4 of which, in describing its original boundaries, provides that "William Dilworth, William Perkins and P. H. Hastings, of

Allegheny county, are hereby appointed commissioners to divide Lower St. Clair township, in said county, in manner following, to wit: Beginning on the line of Upper St. Clair township, at the farm of Col. William Espy; thence northwardly, as near as practicable, following the dividing ridge separating the waters of Little Saw-Mill and Plummer's runs, and from thence by the most approved route to High street, on the brow of Coal hill; thence by said High street to the line of Pittsburgh. That all that portion of said township lying westwardly of said line shall constitute a separate election and school district, and shall be known by the name of Chartiers township." This is the only instance in this county in which a township has been formed by any other authority than the court of quarter sessions.

Peter Chartier was a half-breed and Indian trader. He lived at Philadelphia in 1743, and was in the employ of the French as a spy. He was obliged to leave when the object of his mission became known, and was subsequently instrumental in winning the Shawanese over to the Delaware interest. His name was applied to the creek at an early date, and the location of his trading-post after his return to the frontier was presumably near its mouth. The importance of that stream at the time when this section of the country was first settled may be inferred from the fact that an act of Congress was passed, about 1808, declaring it navigable and a public highway forever. Notwithstanding the high authority thus invoked, there were those at the time who doubted whether the stream was navigable, and, in defiance of the power of the highest legislative body in the land, the same opinions are entertained to this day.

No township in the county [remarks a recent writer] can boast a more interesting history. Its settlement was among the first, its prehistoric relics are the most wonderful, its Indian adventures the most thrilling, and its early log fortifications, barracks, etc., are of a peculiar and, we may add, a mysterious character. . . . On the bank of Chartiers creek, a half mile or more from Brodhead [Crafton] postoffice, there lies a valley of unusual beauty. It contains, perhaps, a square mile. The creek meanders in a graceful curve along its western bounds, and precipitous hills, rising on the east, and stretching for a short distance to the north and south, at length change their course at each extremity of the range, and slope gradually to the margin of the water. It is thus completely surrounded by hills and rapids, and a high bluff, towering above its neighbors on the southeast, overlooks and commands the whole. . . . In 1825 and before, there stood near its center a very large log building, known as Hand's hospital. It was about one hundred feet in length, thirty in width, was two stories high, and had a porch extending entirely around it. There were two doors, one on either side, but no windows, and two partitions divided it into three rooms above and below. Several small blockhouses surrounded it at some distance; statements differ as to the number, some placing it as high as fifteen, and others saying that there were not more than five. . . . The hospital was probably built by Gen. Hand, during his command at Fort Pitt, which was then an unhealthful place; and his sick soldiers were doubtless removed from the fort to that place, which was as favorable for their convalescence as any in the county. Whether the small circle of blockhouses were fortifications or not, we are unable to say, but think it extremely probable that they were; and this seems to be the opinion of the old inhabitants. Nothing but the old hospital wells and several pieces of rotten wood now remain to mark where the buildings stood. Grapeshot, several twelve-pound cannon-shot,



Lowry. H. West

lancets and surgical instruments of various descriptions have been found scattered there in profusion.

The earliest settlers were the Bell family. They lived four miles from Romney, Va., on the south branch of the Potomac; the father of those who removed here was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and his wife at Edinburgh. He owned a fine horse named Drednot, which was generally regarded as swift and sure-footed, though spirited and impetuous; but once while attempting to leap a brook, the saddle-girths burst, and Mr. Bell, Sr., was instantly killed. This unfortunate accident did not deter his sons from pursuing the occupation in which they were already engaged, that of stock-raising; and within a few years after their father's death the eldest two, James and John, set out from their home to seek more extended landed ownership in the region west of the mountains, which the formation of the "Ohio Company" and the French wars had rendered familiar to many in the older settlements. They passed through Washington county, and following the Chartiers creek to its mouth, reached a point just above the borough of Mansfield on an evening in October, 1768. A bear had been killed during the day, and a large chip was cut from a swamp-oak to afford means of cutting and preparing the meat. The vitality of the tree was not apparently impaired; it survived several generations of the Bell family, and died of old age in October, 1873.

In the following year (1769) the Bells returned. There were eight brothers —John, James, Samuel, Robert, Charles, David, Joseph and William. Not finding the locality as well adapted to stock-raising as they had anticipated, Robert, William, David and Joseph removed to Harrod's creek, Ky., and Samuel to Harrison county, Ind. John and James remained in Chartiers valley, the residence of the latter being situated upon land now owned by John Doolittle. Joseph Hall, David Steel and Jacob Day were also early settlers. A family of Stoops built a cabin near Hand's hospital, and planted a field of corn in the vicinity. During the Indian troubles of 1780 they were accustomed to leave their family at Fort Pitt, going out to the field in the morning and returning at evening, but on one occasion they remained at the cabin at night, having with them one child, William by name. Upon awakening in the morning they found the house surrounded by Indians. There was one opportunity of escape, however, and he thought that if no resistance were offered his wife and child would be taken prisoners, while he would have time to make a diversion for their rescue. In this he was forestalled, however; the Indian party was proceeding on its way, the boy bound to a brave, and mounted on a horse, and Mrs. Stoops following on foot with a squaw, when Samuel Brady, of "Brady's Leap," on his return from a journey to Sandusky, observed their movements from a place of concealment, and, with the boldness for which he was celebrated, shot the Indian with whom William Stoops was riding, and rescued his mother. The boy remained in captivity three years. The grave of the Indian brave is still pointed out in Lawrence county.

Robert Bell also had a narrow escape from death by the Indians. In company with two other young men, named Vaughn and Scisson, he was in search of strayed horses, when the party were surprised by an Indian ambuscade on a branch of Flaugherty run. Vaughn was killed outright; a savage threw his tomahawk at Bell, and it cut a severe gash in his thigh, passing through to the saddle-girths, which were much injured, as the event subsequently proved. Scisson turned on his horse and fled; he was followed by Bell, but they had not gone more than a mile when Bell fell from his horse, and, thinking he was dead, Scisson did not wait to render any assistance. Bell's horse reached home before Scisson, and a party was at once formed to pursue the Indians and avenge his blood. The latter were overtaken while crossing the Ohio river, and when Scisson's story was heard, Robert was given up as dead. Within a week, however, he was heard from at Fort Pitt. It seems that the Indians, satisfied with the death of Vaughn, and fearing pursuit when Scisson should have aroused the settlers, did not stop to follow Bell, but at once took flight; and after falling from his horse he had crawled in the bed of the stream for some distance, and there hid himself for the night. He was still unable to walk on the next morning, and was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees the entire distance to the fort, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Knight, who subsequently figured conspicuously at the burning of Crawford.

Of those who came later William McMacken settled near the mouth of the tunnel at Ingram station, about 1804. He died there at an advanced age. He had sons James, Joseph, William and John, none of whom reside in the township. At about the same time Andrew Robinson settled half a mile northwest from Ingram station, where he passed the remainder of his long life. His sons were John, Claudius, David, Andrew and James. Of these, John still resides in the township, at the age of eighty. Near to Mr. Robinson, and at about the same time, Owen McCabe settled. He was the father of Col. Robert McCabe, who resided near Mansfield. John F. Scully settled in the northwest part of the township in 1804. His sons were Dennis, Henry, John, William, Alexander, Decatur, Cornelius and Edmund J. Cornelius still resides on the old place.

James McDonald came in 1811, and located on Chartiers creek, half a mile below Crafton. His sons were Philip, William, James and John. He died, at an advanced age, on the farm where he settled. William McClelland settled near Sheridan, about 1812. His sons were Samuel, William and Alexander. Of these, William is still living. Francis Bailey settled at Sheridan station very early. His sons, Judge John and James, are both living.

No remarkable events occurred in this section of the country after the Indian troubles subsided. When the county was organized it became part of St. Clair township, and was subsequently included in Lower St. Clair until separately erected. At the first census after that event (1860) the population was 3,075; in 1870, owing to the formation of Union, it was reduced to 2,269;

in 1880 it was 3,346; and at the present time it is much larger, owing to the rapid growth of villages since that date.

Although the Pan Handle railroad was opened through this section in 1865, there were few indications of village growth until some years later. Temperanceville nominally extends beyond the city limits, and this portion of that town is probably the oldest in the township.

Crafton derives its name and existence from Charles C. Craft. It comprises that portion of the Gen. Edward Hand patent known by the Indian name of Killeman, which, after experiencing various changes of ownership, came into possession of James S. Craft in 1871. Upon his death the property (two hundred acres) passed to his son, Charles C. Craft. He laid off the town in 1872, and recorded the plan under the name of Crafton February 24, 1873. At this time the railroad station was known as Brodhead, and there were about eight houses on the turnpike near by. Mr. Craft began the sale of lots in 1873, but the panic necessitated an immediate suspension, and within the limits of the town proper but one house was built in that year, the present residence of the proprietor. He at once began to build houses, disposing of them on monthly payments, but hardly a score were built in the first ten years. Sixteen were erected in 1882, and twenty-five within the year 1887. The number of houses at present is about one hundred and fifty, and the estimated population four or five hundred. It is made up largely of persons engaged in business in the city. There are no manufactures, and only the usual lines of merchandising.

Brodhead post office was established in 1857; the name was changed to Crafton in 1881. It has been applied to the railroad station since 1873.

St. Philip's Roman Catholic Church, Crafton, is the oldest in Chartiers township. It is so named in honor of Philip Smith, of Philadelphia, by whom the site was donated. The church is a brick building, forty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, and was dedicated by Bishop Kenrick July 25, 1839. The Catholic population of the surrounding country had previously attended the cathedral, and were visited by a priest from Pittsburgh. Rev. A. P. Gibbs was appointed pastor in 1840, Thomas McCullahin in 1844, John Ward in 1874, and James Kenoy in 1877. At various times it has been attached to other churches, but is now a separate parish. A pastoral residence was built several years since, and a parochial school is conducted.

The Church of the Nativity. Protestant Episcopal, Crafton, was organized in September, 1872, with N. P. Ramsay, Charles C. Craft, Wilson McCandless, John McCullough and William T. Chaffey, vestrymen. The cornerstone of the church-edifice was laid May 8, 1873, by Rev. John Scarborough, dean of the diocese, and the first service was held therein October 19, 1873. The parish was incorporated March 15, 1873. The first rector was Rev. Thomas W. Martin, but for some years services were only conducted occasionally by the rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, or his assistant. Rev. Samuel P. Kelly was rector previous to January, 1887.

The Crafton Methodist Episcopal Church was organized October 12, 1883. The church-edifice was dedicated in October, 1884. The Presbyterian Church is also an organization of recent origin. Rev. Philip S. Jennings is the present pastor.

Chartiers Valley Lodge, No. 1885, R. A., was instituted June 8, 1885; Crafton Lodge, No. 48, Order of the Golden Chain, February 17, 1886; Crafton Lodge, No. 208, A. O. U. W., October 29, 1885.

Idlewood is situated on the Pan Handle railroad, about seven miles from the city. The site of the town was originally claimed by —— Richmond, under a Virginia entry, and by Cohee Campbell, under a Pennsylvania warrant. Both claims were patented by Robert Bell in 1831, when he secured a patent from the Pennsylvania landoffice. In 1872 the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance company secured two hundred and forty acres from J. H. Bell, John Biggart, Neel Kirkpatrick, James Allen and John McClelland. A town was laid out under the name of Homestead Park, and lots were sold at fabulous prices. The company failed, with enormous liabilities, in 1873, when the land reverted to the former owners. There was but little building activity until 1880, and the town comprises at present about a hundred houses. "Idlewood Cottages," a summer-resort in the vicinity, and a Methodist church, built in 1884, add to the attractiveness of the place. The station was formerly known as Idlewild. Idlewood postoffice was established in 1882.

Sheridanville is largely *in futuro*, but under the energetic management of the "Sheraden Land & Improvement Company, Limited," its future as a suburban village is apparently well assured. It is but four miles and a half from the city, and situated in a region of great natural beauty. A number of houses have been erected, and the grading of streets is in progress. The town was originally laid out by N. P. Sawyer in 1872, under the name of Aschenaz, but the growth of the village was not remarkable until about four years since. A Methodist Protestant church was built in 1884. Sheridanville postoffice was established February 10, 1886.

Ingram is situated on that part of Gen. Hand's patent known as the Mount Pleasant tract. The site of the town formed part of a tract of several hundred acres, purchased in 1823 by Thomas Ingram from Nathaniel Burt, of Philadelphia. Ingram was from County Tyrone, Ireland. Thomas Ingram, descended in the third generation from the first proprietor of that name, opened the land to sale and improvement in 1880. The town proper comprises seventeen houses, many of which are large, substantial and attractive in appearance. Chartiers Union chapel was built in 1885, and a United Presbyterian congregation has been recently organized. Bonney postoffice was established in 1883.

Nimick station, about four miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pan Handle railroad, is so named from W. H. Nimick, a former owner of land in that vicinity. The weigh-station of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis division of the Pennsylvania company's lines is located here. This place will doubtless gain in importance upon the completion of the Brunot's island bridge.

Lockton station, on the Pan Handle railroad, seven miles from the city and at the southern extremity of the township, was formerly known as Jacobus, from a gentleman of that name who was interested in the manufacturing establishment at this place. There is neither town nor village, but the extensive character of the industry that is here pursued renders the place more important in this respect than any other in the township. The "Variety Works," the original predecessor of the present establishment, were placed in operation in 1855, by Jones, Wallingford & Co. The name was changed to "Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company" in 1863; in 1872 it became "Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company," and in 1882 it was changed to "Nimick-Brittan Manufacturing Company," the present style. The organization of the company is constituted as follows: President, Alexander Nimick; secretary, Glendy S. Graham; manager and treasurer, Arthur Brittan; superintendent, Philip Mathes. Common locks and novelty goods formed the exclusive product previous to 1882, when the facilities of the works were so increased as to include the entire range of builders' hardware, from the ordinary doorknob, latch or hinge to specialties designed by architects. The Novelty works of Moorhead, Adams & Co. (established by L. R. Livingston in 1833) were absorbed in 1872. The works comprise an area of seven acres, and employ three hundred operatives. The plant is valued at $140,000, and the annual product at $250,000.

The Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroad traverses the western part of the township, with stations at Scully's Springs and Duff's.

The Chartiers cemetery, comprising thirty-five acres, is situated in the southern part of the township, near Idlewood. Art has assisted nature in rendering this one of the most beautiful places of interment in the county. The grounds are laid out with care and taste, and adorned with shrubbery of appropriate varieties. The cemetery association was incorporated about twenty-four years since.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This township formed part of Chartiers from 1851 to 1860. March 24, 1860, a petition for the division of Chartiers having been presented to the court, John Young, Isaac Walker and Alexander McKee were appointed commissioners to make inquiry as to the propriety of so doing. Their report was favorable, and at a special election, September 9, 1860, there was a large majority in favor of the measure. September 29, 1860, the division as thus proposed was confirmed by the court, and the name "Kirkpatrick" conferred upon the new district. February 9, 1866, the impropriety of so large a name being affixed to so small a township was brought to the notice of the court, with the request that a shorter designation be substituted, and on the same day the name was changed to Union.

Isaac Sellers came from Virginia in 1773, and settled within the present limits of Union township. He was probably the first settler. James Kearns

and William Chess, both from Ireland, settled on adjoining tracts in the township, probably in 1774. All the earliest settlers were subjected to frequent alarms by marauding Indians.

The coal-mining interests are important. The Little Saw-Mill Run Railroad company was incorporated July 23, 1850, and the road was opened in April, 1853. It extends from the mouth of Saw-Mill run, at Temperanceville, to Banksville, a distance of three miles. John Haworth is president of the company; Charles S. Fetterman, secretary; Jacob Henrici, treasurer, and Thomas Hartley, general manager. Thousands of tons of coal are mined every year. Shipments are made both by rail and by water, and the sale of the product is controlled by Hartley & Marshall.

The mining industry centers at Banksville, a town of three hundred or four hundred inhabitants, the houses being owned principally by the coal-operators. There is a large and flourishing Methodist Episcopal church. The Baptist Church was organized in 1866, and a church-edifice was built in 1870. The Christian Church was organized in 1882. The town was laid out by George S. Carnahan, on the Alexander Carnahan farm, and was so named from the Banks family, with which Mrs. Carnahan was connected. The post-office was established in 1878. Isabella Bell is the postmistress.

The population in 1870 was 1,968; in 1880, 2,367.

Green Tree Borough.—This borough was formed from the western part of Union, July 14, 1885. It is an exclusively agricultural district, with suburban propensities. The Washington road has been macadamized, and other improvements are contemplated. The name was first applied to a hotel, and is still retained in that capacity. It became a postoffice May 10, 1844. There are three churches—Wesley Methodist, Mount Pisgah Presbyterian and German Lutheran. Rev. G. H. Schnorr, pastor of the latter, was the first burgess of the borough. Mount Pisgah was organized in 1830, and reorganized in 1869. Rev. Philip S. Jennings is pastor.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

At the October sessions, 1860, a petition for the division of Upper St. Clair was filed, and a commission appointed for its consideration. The measure was carried, by a majority of forty-two, at an election held April 23, 1861. June 29, 1861, the division was confirmed by decree of court, when the new township received the name of Scott. It extends from Chartiers creek on the west to Baldwin township on the east, with an area of about ten square miles. The population was 1,807 in 1870, and 1,523 in 1880.

The earliest permanent settlers were Alexander Long, Andrew McFarlane, John Henry and William Lea. Long was from York county. McFarlane emigrated from Ireland to Philadelphia in 1758. In 1774 he was a justice of the peace, probably the first in Scott township. Lea was a soldier, and rose to the rank of major. He had sons, William, Robert and Samuel. The sons of Will-

iam were William Robert, Samuel, Lafayette and James W.; of Robert, David N. and Thomas; of Samuel, John, William and Samuel. Hezekiah, William, Thomas and Samuel Nixon were the sons of Jane (Lea) Nixon, Isaac Williams and sons John, Isaac and Robert; John, William and —— Turner; Peter Ross and son Casey, John Ross and son Philip, William Glenn and sons James and William were also early residents.

The township, in common with all this section of country, is rich in mineral resources. The first coal-mine on the Chartiers Valley railroad, south of Mansfield, is No. 2 of the Mansfield Coal and Coke company, opened in 1883. Five hundred men are employed, and 175 cars are required in the shipment of the product, which amounts to 600 tons daily, and 120,000 tons in the course of a year. Glendale colliery, 300 feet east of Glendale station, is operated by Gregg Brothers. The Nixon mines, 300 feet east of Leasdale station, were opened by the Chartiers Valley Coal company in 1878, and are now owned by W. A. Black; 75 men are employed. The daily output is 300 tons, for the shipment of which the proprietor uses 53 cars. The Diamond mines, 500 feet east of Leasdale station, and Leasdale mines, 600 feet east of Woodville station, are among the oldest on this line of railway. Summer Hill mines, at Woodville, were opened by Romer & Jones in 1875. Negley & Black succeeded to their ownership in 1878, and Jessup & Co. in the same year, when (1879) the present proprietor, Frank Armstrong, assumed control. Six hundred tons are produced daily, employing 175 men, and requiring 96 cars. The old Bower Hill mines, 1,200 feet east of Bower Hill station, were reopened by the Imperial Coal company in 1887 after a long period of suspension. Bower Hill No. 2, 1,500 feet east of the station of that name, has been operated since 1875 by A. J. Schulte. One hundred and twenty-five men are employed.

The stations on the Chartiers Valley railroad in this county are Gleenis, Leasdale and Woodville. Glendale is an important suburb of Mansfield borough. Leasdale derives its name from the Lea family, which was early represented in the vicinity. The Leasdale Glass company, T. F. Hart, president; M. H. Hart, secretary; R. Brankston, manager, are the proprietors of the glass-works at this place, established in 1870 by Lindsay Brothers, and owned successively by the Lindsay Glass company, Robert Liddell and the Gallatin Glass company. The plant consists of a frame building 200 feet long and 60 feet wide, one ten-pot furnace, and a corresponding number of lehrs and ovens; 50 men are employed, and 45 boys. Flint bottles constitute the exclusive product, which is valued at $55,000 annually.

Long's, Arlington and Mount Lebanon were stations on the Pittsburgh & Southern railroad, in the eastern part of the township, before that road was abandoned. Mount Lebanon postoffice was established in 1855. It is the only post-village in the township. A small portion of Castle Shannon extends over the line of Baldwin and Scott.

St. Clair United Presbyterian Church received its first pastor in the per-

son of Rev. Joseph Kerr, who was installed at the house of Nathaniel Plummer in October, 1803. The first sermon had been preached in November of the previous year, by Rev. John Riddell. Mr. Kerr's pastorate also included Mifflin Church. Since his resignation, in 1825, the succession of pastors has been as follows: John Dickey, 1830–39; Alexander H. Wright, 1842–46; Joseph Clokey, 1848–55; J. C. Boyd, 1858 to the present.

The Woodville Protestant Episcopal church was built in 1846, and replaced a log building of great age, one of the first places of worship in the Chartiers valley. The latter was erected at the time when a Book of Common Prayer was of little use unless supplemented with a trusty gun. It is said that on one occasion when the worshipers had reached that part of the service known as the litany, and were giving one emphatic "Good Lord, deliver us," an attack was made by the Indians, and within a few seconds every porthole had its glistening rifle. No record of the pastors here has been preserved. After a long period of discontinuance, the church was reopened for services October 24, 1886. Among those buried in the adjoining cemetery are Jane Williams, who died August 4, 1795, thirty-three years of age; Daniel S. Williams, May 4, 1825; Mary Richardson, January 1, 1806, aged seventy-seven; James Richardson, September 2, 1805, aged eighty-four; Daniel South, June 25, 1811; William Beaumont, September 19, 1813; Capt. David Steel, February 4, 1819; and an earlier generation of the Lea family, whose graves are unmarked.

The following is quoted from the Pittsburgh *Dispatch:*

> It is a mooted question as to which is the oldest church and burial-place in the region of which Pittsburgh is the center. There is, however, little doubt that this distinction belongs to the Episcopal church and graveyard near Woodville, eight miles from the city. Maj. Lea, who accompanied the Forbes expedition to Fort Duquesne, settled at Leasdale prior to 1760. Being a Church-of-England adherent, a church of that order was soon organized, and Episcopal services were maintained, with more or less regularity, by the Leas and Nevilles at Woodville a number of years before Dr. McMillan began his work at Cannonsburg, and a quarter of a century before there was a church organization at Pittsburgh. The present stone church is the third edifice on the site, the first having been a log building, which probably no one now can remember.
>
> In that log church was christened a daughter of Maj. Lea in 1774. On one of the headstones in the old burial-place is this inscription: "Jane Lea Nixon, born 1774, died 1859, the first white child born in the Chartiers valley."

Mansfield Borough.—This was incorporated September 6, 1872, from the northwestern part of Scott township. The town was laid out for Mansfield B. Brown, by J. B. Stilley, in August, 1870. At that time it was a hamlet, deriving such importance as it possessed from its location on the Pan Handle railroad and Noblestown plank-road. The site of the town was originally embraced in a tract of seven hundred acres owned by Philip Ross, one of the earliest settlers in the Chartiers valley. He was a resident of Maryland prior to his emigration to the west, and, in addition to his lands here, owned a tract of two thousand acres on Harrod's creek, Kentucky, ten miles inland from Louisville, to which four



Abner McClure

of his sons, Stephen, Philip, Reuben and Benjamin subsequently removed. The residents in the present limits of the town and its vicinity in 1856 were Mansfield B. Brown, Col. J. B. Glenn, Richard Lea and Charles Bedell. In 1867 the houses in regular order on the east side of Main street, beginning at the bridge, were those of the late Mark Rowan; —— Newell, on the site of J. C. Bedell's stable; D. Ward, where the opera-house stands; the general stores of Kennedy & Bedell and W. J. Ford & Co.; the tollhouse on the plank-road, at the present location of Hardy's drugstore; the notion-store of Mrs Richards; the house of J. M. Larimer; the blacksmith-shop of Orrie Carnahan; the shoeshop of John Rumpf; the house and shop of Leonard Kearns, and the houses of Joshua Stephenson and —— Clingan. On the opposite side of the street were the Presbyterian church, the houses of Messrs. Betts, Roach, Carnahan, Walker, Bigham, Ewing, Mills and Evans, Mrs. McQuitty, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Hard and Mrs. McKain. On Washington avenue were the Methodist church, the brick house corner of Lincoln street, and the residence of 'Squire Rowland. The township schoolhouse was on Lydia street, and Rev. F. R. Wotring lived at the termini of Lydia and Hays. The present residences of Robert H. Brown, Mrs. M. B. Brown and S. Kennedy, with others on Chestnut hill and the bank of the creek, complete the list.

A contributor to the *Item* of January, 1873, thus describes the town and its advantages at that time:

> Mansfield [including Chartiers] has now a population of about two thousand souls, and is favorably located in the rich valley of the Chartiers a short distance below the confluence of Chartiers creek and Robinson run, at and around the junction of the Pan Handle and Chartiers railroads, and at a distance from the courthouse in Pittsburgh of about five miles by land and about seven and three-fourths by rail. . . . Thus desirably situated at a convenient distance from the great center of the business interests and the religious influences of Western Pennsylvania, Mansfield is also favored with the most modern facilities of ingress and egress to and from all desirable points. . . . In addition to outlet and ingress by railroads, county and township roads from every point of the compass center also in Mansfield. Nature, in fact, seems to have intended the territory upon which the town is located for the concentration of a large population and for a convenient center of business and trade for an extended community; and judging from the rapid increase in its population in the last year or two, we conclude that the time is not far in the future when this seeming intention will be made true by the existing facts.

The article concludes with a flattering allusion to the beauty of the surrounding country, its religious and educational advantages, and the healthfulness of the locality.

It is problematical whether the town has realized its early indications as to future growth and importance. The opening of coal-mines in the vicinity stimulated its growth for some years, and this industry has continued to be the chief reliance of the population. It has been regarded favorably as a place of residence for persons engaged in business in the city, and the accession to its population from this class constitutes a large and desirable element. No manufactures have been established within the borough limits, but its laboring

classes are largely represented in the neighboring iron- and lead-works. Main street is the principal business thoroughfare, and every branch of mercantile pursuit is represented. The streets are graded, lighted with natural gas and provided with an adequate system of sewerage. The population in 1880 was 1,172, and at the present time is probably 2,000. A postoffice was established under the name of Rich Valley in October, 1853. The name was changed to Mansfield Valley in August, 1865.

The educational interests of the borough are well sustained. The first school-building after the inauguration of the public-school system was built about 1840, on the Rowland property, northeast of Washington avenue. Among the teachers here were John Morrow and Mary Rogers. A new schoolhouse was built in 1859, and a third in 1865, the former nearly opposite the present location, the latter on Jane street. The town became a separate school district upon its incorporation in 1872, and the first board of directors consisted of F. R. Wotring, D. J. Rogers, G. K. Ormond, George Clark, W. U. Smith and R. Christy. The school term was seven months, and the first teachers were Misses Kate McElroy, Anna Rogers and others. The intelligent appreciation of the common schools by the general community is indicated by the large and commodious structure recently erected for educational purposes. It is built of brick, three stories high, ninety feet long and sixty feet wide, and surmounted by a belfry rising to a height of one hundred and thirty-eight feet. Four large schoolrooms occupy the first floor; the second is divided into an equal number and a director's room, and the principal feature of the third is a lyceum hall. Every provision has been made for the comfort, convenience and healthfulness of the pupils. The aggregate cost was thirty-five thousand dollars.

The first number of the Mansfield *Item* was issued on Tuesday, January 7, 1873. It was a twenty-column folio, but has since been enlarged. The plant was completely destroyed by fire September 4, 1876, but the paper survived this loss and has become a valuable property. Mr. C. Knepper, by whom the enterprise was originated, is still proprietor. The *Item* has been in every sense a valuable local journal, and from its files, through the courtesy of the editor, many interesting data have been gleaned. *Home News* and *The Business Man*, established in 1872 and 1875 respectively, are published monthly from the *Item* office, and also the Mansfield *Wochensblatt*, a monthly, established in September, 1885.

The Mansfield Presbyterian Church as an organization under its present name dates from 1855, although virtually a continuation of Mount Pisgah Church, organized in 1830. The church-edifice was built in 1852, largely through the efforts of Mansfield B. Brown and Hugh Lee, and enlarged in 1883. Revs. John B. Graham and Robert McPherson successively preached at Mansfield in connection with Mount Pisgah, the latter resigning in April, 1868. Rev. F. R. Wotring was pastor from 1869 to 1878, and J. M. Duff, the present incumbent, was installed in 1880. The following is a list of elders, with dates of instal-

lation: 1853, James Frew, William Foster; 1857, Mansfield B. Brown, Hugh Lee, S. Yourd, Thomas McMillen; 1885, Robert H. Brown, Alexander Patterson, William Irvin, George Clark and G. B. Forsythe.

The United Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1856, with twenty-five members. The first trustees were David Hill, Ebenezer Ramsay and J. K. Cubbage; the first elders, Alexander Boyd and J. B. Glenn. Rev. Alexander Calhoun was pastor from 1858 to 1861; George K. Ormond, 1870–73; Cyrus B. Hatch, 1876–79; T. C. Atchison was installed in 1881, and is in charge at present. A two-story brick church-edifice was built in 1858 at the present location. It was destroyed by fire in 1872, and the present stone building was erected in the following year.

The first Methodist sermon in Mansfield was preached in 1855, by Rev. James L. Graham, in the "wool-house" on Main street. Rev. James Beacom, Robert Blackburn, M. D., Eli Edmundson, R. F. Smith and J. W. Cook met at the residence of Mr. Cook, on Washington avenue, on an evening in the summer of 1857, when the first action for building a church was taken. Until its completion, in 1859, the United Presbyterian church was occupied. Mr. Beacom has been succeeded as pastor by A. Scott, R. L. Miller, S. Crouse, Israel Dallas, D. L. Dempsey, S. Y. Kennedy, T. H. Wilkinson, Edward Birkett, James Hollingshead, N. G. Miller, W. D. Stevens, J. L. Deens, L. R. Beacom, S. T. Mitchell and —— Lynch. There are also a Methodist Protestant and two African Methodist churches in the borough.

The Baptist Church, Rev. J. B. Yeates, pastor, was organized in 1868, and worships in a recently dedicated frame edifice on Washington avenue.

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Mifflin (Homestead)—Jefferson (West Elizabeth).

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

MIFFLIN.—"Beginning at the mouth of Street's run, thence up the Monongahela river to the line of the county, and by the said line to the line of St. Clair township."

The above appears in the minutes of the court of quarter sessions at the first session after the formation of Allegheny county, and the township thus described is mentioned third in the list of seven erected at that time. Pitt, St. Clair and Moon were larger in extent, and also in population. The following persons resided within the original limits of Mifflin, although it can not

be authoritively stated that the list is complete, at the various periods mentioned:

1794. Thomas B. Patterson, William Ellison, Andrew Finney, Nathaniel Patterson, William Illigh, Neal McTray, John Moor, John McRoberts, John Montgomery, James Moor, Robert McRoberts, John Elliott, James Young, James Forsythe, Sr., Samuel Elliott.

1795. Francis McClure, John Wallace, William McClure, George Thompson, Robert White, Samuel Wylie, Adam Whitaker, James Patterson, Edward Wright.

1798. Archibald Johnston, John Keel, Thomas Foreman, Alexander Snodgrass, William Christy, Henry Huey, Matthew Calhoun, Abraham Whitaker, Thomas McIlhenny.

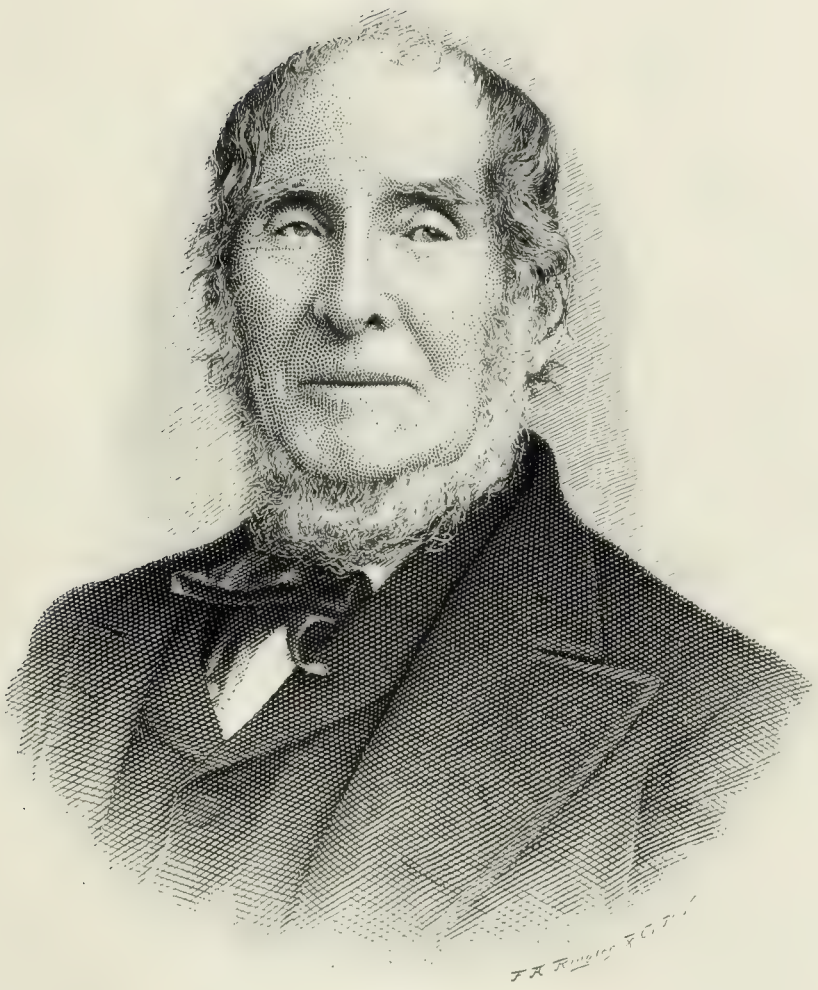
1811. John Gormly, Thomas McGee, Andrew Wall, Joel Ferron, E. W. Rest, John McIlhenny, Thomas Young, Robert Lytle, William Robertson, John McIlhenny, Ludwig Gossman, James McIlhenny, Andrew Gardner, Zadok Wright, John Calhoun, Thomas Lowe, Alexander Calhoun, Samuel McIlhenny, Thomas Black, John Fenton, Louis Huffman, B. McFarland, John Carey, Jonathan Love.

1812. Abner Bedell, John Lapsley, John Trumbo, John Barkley, Thomas Hope, Joseph Payne, John Stark, Robert McDonough, Cornelius Colvin, Enoch Hawkins, James Robinson, James Windman, Charles Patterson, Samuel Fleming, Aaron Foster, Ezekiel Wright, Arthur Morrow, Thomas Gorsuch, William Ferguson, Joseph Wilson, Alexander Martin, Abel Bentley, Matthew Morrow, Philip Heplan, Gabriel Peterson Joseph Erwin, Daniel Thompson, Hans Dunlop, John Wightman, John Young, John Gilmore, John McKinley, James McKnight, Ebenezer Gallagher, Daniel Bidwell, E. P. Wright, William Wilson, Elijah McDowell, John Kinkead, Jacob Stilley, Peter Coursen, Joseph Ferguson, John Shields, Henry Hill, John Ferguson, Robert Finley, Edward West, Michael Trumbo, Benjamin Custard, Samuel Marling, Alexander McClure.

Among the earliest settlers within the present limits of Mifflin was David Calhoun, a Scotchman from the Cumberland valley, in this state. He arrived in 1784. The Means family was first represented by Mrs. Martha Means, a widow, who removed from Harrisburg in 1799 with her household goods and a family of six children. The families of McAllister, McClure, West, Cochran, Finney, Cunningham, Whitaker, Patterson and Neel were also represented at an early date. John Neel settled among the Indians.

The following were residents of the territory now embraced in Mifflin township prior to 1830:

Robert Brierly and son Thomas; George Crawford and son John; Samuel Cochran and sons Samuel, John and William; David Calhoun and sons John, King and David; James Calhoun; Thomas Cunningham and sons John, Thomas, Samuel and James; George Fritzins; —— Ferguson and sons James and John, Benjamin, Joseph and Lewis Forsythe; Robert Hays and sons David and Robert; Abraham Hays and son Jacob, and grandsons James H. and Capt. Abraham; John Hull, Robert Hamilton; James Irwin and sons Joseph and Harvey; Charles H. Israel; John Irwin and sons Joseph, James, Pressly, John and William; Charles Kenny and son Thomas, and grandson Charles; David Kennedy; Archibald and William Livingston; John McClure and sons John, James, William, Matthew and Abdiel; William McClure and sons William and Alexander; Archibald McDowell and sons John, William, James and Alexander; John McKee; Judge Francis McClure and sons Francis and Andrew, and grandson Richard; James McKinney; Nathaniel Means and sons James and R. S.; John Means, James McRoberts, Esq., John McRoberts; John Neel and sons Col. John S., Archibald, William, Thomas, Samuel and James; James Neel and sons John, Thomas, Harvey, Reuben and Hiram; Hon. James



Thos J Kenny.

Patterson and sons Capt. James and L. B.; Robert Patterson, Hon. James Riddle, John Ramsey, John C. Risher, James and Robert Roth, Frederick Rhodes, John Swartzwelder and son Marshall; Alexander Snodgrass and sons Dr. James and Robert; Thomas Snodgrass and sons James and Isaac; John Snodgrass; James Stevenson and son William (first governor of West Virginia); Dr. William Thompson, Judge George Thompson, Charles Von Bonhorst, Thomas West, James Whitaker and son Aaron, Isaac Whitaker, James Whitaker, Abraham Whitaker, Esq., John Willock, Esq.

Mifflin is one of the largest townships in the county. It borders on the Monongahela river from the mouth of Street's run to the mouth of Pine run, a distance of more than twelve miles. The surface is hilly, and deeply seamed by numerous streams, of which the most important are Street's run and its branches, Reed run and Weir's run, West run, Whitaker run, Buttermilk run, Thompson's run and Pine run.

The route of Braddock's army lay through this township, along the river between Braddock's upper and lower ripples. Traces of the road which was cut for the passage of this army are remembered by some who are now living.

The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad follows the course of the river through the township, and a number of villages have come into existence along its line. Their history antedates the opening of this road, however, and begins with the first development of the coal interests. This occurred in 1828, when James H. Hays began mining operations at the mouth of Street's run, the present location of Hays station. These works are still extensively operated by the descendants of James H. Hays. The village presents much the same appearance as other mining towns, and is popularly known as Six-Mile Ferry.

James H. Hays was a native of Mifflin township, of Scotch and French extraction. He taught school and worked at the trade of cooper until twenty-eight years of age, when he embarked in the coal trade, in which he was one of the pioneers. His death occurred in March, 1876. His life and character are thus epitomized by his biographer:

> The good fortune which attended Mr. Hays in all his transactions was not in any sense accidental. It was a necessary consequence of untiring industry, good management of his interests, and above all, of a firm, uncompromising spirit of personal honor and integrity. For this latter quality he was pre-eminently noted in the community in which he lived. . . . When he began trade, the speculative tendency which has so conspicuously marked the conduct of mercantile pursuits of late years was comparatively unknown; capital was limited, machinery relatively undeveloped, business principles few and simple, and the standard of individual rectitude severer than we find it in our day. Hard and persistent labor, diligence, punctuality in fulfilling engagements, and, to use a trite but expressive phrase, "square dealing," were then the prime, we might say the only, factors of success. These Mr. Hays possessed in a remarkable degree. His name was from the first and to the last continued a synonym for excellent judgment and sterling honesty.

The principal operators besides the Hays estate are J. C. Risher, Lysle, Bailey & Co., George Lysle & Sons, the Munhalls, W. J. Snodgrass and Thomas Fawcett.

Dravosburg is so named from John F. Dravo, by whom the coal-mines were opened years ago. It is a town of several hundred inhabitants, and is favorably situated. Amity is virtually included under the name. Duquesne has come into existence within the past few years, and has received an impetus by the location here of extensive steelworks. The Duquesne Tube-works are in operation. Just below Braddock's upper ripple a large plate-glass factory is being constructed. In the near future a thriving town will probably spring up around these establishments.

Camden is a mining town above Dravosburg; Bull Run and Germantown are inland villages.

The postoffices are as follows: Beamville, Camden, Dravosburg, Hope Church, Lebanon Church (changed to Cosgrove April 8, 1887) and Option. The population in 1860 was 4,434; in 1870, 5,058; in 1880, 6,483.

Lebanon Presbyterian Church shared in the labors of Dr. McMillan, the founder of that denomination in this part of the state. Pastors: Revs. John Clark, William Woods, Thomas D. Baird, Samuel Henderson, William G. Johnston, John McConoughy, O. H. Miller, A. O. Rockwell, Samuel S. Shriver, R. H. Fulton, George N. Johnston. Mifflin United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1803. Pastors: Rev. Joseph Kerr, 1804–18; Samuel Weir, 1820–44; J. J. Buchanan, 1846–49; H. C. McFarland, 1853–57; J. D. Glenn, 1859–61; Cyrus B. Hatch, 1871–75; J. C. Hunter, 1881–85; A. R. Van Fossen, 1888–. St. Agnes' Roman Catholic church, Bull Run, was dedicated August 1, 1869, as part of the parish of St. Peter's Church, McKeesport, Rev. John B. Smith, pastor. The first resident priest was Rev. J. Dofner. A chapel had been built at Green Springs some time previously. Amity Presbyterian Church was organized in 1875. There is a German Lutheran church at Dravosburg.

For particulars of the Pittsburgh city farm or almshouse, located in this township, see page 702, Part I.

Homestead Borough.—This place is pleasantly situated at a great bend of the Monongahela river, in the northwestern part of Mifflin township, seven miles from Pittsburgh. The site of the town is a triangular alluvial deposit, rising in terraces from the water's edge, but comparatively level. The first settler here, and probably in the township, was Sebastian Frederick. He was a squatter. A tract of several hundred acres embracing the town was secured by John McClure, from whom it was inherited by his son, Abdiel McClure, recently deceased. A part of the tract was purchased by the "Homestead Bank and Insurance Company," under whose auspices the town plot was surveyed in August, 1871. The first sale of lots occurred in the following month, and was conducted in the manner customary at that time, music and junketing adding to the pleasures of the occasion. The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railway was opened in the following year, and several hundred houses were built before the panic of 1873 dissipated the prospects by which

investments had been induced. The population in 1880 was about five hundred; it is now estimated at seven thousand.

This remarkable expansion is the result of the manufacturing interests established in the intervening period. The Homestead Glass-works, Bryce, Higbee & Co., were placed in operation in September, 1889, with one eleven-pot furnace and ninety operatives. An eight-pot furnace was added in 1884. The constituent members of the firm are John Bryce, John B. Higbee and C. K. Bryce. This was the first industry of the town.

The Homestead Steel-works, Carnegie, Phipp & Co., limited, proprietors, were built in 1881, by the Pittsburgh Bessemer company, for the manufacture of steel rails, and comprised a converting-mill 115 feet long and 72 feet wide; railmill, 600 feet long and 84 feet wide, with wings attached; blooming-mill, 180 feet long and 72 feet wide. The manufacture of rails was discontinued in 1887, in favor of structural or angle steel for buildings, bridges, etc. The platemill department, 1,000 feet long and 150 feet wide, was built in 1887. The mill is 119 inches wide, and the plant comprises a full complement of other requisite machinery, the shears being of unusual size and capacity. A slabbing-mill is in course of erection.

The Windsor Glass-works, comprising a thirteen-pot furnace with other appliances requisite in making pressed goods, and employing 160 men, were built in 1886, burned in 1887, rebuilt and placed in operation September 2, of the same year. The Massillon Firebrick works, several brickyards and planing-mills, and the great building activity now in progress also employ a large number of men.

The borough was incorporated September 18, 1880, and organized with the election of C. C. Will as burgess; John Lowry, John Bryson, —— Fairchild, E. J. Atwood, A. Ackard, Thomas Lloyd, councilmen. D. R. Jones is the present burgess.

The first local newspaper, the *Herald*, was issued June 18, 1880, by Fred. H. Penney, and, after experiencing a succession of reverses, suspended August 18, 1882. The *Mirror* was published from October, 1881, to August, 1882, by Frank M. Gessner, and appeared monthly. The *People's Weekly*, published by T. H. Galvin, was started August 15, 1885, by J. S. Hillman. The latest defunct journal, the *Valley Echo*, was first published October 25, 1885, by J. S. Hillman, but was discontinued within a few months. The *Local News* was established by M. P. Schooley July 23, 1881, and has survived the majority of its less fortunate contemporaries. It was originally a four-column folio, but it has been enlarged to double that size. M. P. and J. R. Schooley are the present proprietors.

The First National bank was organized November 25, 1887, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars; W. H. Watt, president; George Gladden, vice-president; Louis Rott, cashier; J. B. Neel, teller.

There are six church edifices. The Presbyterian Church was organized in

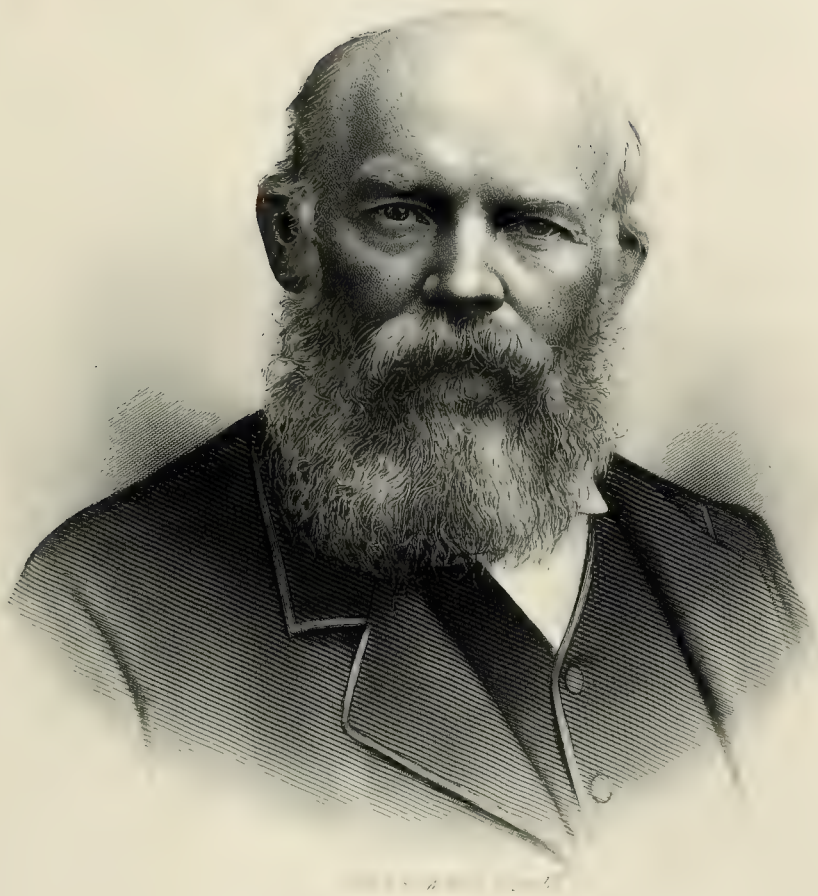
1874, with Rev. Joseph G. Lyle as its first pastor. The Methodist church, Rev. A. J. Ashe, pastor, was burned and rebuilt in 1887. The Baptist Church, Rev. F. R. Scully, pastor, was organized in 1884, and the church built in 1887. Rev. J. J. Bullion is the Catholic pastor. The Lutheran and the African Methodist Episcopal churches complete the number. There are also United Presbyterian, Welsh Baptist, English Lutheran and other missions.

The secret and benevolent societies number more than a score. The I. O. O. F., K. of P., O. U. A. M., K. G. E., A. O. U. W., K. of L. and A. A. I. & S. W. are among the orders represented.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Owing to the great extent of Mifflin township, many persons, as its population increased, were obliged to travel eight or nine miles to the place of election, and the work of road-making occasioned great inconvenience. At the April sessions, 1827, a petition for division having been filed, John Behan, David Coon and Noble Calhoun were appointed to consider the advisability of effecting the change proposed. A favorable report having been submitted, Jefferson was erected at January sessions, 1828, from the southern part of Mifflin and a small portion of St. Clair. Its area was 19,468 acres, and that of Mifflin was reduced to 17,750 acres. In 1832 the boundary line between the two was so changed as to take from Jefferson 202 acres in favor of Mifflin. In 1844 a small portion of Jefferson was united with contiguous portions of the adjoining township to form the new township of Baldwin, and in the following year about one-third of its territory became part of Snowden. The present area is about twelve thousand acres. The names are remembered of the following residents prior to 1830:

James and Jesse Lobb, John McNutt, James Greer, Washington Robinson, Thomas Robinson; Samuel Wylie and sons Patterson, Oliver, Thomas and William; James and Francis Blair; Adam, Robert, Samuel and Ferguson McElheney; —— McGogney and sons David, William, Thomas and James; —— Reed and sons Walter and John; Robert Curry and sons Ebenezer and John; Hughey Kennedy; William Carroll and sons David and Joseph; Dr. James Stewart, John Wright (1800); Abner Bedell and sons Daniel, Andrew and William; William Chambers, Zadoc Wright (1784), James Gray, Baptist McFarland; —— Calhoun and sons Noble and John; —— Thompson and sons Daniel, Patterson and Joseph; Thomas McElheney; —— McElheney and sons Robert, Samuel, David, Holdship and James; Samuel Heath, Esq., and sons Henry, Samuel and John; —— Custard (now Custer) and sons Edward, Sampson and Gabriel (each of whom had sons); Michael Trumbo and sons Pressley and George; Peter Simmons and sons John, Peter and another; John Lowrie and sons William, Joseph and John; —— Payne and sons Benjamin, James and John; James Morrison and sons Robert, William, Tweed and John; —— Snee and sons Michael, Jeremiah, Thomas, William and George; —— Beam and sons John, Elijah and Amos; Tobias Stilley, Jeremiah Stilley and sons William and Sampson; James Robinson and son John; —— Mowry and son Jacob; Joseph McCorkle; Ebenezer Gallagher and sons James and William; George Sickman and sons Jeremiah, George and Jonathan; —— Wilson and sons Robert and John; Jonathan Walker and sons William and David; Henderson Whiteman; John Large and sons Samuel, Isaac, Henry,



D. K. Bellhouse

Thomas and Jonathan; Thomas Patterson; John McElheney and son John Henry; James McRoberts; William McRoberts and son David; Jacob Aber and sons James and Josiah; Jonathan Low and sons Henry, John, William and Orr; Joel Ferree and sons Lewis, Harvey, Benjamin, Joel, Joshua and Isaac; William Lytle and sons David, Samuel and Gabriel; George Hughey and sons John and Harvey; Benjamin Kirkendall, James Gillum, John Nichol and son Joshua; —— Wilson and sons John and David; —— Hoffman and sons Lewis, William, Jacob and others; John Lapsley and sons John, William, Joseph and Robert; James Hindman and son James; George Cochran and sons Joseph and William; Amos Pierce and sons James and Lewis; Peter Pearsol and sons John and David; John Shepler and sons Henry, Philip, Peter, James and Thomas; David Torrance; David Pollock and sons Joseph, Peter S., Silas and Alvah; Robert Richards.

Peter's creek, a large and important affluent of the Monongahela, drains nearly the whole of the township. It is formed by the confluence of Fish run and Piney fork, and receives the waters of Lick run at the Snowden line. The principal tributary streams from the north in this township are Pierce's run, Beam's run and Lewis' run, and from the south, Scotia run and Dry run. The land is well adapted to farming and stock-raising. Coal and limestone are abundant, but the former is not developed to any extent except along the Monongahela river.

Coal Valley is a mining town of some importance, at the mouth of Pine run, in the extreme northeastern part of the township. Lynn, Wood & Co. and R. M. Blackburn & Co. are the coal-operators at this place. Robert's run and Reed's run flow through the village, and a short distance inland on the former is the suburb of Frostburg, a place of about a dozen houses, owned by Lynn, Wood & Co. Coal Valley Lodge, No. 694, I. O. O. F., and a Methodist Episcopal church are among the attractions of the place. The town is accessible by the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad. The next stations above are Wilson and Peter's creek. The former name is also applied to a schoolhouse in the vicinity, and is that of a family by whom the land is owned some distance inland from the river. At Blair station, a short distance above the mouth of Peter's creek, the extensive works of the Monongahela Brick company are located. Wylie station, the next in order, is so named from J. P. Wylie. Between this place and West Elizabeth a noteworthy industrial feature is the works of the Monongahela Coke company, the only establishment of the kind in this section of the coal-regions. The works were placed in operation soon after the opening of the railroad. Coal from which the coke is produced is obtained at the works of John A. Wood & Son, on the opposite side of the river. There are no inland villages of any importance. Gill Hall, in the western part of the township, is a hamlet with the usual mechanics' shops, stores, and other features of towns of this character. There is a Methodist Episcopal church about a mile distant, and a United Presbyterian church in the village. The former was built in 1843 by William Snee; the latter is known as Jefferson church, and is connected with Monongahela presbytery. It was organized October 30, 1857. The following-named clergymen have been pastors: J. D. Glenn, 1859–61; J. W. McFarland, 1867–69; C. B. Hatch, 1872–73;

B. B. Stewart, 1875–79; J. C. Hunter, 1881–85; T. W. Young, 1887–. There is also in the township a society of Latter-Day Saints, but although once important and influential, their numbers are no longer large.

The population was 1,601 in 1860, 2,066 in 1870 and 3,227 in 1880. The postoffices are Blair Station, Broughton, Moss Side (changed to Coal Valley), Gill Hall and Jones' Station.

West Elizabeth Borough.—This borough is situated on the west bank of the Monongahela river, twenty-two miles from Pittsburgh by railroad. At the lower end of the town the river hills trend obliquely from the bank, leaving a triangular level area, which gradually widens to a depth sufficient for several streets. The advantages of the location for a town site were first appreciated by Gilbert Stevens, Erastus Percival, Andrew Craighead and Samuel Frew, by whom, in 1833, the town was laid out. The streets are numbered from First to Seventh in order from the river, and Ferry, Market, Wayne, Mill, Washington, Border, Sinclair and Grant in order from the south. The first house was built in 1834 by John Keenan, at the corner of Second and Market streets. Elizabeth at that time was entering upon its period of greatest prosperity as a boat-building town, and the projectors of the place which shares in its name thought also to gain a share of the population attracted by that important industry. They also sought to foster independent manufacturing interests. Gilbert Stevens and others began the building of boats and barges on an extensive scale, and Eli Bentley established a sawmill on the site now occupied by a similar establishment operated by Joseph Walton & Co. Boat-building was discontinued about 1852. Coal-mining was begun in 1840, by Messrs. Prescott, McCurdy and McIntosh, at the lower end of the town, and after the suspension of boat-building has become the principal business of the town. The coal-works of O'Neil & Co. were originally operated by Owens & Ihmsen, the first to mine on a large scale in this section of country. The mines were under the management of Mr. Owens, who resided at West Elizabeth, while Mr. Ihmsen lived at Pittsburgh, and a large part of the product was consumed at their works in that city.

A great principle of the common law with reference to river navigation and the rights of riparian owners was virtually established in the case of Samuel Walker against this firm. Walker had built a boat of extraordinary size, and in launching it the weight of the boat and force of the current parted the cable. The boat descended with tremendous momentum, and passed under Owens & Ihmsen's tipple, doing serious damage, for the recovery of which legal proceedings were instituted. Mr. Walker was advised by his counsel, George P. Hamilton, to enter cross-action for obstruction of the river. Both suits were withdrawn, but the principle then advanced by Mr. Hamilton was substantially the same as enunciated by the court in the case of the borough of Elizabeth against the Brownsville Steam Packet line.

The works of Owens & Ihmsen passed to James O'Neil, and then to W.

W. O'Neil, J. N. O'Neil, I. N. Large and Hon. S. P. Large, constituent members of the firm of J. O'Neill & Co., the present operators. James O'Neil, upon purchasing from Owens & Ihmsen, opened the incline leading through Mill street, and subsequently transferred his interest in the mines thus developed to Joseph Walton, Peter Haberman and Isaac W. Burton. These works are now operated by Joseph Walton & Co. In conjunction with their mining interests, this firm manufactures barges for use in the shipment of their coal. Their works were built in the autumn of 1871, and destroyed by fire January 29, 1872, but rebuilt at once on a larger scale. A number of men are constantly employed in this branch of the business, and the town is thus relieved from the condition usually experienced in the summer months where the coal trade is the sole reliance.

The borough was incorporated March 3, 1848. The first election was held in the following month, and resulted in the choice of William Coyan as burgess, Ferguson Biggs, John B. McGrew, Isaac Hammett, Thomas F. Thomas, and David Lynch as members of the town council. Wellington D. Harper, William Youdan, James Donaldson and John P. Vance were respectively first borough clerk, treasurer, assessor and constable. The present organization is constituted as follows: Burgess, T. J. Wilson; council, James Arthurs, J. B. McGrew, Isaiah Phillips, W. E. Percival, Dennis White, Charles Percival. The population of the borough in 1860 was 394; in 1870, 590; in 1880, 839.

The following secret and benevolent societies have been in existence at various times, several of which are still in a flourishing condition: Star Division, No. 442, Sons of Temperance, instituted April 29, 1850; William Youdan Lodge, No. 647, I. O. O. F., instituted September 17, 1868; Alfaretta Lodge, I. O. G. T., instituted July 20, 1870; West Elizabeth Encampment, No. 212, I. O. O. F., chartered May 23, 1872; the Coöperative Labor Association, instituted August 17, 1875; a lodge of Knights of Pythias, organized May 6, 1875.

The Presbyterian Church was organized November 9, 1841, with Carey Carroll, Frederick Roads and Alexander Kerr, ruling elders, by a presbyterial commission of which Rev. —— McMasters was chairman. The following clergymen served as stated supplies during the succeeding twenty-eight years: Revs. J. M. Smith, Adley Calhoun, William Edgar, B. M. Kerr, J. B. Strain, Nathaniel Lyon; and the following as pastors to the present: William Hanna, 1869–73; William McCrea, 1874–79; Joseph E. Andrews, 1879–85; Robert Boyd, 1887–. Previous to the erection of a church, services were held in —— Parkinson's barn and in the drafting department of the boatyard. Several communion services were held in Mr. Robinson's orchard. A church-edifice was built in 1846 and a second in 1876, both of brick.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1858. A frame church-building was erected in 1867, and the present brick building in 1876. Pastors: T. N. Eaton, 1861–62; —— Brown, 1863–64; T. N. Boyle, 1865–66; ——

Jackson, 1867–68; N. P. Kerr, 1869–70; W. Smith, 1870–71; W. P. Blackburn, 1872–73; E. B. Griffin, 1874; —— Westlake, 1875–77; S. M. Bell, 1878–80; T. Stover, 1881–83; F. F. Pershing, 1884–86; H. H. Pershing, 1886–. The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1879, and forms part of Elizabeth circuit.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Elizabeth (Elizabeth)—Forward—Lincoln (Reynoldton).

OF the two currents of immigration to this section of country, one from Eastern Pennsylvania by way of the Cumberland valley, Fulton and Bedford counties and the Youghiogheny, the other from Virginia by way of the Potomac and Monongahela, the former contributed most largely to the early population of Allegheny county. From its geographical position, the southeastern part of the county—the narrow peninsula between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny—was first marked by the presence of any considerable body of permanent settlers, and at the organization of the county, in 1788, the "Forks of Yough" settlement was the most populous within its limits, and one of the most important in the southwestern part of the state. The population of the "Forks" in 1796 may be safely estimated at six hundred.

The following lists of early settlers are as nearly complete as it is practicable to make them. They are taken from those prepared by Allen Wall for the Elizabeth *Herald*, and from other sources. The correct orthography of names is exceedingly difficult to preserve, and doubtless many of these are not correctly spelled. Heads of families in 1790:

Daniel Applegate, George Applegate, John Applegate, Garret Applegate, Samuel Applegate, Benjamin Applegate, Sr., Benjamin Applegate, Jr., James Applegate, Richard Applegate, Robert Applegate, William Applegate, Moses Allen, John Amley [Imley], Adam Alexander, William Ailrod, David Boyd, Mary Boyd, Nathaniel Boyd, William Budd, Amos Bassett, John Bassett, Stephen Byard, Frederick Brown, Elias Brown, John Boneham, Dunker Burgman, David Bartley, Joseph Beckett, John Burrell, James Baker, Samuel Biger, Jane Burney, Joseph Bedsworth, Hugh Brandy, James Canada, John Canada, Martin Canada, William Canada, Hugh Canada, James Clark, John Chambers, Elizabeth Coner, Marmaduke Cortis, Joseph Carroll, Edward Taylor Carroll, John Coughran, Aatley Cohoon [probably Calhoun], Robert Craighead, David Carr, Walter Carr, Joseph Cornel, Samuel Costett [perhaps Custard], John Carrel, William Cannon, Jacob Cheaver, Moses Devore, Christopher Doty, Robert Doweney, William Downing, Thomas Drenen, John Drening, Ezekiel Dye, George Dyer [or Dyee], Edward Evans, William Fowler, George Fleming, Benjamin Fauster, John Fitch, Joseph Fitch, George Fitcher, David Finley, William Finney, James Finney, Robert Finney, David Gillmore, Elisha Gillford,

Isaac Green, Nathaniel Green, John Greer, Patrick Haney, John Hood, Christopher Haton, Rachel Haton, Elijah Hatton, James Hatton, Ebenezer Henry, Benjamin Hill, Stephen Hall, Elijah Hart, Philip Hook, George Harthorn, Samuel Holladay, Leven Hurley, Matthew Henderson, Samuel Hunt, Andrew Howell, Wallen Howell, Andrew Johnston, Richard Johnston, Solomon Johnston, William Johnson, Isaac Jobes, Robert Jobes, George Jameson, Robert Jameson, Robert Jackson, John Kelley, Hannah Ketcham, William Ketchum, Joshua Knash, Samuel Knash, Hannah Kyle, Lewis Kinney, David Killwell, William Lyles, Sr., William Lyles, Jr., George Lyles, John Lyles, Henry Lemon, Thomas Lemon, Samuel Lemon, Silas Long, Minard Lafavour, Samuel Laramore, John Means, John Morten, Thomas Morton, William More, William More (2), Frank Muse, Matthew Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jane Mitchell, Jane Mitchell (2), Hugh Murphey, James Munteeth, Matthew McKinney, Joseph McCracken, Adam McConnell, Robert McConnell, John McConnell, William McConnell, John McLain, William McLewer [McClure], William McLewer (2), Richard McLewer, Alexander McLewer, James McCord, Charles McManes, Samuel McMullen, Patrick McKegg, James McKegg, Thomas McNight, John McDanaew [?], John Neal, Owen Newman, Thomas Owens, Charles O'Hara, Jeremiah Pettit, Ann Pettit, James Perry, William Pengburn, Jonathan Plummer, Allen Puttnem, Allen Portter, James Patterson, John Padison [probably Patterson], Andrew Parce, Isaac Parce, John Parce, Lewis Parce, Joseph Parce, Sr., Joseph Parce, Jr., Andrew Perce, James Perce, James Perce (2), Stephen Perce, Sarah Perce, Moses Quick, Cornelius Quick, William Rairden, John Rairden, Agnes Ross, Richard Roberts, Obediah Robins, David Rannels, William Ranking, James Rose, William Richey, David Robertson, George Ryley, Samuel Sincleer, John Synclear, Philip Smith, Ezekiel Storey, Thomas Storey, Henry Stephens, David Sutton, David Stout, Benjamin Sparks, Richard Sparks, Richard Sparks (2), Joseph Scott, Mathias Shavener, James Steward, Thomas Steward, John Stewart, George Shields, James Stephenson, William Thompson, Cornelius Thompson, Daniel Thompson, Margaret Thompson, Edward Taillor, William Taylor, John Taylor, William Tendill, Isaac Underwood, Samuel Vankirk, Barnett Vitner, John Williams, Asher Williams, David Williams, Walter Wall, James Wall, Ezekiel Willson, Isaac Willson, Thomas Willson, Thomas Willson (2), Robert Willson, Samuel Willson, James Willson, Aaron Willson, Hugh Willson, Hugh Willson (2), Dorcas Warner, Thomas Woods, Jonathan Whitear, John Wright, John Walker, George Wickman, Thomas Whight [White], John Whight, James Whight, William Weathers, Henry Westbey, Henry Wisbey, Jr., Patrick Wisbey, William Winkler, James Waddel, Daniel Waddel, Jonathan Woolluck, Henry Young, William Young.

The inhabitants in 1793, not included in the foregoing, were as follows:

Vincent Applegate, James Applegate, Samuel Brown, Caleb Brown, Samuel Becket, Walter Burrows, Frederick Brown, Solomon Cole, John Craighead, Joseph Downer, Samuel Devore, Cornelius Funk, Moses Funk, Christopher Hayden, Richard Johnson, William Kennan, Thomas Linning, Henry Linning, James Little, Hugh Murphy, Henry McKinney, Humphrey McCarthy, Stephen Pangburn, Elijah Sturgeon, Henry Stephens, Alexander Sutton, Joseph Scott, Benjamin Spark, Daniel Thompson, James Thompson, John Trego, Joseph Van Kirk, William Wood, William Wall, James Wall, Walter Wall, Jonathan Wicoff, Walter Williams, Richard Young.

In 1796: David Alden, James Armstrong, John Beckett, Samuel Bayard, John Drennen, John Dunn, Joseph Fulton, John Fitch, James Gibson, Ebenezer Gill, Phineas Howell, Llewellyn Howell, Peter Hughey Matthew Jamison, Peter Kinney, Joshua Kyle, John Kyle, William Linnard, Hugh McDill, Patrick McCoyne, Henry McKenzie, John Miller, Henry Major, Robert McFarland, James Patterson, Robert Pearce, Joseph Reynolds, John Ritchey, John Scott, Daniel Taylor, Samuel Van Kirk, Joshua Wilson, Andrew Wiggins, John Woods, John Walker, Hugh Watt.

The following were residents in the early part of the present century, or prior to 1830:

Isaac Adkinson, Enoch Adkinson, John Anderson, Calvin Auston, Thomas Anderson, William P. Arden, Jacob Ammon, Alexander Bell, Abel Bentley, William Bradley, James Bigam, Anthony Banning, George Birkhammer, James Bliss, William Brant, William Barrett, Robert Bailey, Samuel Bulger, John Berry, Daniel Bell, George Belix, Samuel Becket, Jr., John and Richard Bailey, —— Billicks and son Alexander, John Boyd and sons Andrew and John; Isaac Cole, James Culbertson, Benjamin Courson, Peter Courson, Elisha Crookham, Amzi Chapin, William Colwell, John Calhoun, Nathan Chaffin, William Crain, John Crozer, John Clark, John Corey, Philip Campbell, Nicholas Crumb, William Chambers, John Caldwell, Esq., William Caldwell, Huey Crawford, Adley Calhoun, Esq., and sons Adley, James and Alexander; Joseph Depue, Daniel Depue, Joseph Davis, David Drennen, George Dalzell, William Dilrumple, Jacob Dunn, Jesse Davis, Christopher Douty, John Douty, Thomas Duncan, John Dearfield, Peter Dickens (colored), Lot Davis, John Dunning, Joseph Davidson, Thomas Douglass, Fergus Dimsey; John, William and James Douglass, William Dravo, Thomas Eckles, David Edwards, Archibald Elliott, Peter Everly, —— Edmundson and sons Alexander and John; John Fantin, James Fulton, John Flower, Moses Flower, Moses Fell, Andrew Fife and sons William, John, Thomas, Andrew, Noah and Matthew; Benjamin Griffith, Elias Green, John Guffey, William Gillaspy, James Gilmore, James Gillim, Samuel Grossman, Charles Givener, John Green, Jr., David Green, David Green, Jr., Archibald Gorman, Charles Galliher, James Gant, Charles Gillaspy, John Gamble, Esq., and sons Dr. James, John and Hiram; Isaac Greer, Adam Haleman, John Hillbrook, William Hooper, Samuel Hughes, Jacob Hopkins, Isaac Hodge, John Hendricks, James Hammond, John Hawthorn, Jesse Hall, Samuel Higley, William Hayden; Zerah Hayden and sons Zerah and David; Cooper Howell; —— Howell and sons Welland, John and James; Joseph Hutchinson and sons Ira, John, Joseph and Isaac; Ebenezer Henderson, Matthew Henderson, Henry Irwin, Mack Jobs, Dennis Jones, Archibald Johnston, Michael Jobs, Matthew Jameson, Moses Kerr, Jacob Kapp, Richard and Thomas Kelly, Joel Ketchum, Isaac King, John Kidd, Elisha Kerr, Moses Lake, Abraham Lytle, John Louderback, John Lippincutt, David Luker, Seth Loomis, William Lloyd, James Ludle, Joseph Logan, Elisha Lindsey, Isaac Lytle, James Leech; Cyrus Long (colored) and sons Elijah, Reuben, Benjamin and Cyrus; Isaac Lytle, Isaac Moor, James McGargle, Alexander James, John and William; —— Patterson and sons James, Thomas and John; —— Patterson and sons Frank and Harvey; Thomas Patterson, John Patterson, Robert Patterson, John Rodgers, Samuel Rodgers, Andrew Richey, Thomas Robison, John Robison, Alexander Rodgers, William Reeves, Conrad Roads, William W. Robertson, Dr. Joseph Rose, James Reymonds, —— Rankin, Samuel Rankin, William Rankin, David Rhodes, John Sampson, Henry Stewart, William Stewart, Peter Sole, Peter Simpkins, Stacy Storer, John Scott, James Scott, Peter Shiplor, John Shields, Elijah Spencer, Aaron Sutton, John Shafer, George Shaffer, George Swartz, Daniel Schaiffer, Thomas Scott, Thomas Slaton, Dickinson Simpson, —— Smith and sons Robert and Joseph; John Sutton and sons Joseph and Lewis; —— Shrader and sons William and John: Henry Stoner, John Shields, Alexander Shields, Col. James Scott, Zaccheus Scott, Joseph Scott, James Thompson, John Teel, Jabez Teel, John Thompson, John Torrens, James Varner, Joseph Vankirk and sons William, Joseph, Asher, Samuel and John; Dr. Joel K. Vankirk (son of Joseph, Jr.), Samuel Vankirk and sons William, Thomas, Samuel and Joseph; Gideon Walker, Jesse Waddle, Charles Wilson, Peter Wilson, Levy Woods, Thomas Wills, David Woodard, Jonathan Wicoff, Jacob Williams, Joseph Willson, James Wright, William Wigham, Isaac McClane, Neal McNight, William Means, Josiah Means, James McClure, Robert Maxwell, John Maner, Daniel Mace, Patrick McCrosky, Simeon Martin, Joseph McConnell, William Moreland, Col. Thomas Morton, Robert Moor, Abraham Messinger, Barney McMasters, Robert McMeans, Jacob

Miller, James McCoy, Benjamin Morgan, Thomas Morehead, Lewis McFarlin, Joseph McClure, David Mathers, John Mace, Arthur Mullon, William McMillen, Thomas McAlhany, Jr., John McCrove, William Mooney, James McKinney; James, William and Harvey McClure; James Menown and sons Frank and James; William Menown and sons Thomas and William; John Mace, John Mace, Jr., Andrew McKinley and sons Andrew and George; —— McClure and sons George, William, John B. and Samuel; Robert McConnell and son Joseph; William Nixon, William Nickles, John Nash, George Neblack, —— Nichols and sons Henry, David and James; Asa Ottoway, Benjamin Pancake, Elisha Pearce, Samuel Pangburn, James Power, John Pinkerton, Benjamin Pinkerton, William Pearse, David Pollick, Aaron Pearse, David Porter, Ebenezer Power, James Price, John Patterson, Samuel Price, Edward Petty, John Perry, John Pollock and sons Samuel, William and Henry; Daniel Pierce, Elisha Pierce and sons Joseph and John; John Pierce, —— Wall, Andrew Wall, Thomas Warren, James Witherow, Brisbin Wall, James Wall, Capt. Thomas Warren, —— Warner and sons Robert, Abraham and Harvey; James Woods, —— Weaver, Levi Weaver, —— Wycoff and sons Isaac and John; Henry Westbay, John Westbay, Joseph Weddell and sons Joseph, —— and Thomas; Richard Weddell, —— Weddell and sons Peter and George; Jeremiah Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Matthew Wilson, Thomas Young, David Young.

ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.

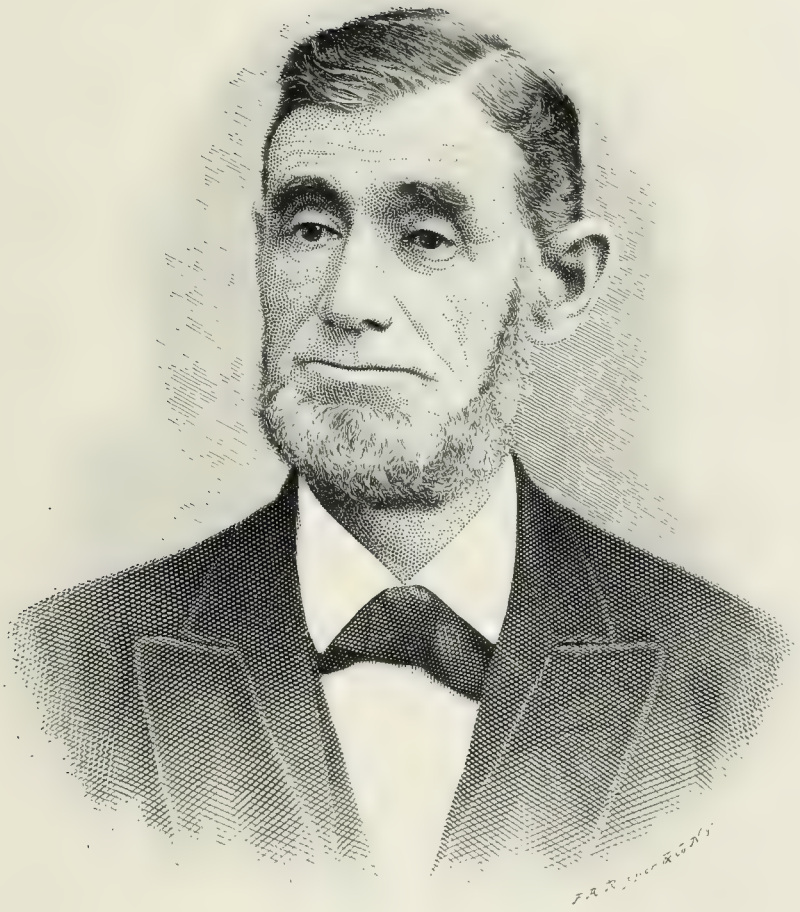
Elizabeth was one of the seven original subdivisions of the county, and was erected in 1788. Its present limits were established in 1869. It borders upon the Monongahela river a distance of about a mile above the borough of Elizabeth, and upon the Youghiogheny about twelve miles. It also adjoins Westmoreland county. There are no streams of importance, and the general slope of the surface is northeast. The land is fertile and productive, though much of it has been under cultivation nearly a hundred years; and in addition to its advantages as a farming section, there is an apparently inexhaustible deposit of coal extending through the entire township.

The first discovery of coal in this part of the Youghiogheny valley was made by Robert Graham, who became a resident of the township in 1815. He located a vein in the hills opposite Alpsville, and first demonstrated that the mineral was combustible. Coalpits were opened in various places for local consumption, but as timber was abundant, and generally preferable for fuel, there was no great demand for the product. The development of the coal interests of the eastern part of the township received a great impetus in 1852, when slackwater navigation on the Youghiogheny was provided for by the construction of dams and sluices. Dr. John Kuhn, of Versailles township, built an abutment and tipple at the place where Graham's first discovery was made before the river was actually open to navigation, and from "Little Alps" mines the first shipments through the locks on the Youghiogheny were made. In the same year (1852) Duncan, Cornell & Co. opened the mines at Duncan station, then known as Duncan's landing. The "William Dravo" mine, a short distance below Buena Vista, was opened in 1856 by William Dravo. A coöperative association of miners, under the name of Muse & Co., began operations at Stringtown in 1856, and Miller & Maguire, on a small scale, at Industry in

1864. Unfortunately for the interests of both the coal companies and the owners of coal-lands, the slackwater navigation did not justify their expectations. Dam No. 1 was injured by the ice-flood of 1862, and repaired by the combined efforts of the navigation company and the coal companies; but in the winter of 1865–66 both No. 1 and No. 2 sustained injuries to such an extent as to necessitate their virtual reconstruction. Instead of being rebuilt they were abandoned. Coal-mining on the Youghiogheny was thus prematurely suspended, and not resumed until 1883, when the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad was opened. The first shipments over this road were made from the mines of the Southwest Gas Coal company at Buena Vista. With the exception of the Lake Shore Gas Coal company's mine at Dravo, all the collieries on this line of railroad are owned and operated by the Youghiogheny River Coal company, of which Hon. William L. Scott is president, James Matthews, superintendent, and M. H. Taylor, secretary and treasurer, and in which the Vanderbilt estate is largely interested. The coalworks of this company in Elizabeth township are known, respectively, as Ocean Mines Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 (the Southwest Gas Coal company), Atlantic, Pacific and New Hopkins. The operations of this company contribute in large measure to the business activity and prosperity of this section of country. The former rugged aspect of the river valley has been subdued, and thriving towns afford additional evidence, if that were necessary, of the benefits and permanence of the change.

Boston was so named by a brother of Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Cornell & Co., by whom the coalworks at this place were first established. Its previous history was not uneventful. A hundred and more years ago there stood upon the present site of the village a stockade or fortification, the traditional location of which is known as "the fort field." The outline of the redoubt was clearly traceable forty years ago. This was the retreat of the inhabitants of the "Forks" in times of threatened danger during the French and Indian troubles, but nothing of a remarkable character seems to have occurred here. It is to be regretted that incidents in connection with pioneer experiences at this period have not been preserved.

There is little in the appearance of Boston to indicate the most remote resemblance to "The Hub" of New England civilization. Although it presents few features other than those usually possessed by mining towns, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, the generally substantial character of the buildings, and the effects of a favorable location, improved upon by public-spirited citizens, render it an exception to the general rule. Its growth has not been rapid, and the population at the present time may be estimated at two or three hundred. Saltworks on a small scale were once in operation, but have long since been suspended. The mines are worked by W. H. Brown's sons, and employ the laboring class of the population. Shipments are made by water, this place being at the head of navigation on the Youghiogheny. It is a station on the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad.



George W. Roberts

The Boston Methodist Episcopal church, a frame structure on the principal street of the village, was built in 1879. The society originated in a revival held the previous winter by the pastor of Dravo charge, of which it forms part. Rev. F. F. Pershing was pastor from 1878 to 1881, R. S. Ross from 1881 to 1884, and R. C. Wolf from 1884 to 1887. The First United Presbyterian Church was organized February 27, 1885, by Rev. D. M. Thorn, and the church-edifice, a frame building on the main road from Boston to Buena Vista, was built in 1884–85. J. D. Williams, T. P. Westbay and T. J. Williams constituted the first session, and Mr. Thorn was pastor from 1885 to 1887. The first religious service in the village was held in 1866 at the sawmill of J. D. Williams, by Rev. Crow, then pastor of a United Presbyterian church at Coultersville.

Rankin Post, No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized May 15, 1879. The hall, a large brick building at the traditional location of the fort, and one of the most attractive features of the village, was built in 1886. Lone Star Lodge, No. 51, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with organizations of Knights of Labor and Knights of the Mystic Chain, are also in a flourishing condition.

Greenoak was ushered into existence under the name Greenock, which was conferred at the suggestion of William Black, a native of the old Scotch borough. The name was conferred by John K. Graham, by whom the town was laid out (if it may be said to have experienced that formality); its impropriety became apparent as the distinctively German character of the population was noticeable, and by a corruption of the name it became Greenoak, but is known as a postoffice under the name of Greenock. The town is situated in a great bend of the Youghiogheny river, on the line of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad. It comprises an area of two or three hundred acres, and occupies part of a tract of land originally seated by Robert Wilson, who was among the earliest settlers of Elizabeth township. He lived for several years in a log cabin near the river, reduced a small portion of his tract to cultivation, and married after passing several years in this bachelor fashion. After his death, in the early part of this century, the tract relapsed into its original condition, and was regarded as utterly worthless for farming purposes. The surface is comparatively level, however, and when the mines were opened, in 1852, building sites were in demand. The farm was sold by John K. Graham and others in lots of from one to fifteen acres. The purchasers were principally Germans, and their untiring industry has effectually removed the rocks and brush which once were here in such profusion. Houses were built in styles and situations to suit individual preference, and hence the irregular appearance presented. The population is variously estimated at from six to eight hundred. Farming, gardening and mining are the principal occupations. There is a brickyard in operation, employing a number of men.

The Methodist church was built in the 60's. This society forms part of

Dravo charge. Trinity Lutheran Church was organized in 1856, with Christian Waegele, chairman; W. Wallaum, secretary, and L. Merhof, trustee. Revs. Meyer and Tollar, of McKeesport, conducted the first services. H. Frieman, successor of the latter, took the first steps in building the church, which was dedicated in 1858. Rev. M. Schweikert was pastor for a number of years. The society was incorporated April 14, 1863. Rev. F. L. Dietrich is the present pastor. St. Paul's Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. F. A. Hersberger September 8, 1872, with eighteen members. The cornerstone of the church-edifice was laid April 13, 1873, and the dedication occurred August 8, 1873. The following clergymen have been pastors: F. A. Hersberger, E. Mahlberg, Jacob Wilhelm, C. F. Meyer, H. L. Schenck and F. H. Besel.

Buena Vista was laid out by James B. McGrew, September 20, 1849, for the heirs of Daniel Greenawalt. The streets are numbered from First to Fourth, in order from the river, and named Brown, Main, Vine, Wood, Penn and Queen, in order from the west. Ocean Mines Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are located in the immediate vicinity, and from its situation at a great bend in the river, it commands the trade of a rich farming section. The ruins of one of the dams in the river obstruct its channel at this place. Communication with Buena Vista station, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, by ferry, and with different points on the rivers by steam-packet, before the destruction of the dams, rendered the place a little more active than the generality of river towns, but its present importance has resulted from the opening of the railroad in 1883. The old courthouse at Pittsburgh and the piers of the Steubenville bridge were built from materials obtained at the quarries near this place.

The First United Presbyterian Church of Buena Vista was organized January 8, 1867, from the membership of Bethesda Church. The church-edifice was built in 1860. A Methodist society numbering fifty members was formed in the winter of 1885–86, by Rev. R. C. Wolf, and the erection of a church is under consideration.

Industry is a thriving village of several hundred inhabitants at Ocean Mine No. 2. This place has improved rapidly since the opening of the railroad. A Baptist church has been recently organized, with Rev. E. C. Weeks, pastor, and a place of worship is in course of erection. Douglass, so named from Col. William Douglass, is a station on the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad, and a place of about two hundred families. The Atlantic and Pacific mines are located here. Dravo station (popularly known as Stringtown) may be regarded as a village, though scarcely more than a scattered hamlet. The old Newlin Methodist Episcopal church, built in 1824 and rebuilt about forty years later, is situated in the immediate vicinity. The land upon which it stands was donated by William Newlin.

Lovedale is a mining village in the western part of Elizabeth township. The name is derived from that of A. Love, by whom the coalworks were originated. John A. Wood & Son are the present operators.

The postoffices in the township are Buena Vista, Boston, Greenock, Gamble's, Blythedale and Frank. The population in 1860 was 5,991; in 1870, 2,937; in 1880, 3,361.

Although numerous changes were made in the political organization of the surrounding territory, no effort was made to reduce the limits of Elizabeth until January, 1825, when Robert Beatty, John Walker and Hezekiah Douthitt were appointed by the court to report upon the advisability of annexing to Versailles that part of its territory north of a line beginning at Coon's mill, and thence by a straight course to the Monongahela river opposite the mouth of Peter's creek. It is not probable that the commissioners took favorable action; at all events the movement was barren of results. April 2, 1853, by order of court, Col. John Scott, William G. Hawkins and Joseph Miller were authorized to report a plan of division, and under date of May 26, 1854, they submitted a draft of Elizabeth, that portion since known as Forward being designated as Jersey, and the limits nearly identical. The next plan suggested was that finally adopted—the formation of this township from the original territory of Elizabeth. Youghiogheny, Elizabeth and Forward were the respective names proposed; but at the election, June 30, 1860, the measure was defeated by a vote of 225 to 189. It was plain, however, that a division must inevitably occur. The great extent of Elizabeth may be inferred from the fact that it bordered upon the Monongahela a distance of nearly twenty miles, and upon the Youghiogheny a distance of seventeen miles. The number of voters in this territory in 1868 is said to have been one thousand, and the places of election were seven miles from certain points in the township, which was the largest in the county, and had been such for many years. The plan of division proposed in 1860 was again agitated in 1868; and at the April sessions in that year William E. Harrison, J. McK. Snodgrass and J. B. Stilley were appointed as commissioners for the usual duties prescribed in such cases. They reported in favor of the measure which had been proposed and defeated eight years previously; and at the following election, March 19, 1869, the former result was reversed by a majority of 69 in a total vote of 365. March 29, 1869, by decree of court, Forward and Lincoln townships was erected, and Elizabeth reduced to its present limits.

FORWARD TOWNSHIP.

Forward township is so named in honor of Hon. Walter Forward, the distinguished jurist. He began his career in 1801 as editor of the *Tree of Liberty*, a democratic organ, and the second journalistic venture in Allegheny county. He was member of Congress two terms, first comptroller of the treasury under Harrison, secretary of the treasury under Tyler, charge d'affaires to Denmark under Taylor, and finally judge of the district court of Allegheny county, in which position he died in 1852. He sustained a high character for ability and integrity throughout his long public career, and enjoyed a national reputation.

While Virginia exercised jurisdiction over the territory which included what

is now Forward township, this part of that territory was Yohogania county, and the courts were held at the house of Andrew Heath, who lived near the town of West Elizabeth, on the west side of the Monongahela. In the records of that court the names of Thomas Applegate, Daniel Applegate, James Wall and Joseph Becket appear as jurors, road-viewers, etc. They were residents in this territory, and had doubtless taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia. What is now Forward was a part of Rostraver township when Westmoreland county embraced this part of Allegheny.

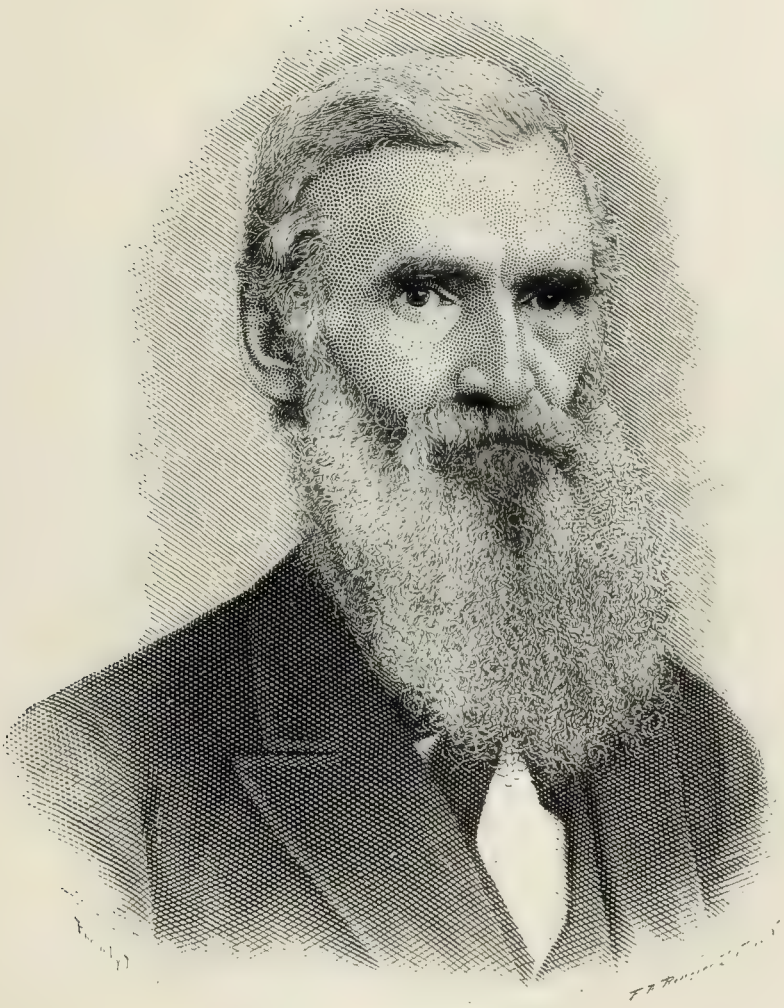
The first to locate permanently in Forward township were the Applegates and Walls, who came from New Jersey in 1766. They were followed by others from the same state, and hence, for about a century, the place where they settled was known as the "Jersey Settlement," and the name "Jersey" was first suggested for the township. The following are the probable years of settlement by many of the early immigrants:

Thomas, William, Samuel and Benjamin Applegate, James and Walter Wall, 1766; Donald Munro, Hugh Davidson, James Halleday, James Terry, Richard Parker, John Reed, Samuel Devore, Abraham Miller, William McClure, Philip Rodgers, Robert Smith, Cornelius Thompson, Adam McConnell, James Wilson, 1768; William Neiley, Alexander Dunlap, Andrew Pearce, Joseph Warne, James Pearse, 1769; David Williams, Moses Devore, 1770; Azariah Davis, Henry Liming, Joseph Liming, 1772; Robert Craighead, 1773; Daniel Thompson, Joseph Beckett, 1774; Matthew McKinney, Richard Sparks, John Imbly, 1777; Alexander Craig, 1778; Zaccheus Wilson, 1779.

Surveys were made to the following parties, though the year of settlement is not known: Redman Magner, Ezekiel Dye, Stephen Lowrey (warrant), William Hall, 1785; John Dye, Edward Taylor, John Cavit, Elijah Heydon, 1786; Christopher Heydon, 1787.

This region enjoyed peace and security during the long period of the Indian disturbances.

The township borders upon the Monongahela river a distance of thirteen or fourteen miles, and adjoins Westmoreland county on the east. Becket's, Sunfish, Keller's, Pangburn's, Limestone and Fallen Timber runs are among the principal streams. The land is hilly, but fairly productive, and valuable deposits of coal measurably increase its value. William G. Alexander, a merchant of Pittsburgh, removed to Elizabeth about 1847, and established Locust Grove Coal-works about a half-mile above Lock No. 3, on the property of Hon. Thomas M. Howe. Mr. Alexander's operations were not financially successful, owing to frequent losses in shipments to southern waters. He disposed of the Locust Grove works to Archibald McLees. They have since been abandoned. Andrew Leech purchased coal-lands from the Morrison estate about a mile south of Lock No. 3, and opened the seam of coal at the mouth of the run passing down the valley at Leechburg. Becoming involved financially through his southern and western connections, he transferred the works to his brother, James Leech, from whom they passed to the Wenona Coal company, the present operators. In 1875 the coalworks in Forward township above



D. H. Pollock

Elizabeth, in consecutive order, were those of Blaine & Walker, the Wenona Coal company, McKnight & Co. (Butler Coal-works), the Irvin Coal company, W. H. Brown & Co. (Old Eagle Coal-works), and Robbins, Lynn & Co. Hon. James G. Blaine is the owner of a large tract of coal-land above Elizabeth.

There are no churches in the township, and no villages of any importance. The population in 1870 was 1,300; in 1880, 1,740. Elkhorn postoffice, so named from the paper-mills of that title, was established in 1875.

Elizabeth Borough.—This borough, the oldest town on the Monongahela river above its mouth, and for many years the most important place on that stream, was founded in 1787, by Col. Stephen Bayard. The following advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Journal* of January 13, 1788, enumerates the advantages claimed for the location, and the considerations which influenced its selection:

Elizabeth-Town, on the river Monongahela (where formerly the New Store stood).—This town is situated on the east side of said river, between Red Stone Old Fort and Pittsburgh, twenty miles above the latter by water and fifteen by land.

The great roads from the lower counties lead directly through it to Washington and Wheeling. The best and most direct road over the hills is from Carlisle, called the old Pennsylvania road, beginning at Clerk's Gap, from thence to Bedford, thence to Ligonier, thence to Greenburg, thence to Brown's Ferry on Yough, and from thence to Elizabeth-Town, and down the Monongahela via Montmorin (or Logstown), a nearer and better circuit than Fort Pitt to Muskingum, Kentucky, etc. This road is now made so good that wagons carrying one ton and a half may pass without difficulty, and is by much the best from Philadelphia to the westward. Boats of every dimension may be had at Elizabeth-Town, in the course of next spring and summer, at as short notice and on as reasonable terms as at any place on said river. The situation of the town is attended with this singular advantage, that there is water sufficient for boats to go down from it into the Ohio at any season of the year. It possesses, likewise, another advantage, from its being surrounded by a rich and thick-settled country, where provisions of all kinds may be had at a very cheap rate, particularly flour, there being no less than six gristmills within the circumference of three or four miles. . . .

Proposals will be received and attended to by Stephen Bayard at Philadelphia, and by Bayard & Mackay, proprietors, at Pittsburgh.

Some account of the founder of the town may be appropriate in this connection:

Stephen Bayard was born January 23, 1743, the son of Samuel and Franscina (Malden) Bayard, at Bohemia manor, Cecil county, Md., the earliest home of the family in this country. The original patentee, Augustine Herman, derived his title from Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, and proprietor of Maryland, in 1663, and was confirmed in its possession by the son and successor of that nobleman in 1682. May 24, 1684, he disposed of the manor to Peter Bayard, the great-grandfather of Stephen, a man of position and wealth, and one of that large body of French Protestants whom the revocation of the edict of Nantes compelled to leave their country. The family was early represented in Delaware, and has been identified with political movements in that state throughout its history. Thomas F. Bayard, the secretary of state under President Cleveland's administration, is descended from the same ancestry as the founder of Elizabeth.

It is evident that Stephen Bayard passed his youth upon the manor, but what education he received does not appear. For several years preceding the revolutionary war he

was associated with his cousin, Col. John Bayard, in mercantile pursuits at Philadelphia. Upon the first call for troops he relinquished his business to enter the American army as a captain, ranking from January 5, 1776, in the Third Pennsylvania regiment. He was promoted to major of the Eighth regiment March 12, 1777; appointed lieutenant-colonel September 23, 1777; transferred to the Sixth regiment January, 1781; to the First regiment January 1, 1783. The last years of his military life were passed under Col. Daniel Brodhead and Brig.-Gen. William Irvine at Fort Pitt, on the frontier. With his usual sagacity he foresaw the future possibilities of the western country, and at the termination of the war (1783) he settled at Pittsburgh and formed a partnership with Maj. Isaac Craig in mercantile business. January 23, 1784, they purchased three acres of ground from the Penns, this being the first sale of this character within the present limits of Pittsburgh. The agent of the Penns laid off the town four months later; at his instance, Bayard and Craig waived their right to the property previously acquired, and by deed bearing date December 31, 1784, received as compensation thirty-two lots on Penn and Liberty streets, between the Union depot and Allegheny river. This part of the city is still referred to as Bayardstown by old citizens, and so long as the name retains popular significance it is one of the few reminders of the people who figured prominently in the early history of Pittsburgh. In June, 1784, Bayard and Craig formed a partnership with William Turnbull, Peter Marmie and John Holkar, merchants of Philadelphia, and engaged in the distilling business on an extensive scale. Bayard withdrew from the firm in the spring of 1788, having come into possession of Greenock, a large tract of land on the Monongahela river, originally secured in 1769 by Donald Monroe in warranty title. Here he laid out Elizabethtown, and devoted the best energies of his life from that time forth in furthering its growth. He died at Pittsburgh December 13, 1815, at the age of seventy-two, and is buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian church.

Elizabeth (Mackay) Bayard, from whom the town is named, was born December 22, 1767, at Fort Pitt, of which her father, Col. Æneas Mackay, was then in command. He was of Scotch descent, and formed his first acquaintance with this country in 1755 as captain of a company in Braddock's expedition.

The original town plot extended from the river to Turner's alley and from Bayard street to Park's alley, including Plum, Market and Mill streets. No interesting passages marked the first years of its history. The location was well known in the western country. As early as 1779 it is referred to as the "New Store," and from its position on the river and on one of the main highways of the region, it early attracted attention. Boat-building on a small scale was carried on, but when a full complement of local mechanics, storekeepers, innkeepers, ferrymen and barge-builders had collected, the population remained practically stationary. Rival towns came into existence. Centralizing tendencies were already apparent, and the trade that ought to have continued with the "New Store" was diverted to the ambitious county seat. There were thirty-five houses in the town in 1819, and the population, estimated at one hundred and fifty, was distributed as follows:

Water street: John Craighead, John Gibner; between Park's alley and Mill, Adam Laughlin, Gen. John Wilson, Garrett Guess, George A. Bayard; between Mill and Market, Samuel Pollock, James Brice, Maj. Walker; between Market and the terminus of the street, Samuel Walker, John Scott.

First street: The shop of a Mr. Hamilton on the west side at the corner of Mill; in the center of the street, Mr. Paul; Robert Getty, east side above Market.

Second street, west side: Below Mill, James Stephenson, Thomas Mahaffey, Michael Harlan; between Mill and Market, William Gamble, Alexander Frew, Charles Hilliard; above Market, Samuel Doughty, John Elliott; east side: Mrs. Brandt, below Mill; Mrs. Wilson, between Mill and Market; John Laughridge, Dr. Stewart, John Doughty, John Gibner, Peter Coursin, above Market.

Third street, east side: Samuel Walker, Andrew Craighead, Mrs. Slaughter.

Market street: Mrs. Loomis, between Third and Tanner's alley. Peter Croco and —— Hamilton lived on the outskirts of the town.

The architectural style of the buildings in general was not pretentious in its character. George A. Bayard's house, in which Mrs. Elizabeth (Mackay) Bayard died, was two stories high and built of hewn logs. That of Samuel Walker, a two-story brick building, was probably the most substantial, and also one of the largest in the town. John Scott and his family lived in a two-story frame house. Mr. Getty, although one of the most successful businessmen of the place, lived in a one-story frame house, and his store was of similar proportions. William Gamble's dwelling is described as a "double log," and Alexander Frew's as a "double frame," the latter being two stories high. John Elliott's residence, owned by John Craighead, was a two-story frame house, as was also that of Mrs. Wilson, owned by Thomas Reynolds. There were but three brick houses in the town at that time—Dr. Stewart's residence, the schoolhouse, and the house of Samuel Walker, previously mentioned. A fourth was in course of construction by Maj. Walker; it has survived the majority of its neighbors at that time, and is widely and favorably known to the traveling public as the Sarver House. The bricks were made in Elizabeth township by Robert Simpson, and laid by Maj. Travilla, of Pittsburgh, afterward sheriff of Allegheny county.

The usual vocations of a village population were pursued. Dr. Stewart represented the medical profession, and Gen. John Wilson was a gentleman of military proclivities. No member of the legal fraternity was engaged in the active duties of his profession at this time, but the juvenile element of the population numbered several embryo lawyers whose achievements reflect honor upon the place of their birth—Judge William Laughridge, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Samuel Frew, of Pittsburgh. The merchants of the place were Samuel Walker, Robert Getty and James Brice. Mr. Walker transacted a large general business, and in all the stores dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes and the whisky-barrel divided the attentions of the salesmen. There were two hotel-keepers—Charles Hilliard and Andrew Craighead. John Laughridge was a chairmaker; Thomas and David Wilson, blacksmiths; Alexander Frey, spinning-wheel maker; J. M. Wycoff and Isaac Wycoff, carpenters; —— Hamilton, shoemaker; John Scott, tailor; Thomas Mahaffey, plasterer; Samuel Pollock, cabinet-maker, and the remainder of the population found employment in the boatyards and tannery. The former were situated on the

river bank between Park's alley and Mill street, and the latter on the right side of the millrace opposite the dwelling of Peter Croco. There was also a distillery, the proprietors of which were Robert Getty and —— Smiley.

The beginning of the boat-building industry was contemporary with the founding of the town. Under date of August 20, 1788, "Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premises," announced through the advertising columns of the *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser* (published at Philadelphia) that "At Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela, may now be had Kentucky boats of different dimensions; where, also, for the future boats of every construction and size may be had at as low a price as any on these waters. To prevent the detention of travelers, so frequent on the river for want of boats, the proprietor has erected a boatyard on the premises, where timber is plenty, and four of [the] best boat-builders from Philadelphia are constantly employed." The boats here referred to were of that general class of river craft known as keelboats and barges, corresponding to the Durham boats used in river navigation on the Delaware and Susquehanna at a corresponding period in the settlement of that part of the state. The fact that four boat-builders were "constantly employed" does not indicate an extensive establishment; but it is greatly to the credit of Col. Bayard that he could foresee the possibilities of the industry. He not only founded the town, in the usual significance of that phrase, but he laid well the foundations of its future prosperity and importance. Harris' Directory of 1836 states that a company of ship-carpenters was brought out from Philadelphia in 1800, when the building of sailing-vessels was begun. "In the following year they built the schooner Monongahela Farmer, which was owned by the builders and farmers of the neighborhood, who loaded her with a cargo of flour, etc., and sailed via New Orleans to the city of New York. In 1803 the brig Anne Jane, of 450 tons, was built here for the Messrs. McFarlane, merchants, who loaded her with flour and whisky and sailed her to New York. This vessel was one of the fastest sailers of her day, and was run as a packet to New Orleans for some time." Maj. John Walker accompanied the Anne Jane in person, and disposed of both the brig and her cargo at New York. Two pirogues, used in Lewis and Clark's explorations of the Missouri river and the northwestern part of the United States, were built here in 1803.

Bayard and his associates were not suffered to monopolize the construction of vessels on the western waters, however. In 1801, before the Monongahela Farmer was launched, John A. Tarascon & Brothers, James Berthoud & Co., began the construction at Pittsburgh of the schooner Amity, of 120 tons, thus beginning the boat-building industry of that place. The first steamboat to navigate the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the New Orleans, was built at Pittsburgh in 1811; but as the practicability of ocean navigation by steam had not yet been demonstrated, ship-builders confined their attention to sailing-vessels for some years after that date. Only two steamboats were built



J. M. Bueil

at Pittsburgh in 1822, although the number had reached eight in 1819, while sixteen were built in 1826. Harris' Directory states that the first steamboat was built at Elizabeth in that year; and it is not improbable that the increased demand for vessels of that character indicated by the figures above given influenced the boat-builders at Elizabeth in making the innovation. There is also evidence that one steamboat, at least, was built prior to that time, the Western Navigator, a low-pressure boat, with one smokestack, four staterooms, and an uncovered paddle-wheel, launched May 10, 1815, by Maj. John Walker.

The Walkers were identified with boat-building at Elizabeth throughout its continuance. Samuel Walker and Elizabeth (Springer), his wife, with a family of six children, emigrated from Wilmington, Del., in the autumn of 1785, and in October of that year reached McFarland's ferry, two miles above Elizabeth. The company with which they traveled brought the first printing-press across the Allegheny mountains, the plant from which John Scull issued the first number of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. Walker had previously been a member of the Delaware legislature; but he seems to have adapted himself without inconvenience to his new surroundings, and in November, 1794, ferried the whole of Morgan's army across the river. His son, Maj. John Walker, then (1785) a youth of nineteen, had been a spectator of the battle of the Brandywine. Among the ship-carpenters brought out by Bayard, the chief draftsman, John Scott, seems to have been a man of good professional ability. Walker was at this time proprietor of a sawmill in partnership with John Craighead, and it was largely by the energy of these men that the Monongahela Farmer was built. When it is considered that they were without capital; that no sailing-vessel had yet traversed the Ohio and Mississippi; and that, in addition to the natural difficulties of the navigation, the hostility of Indians and Spaniards was to be feared, it is worthy of notice that the initial effort in utilizing for commercial purposes the great water highways of the west should be undertaken by the farmers and mechanics of a feeble frontier settlement. A company was organized, and a schooner of two hundred and fifty tons begun in 1800. Having been completed in the following spring, Walker was placed in command, with the following instructions:

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 11, 1801.

Mr. John Walker:

SIR—You being appointed master and supercargo of the schooner Monongahela Farmer and the cargo thereof by the Monongahela company, and as you have given bond and security for the faithful performance of the duties belonging thereto, you are hereby directed to go on board and take charge of the said vessel and cargo (with the hands you have engaged for that purpose), and proceed without unnecessary delay to the city of New Orleans, and then you are, if you find it necessary, to employ on commission Cochern & Wray, or any other house you in your judgment may think proper, to assist you in entering and selling said vessel and cargo, which you will perform on the best and in as short a time as possible (at the same time exercising your judgment and acquiring every information in your power with respect to the probable rise or fall of the markets, on account of which it may be proper to delay for some time). You are to keep a true account of the sales

you make and all the bills thereof; you are to produce vouchers, as also a true statement of the expenses or necessary outlays. Provided, nevertheless, that should the markets for flour be low at New Orleans, and the vessel appear to sell at disadvantage, you, in that case, have it in your power to sell a part of the cargo, to purchase rigging, fit out the vessel and employ hands to sail her to any of the islands you, in your judgment and to the best information, may think best, and there make sale of the vessel and cargo.

In either case you are, as soon as the sales are made, to return by the most advantageous route, in your opinion, with the proceeds of the sales (after paying the necessary expenses), and put them into the hands of David Pollock and John Robison, trustees of the said company, in order that a dividend be made to the owners agreeable to their inputs.

We, for ourselves and in behalf of said company, wish you a prosperous voyage and a speedy return.

JACOB FERREE,
JOHN ROBISON,
DAVID POLLOCK.

Walker's best judgment, to which his principals referred with such confidence, having prompted the disposal of both vessel and cargo at New Orleans, a further voyage to the "islands" was rendered unnecessary. The construction of the Anne Jane, a brig of 450 tons, for Robert and James McFarland, next engaged the attention of the Elizabeth boat-builders. The industry seems to have become firmly established, and the particulars of its history from this time present little of striking interest. The date usually given for the commencement of steamboat-building is 1826, when the Stephen Decatur was built. Seventy-eight boats were built in the next ten years, with an aggregate capacity of 13,553 tons. But eight of these had a capacity of less than one hundred tons. The largest was the Leviathan, of 600 tons, and then, in order, the Constellation, of 500 tons; the Mediterranean, of the same capacity; the Uncle Sam, of 480 tons; the Corinthian, of 450 tons; the George Colyer, of 450 tons; the Moravian, of 440 tons; the Henry Clay, of 400 tons; the Peru, of 350; the Chillicothe, Glasgow, Pennsylvania and North America, of 300 tons, the capacity of all the others but three being less than two hundred tons. The number of boats built prior to 1857 was 312.

Upon the death of Maj. John Walker, his three sons, Robert C., Samuel and John, Jr., succeeded to the various business interests with which he was connected. The proprietorship and management of the boatyards devolved eventually upon Samuel Walker, who inherited the energy and executive ability of his father. The business attained its largest proportions during his administration. There were three yards, one at the foot of Walnut street, another below Capt. Hendrickson's residence, and another, still in use by Horner & Roberts. It is probable Mr. Walker built a larger number of steamboats than any other man of his generation. The world-renowned J. M. White, whose record has never been lowered, was built here, and the first steamer that ever floated in California waters was constructed under his direction for Capt. Mark Sterling. After being completed at the middle boatyard, the ship was transported in sections, by way of Cape Horn, and gave perfect satisfaction when rebuilt. Samuel Walker was succeeded by his son-in-law,

Gen. James A. Ekin, who conducted the business until the war-period. The growth of the railroad system of the country, the disappearance of the forests, and the demand for larger ships than could be conveniently floated gradually deprived the business of the prosperity it once so liberally enjoyed and bestowed. The larger boats were usually dropped over the dams in seasons of high water, but this was effectually prevented by the construction of the railroad bridge in 1865 at Dam No. 2. This was the beginning of the end, if not, in fact, the end, for but eight or ten boats have been built since. Four bargeyards, four coalboat siding-yards and four docking establishments, employing several hundred men, comprise the present status of an industry that will never, in the natural course of events, attain its former magnitude and relative importance.

The village advanced its claims for local self-government with the enterprise that distinguished its early citizens. An act incorporating the borough was passed by the legislature April 2, 1834, and received executive sanction three days later. The boundaries were thus described:

> Beginning at the mouth of Smith's run; thence up said run to [the] spring whence it issues; thence a direct course to the house of Samuel Walker, now occupied by David Jacobs, including the same; thence a direct course to the dam of Walker & Craighead's sawmill on Fallen Timber run; thence along the foot of the hill a direct course to the frame house of Dr. Penniman, including the same; thence by line of the front of said house to the eastern corner of Hugh Fergus' meadow-lot; thence by course of Fallen Timber run to Monongahela river; thence along the margin of said river at low-water mark to the place of beginning.

The area thus included was the original plot of Bayard, and an addition thereto made in 1833 by Samuel and John Walker. The latter also laid off that part of the town bounded by Fifth and Bayard streets, which, with other territory, was annexed to the borough in 1876. At the first election Peter Wilson was chosen burgess; Samuel Frew, Francis C. Flannegan, Hugh Fergus, John F. Richards and James Stewart, councilmen; John R. Perry, high constable, with the added honors of street commissioner, assessor, collector and wagon-measurer. Hugh Fergus became burgess in 1835, John R. Shields in 1836 and John Shugart in 1837. Various internal improvements were projected during this period. September 24, 1836, the council appropriated one hundred and twenty dollars for the grading and curbing of Market street, which was done under the direct supervision of the street commissioner. August 1, 1837, Jacob F. Wall contracted for the grading of Second street, and September 1, 1837, J. F. Richards agreed to improve Main street in a similar manner.

The fire department was early a subject of consideration. An "American hydraulic engine" was purchased in 1839; a trial of the machine resulted in complete failure, and the party by whom its purchase was agitated has never since been a factor in borough politics. The bucket-brigade has often been

called into requisition, and usually proven equal to the situation. The market-house, a distinctively borough institution, was situated at the corner of Walnut and Second streets, upon the lot now occupied by the borough hayscales. The building was about sixteen feet wide and sixty feet long; it was supported upon two brick columns about twelve feet high. The floor was paved with brick and divided into stalls, which were rented to butchers and farmers. The building ceased to afford sufficient revenue to provide necessary repairs, and its use for markets was finally discontinued. At present the only borough property worthy of mention is a small brick "lockup," but its tenants are very few, perhaps because local prohibition has been in force since 1872.

The business and other features of the town are thus summarized by Harris in 1836, two years after the municipal government was established:

Three steamboat-yards, Samuel Walker, 2, G. Stephens, 1; 2 steam sawmills, Samuel Walker; 1 steam merchant-mill, Samuel Walker; 1 water sawmill, J. Walker & Craighead; 1 green-glass manufactory, B. Johnston; 1 woolen factory, I. L. Morris; 1 distillery, G. W. Trimble; 1 tannery, Hugh Fergus; 6 blacksmith-shops; 2 hotels, John Holmes and W. Loomis; 1 inn, James Reynolds; 3 English day schools; 1 Sabbath-school, with 100 scholars; 3 churches, 1 Methodist, Rev. Mr. Reed; 1 Baptist, Dr. J. Estep; 1 Covenanter, Rev. Mr. Crozier; 7 merchants, Samuel Walker, John Walker, Jr., & Co., John McDonough, F. C. Flannegan, James Craighead, Baker Johnson, Frederick Kinkerly; 1 attorney at law, Samuel Frew, Esq.; 3 doctors, James Estep, William A. Penniman, J. W. Biddle; 2 justices of the peace, J. Craighead, J. F. Richards; population, about 1,100.

The population was 1,196 in 1870, and 1,810 in 1880, and at the present time it is probably 3,000, including the closely built section just outside the borough lines, but properly a part of the town. The mineral resources of the surrounding country have been developed rapidly since the decline of the boat-building industry. Eight of the largest mines in the bituminous coal-regions are situated within a radius of three miles from the town; and were the population thus employed concentrated, its business would be measurably increased. Such a result can hardly be anticipated while the "company store" continues to be a cherished institution, however. Improved railway facilities would doubtless confer a great advantage upon the place. The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad was opened through West Elizabeth November 11, 1872. The Elizabeth packet-line was established in 1849, and the steam ferry in 1873. The projected route of the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny, and of an extension of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie system, pass through the town. A bridge project is now under discussion.

The earliest journalistic effort in the Monongahela valley above Pittsburgh was made in June, 1828, when Samuel Frew published at Elizabeth the *Pennsylvanian and Jackson Free Press.* It was purely a campaign sheet, and did not survive the influences under which it originated. Mr. Frew established the *Monongahela Valley Messenger* several years later, which shared the fate of its predecessor. The *Advertiser* was first issued January 28, 1871, by P. T. B. Shaffer, and appeared at irregular intervals until December 23, 1871,

when, having acquired citizenship, it became the Elizabeth *Advertiser*, and thereafter was published semi-monthly until March 22, 1873. P. T. B. Shaffer and W. L. Penney established the *Monongahela Valley Messenger* August 2, 1873, and from that time a weekly paper has been published continuously. January 1, 1874, the name was changed to *Black Diamond*, which was retained for one year, when the present style, the Elizabeth *Herald*, was adopted. J. T. Weddell became proprietor September 12, 1874, and McGinley & Wiley, the present owners, in May, 1879. A most interesting feature of the paper during the last two years has been "Dr. Shaffer's Reminiscences," from the pen of John E. Shaffer, M. D., a resident of the borough since 1845, and one of the oldest physicians of the county. November 4, 1887, a centennial edition of the *Herald* was issued, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the town, replete with valuable information relating to the history of the borough and surrounding country, and of great assistance in facilitating the preparation of this chapter.

The first schoolhouse of the borough was a brick building, erected in 1818 on the east side of Second street. The first teacher was Washington Robison. The first effort to establish a school of high grade was made in 1848 by a Miss McFarland, of Cannonsburg. She was followed by —— Williams, J. T. Power, I. H. Campbell and Miss S. S. Ingles. The latter was a lady of good administrative ability, and projected a school of more than local influence. The early public schools were conducted in the houses occupied by A. G. Lewis and George W. Wright. In June, 1849, there were 77 females and 73 males in District No. 1; 74 females and 65 males in District No. 2; 60 females and 55 males in District No. 3; a total of 404. The construction of a new schoolhouse was begun in that year, and a second was erected several years since.

The secret societies of the town were organized in the following order: Old Monongahela Lodge, No. 209, I. O. O. F., February 27, 1847; Monongahela Encampment, No. 109, I. O. O. F., October 19, 1851; Stephen Bayard Lodge, F. & A. M., September 3, 1872; Elizabeth Lodge, No. 444, K. of P., September 9, 1875; G. A. R. Post, December 16, 1878; O. U. A. M., December 10, 1881; R. A., June 8, 1885.

Round Hill Presbyterian Church was organized in 1778, by Rev. James Finley, who visited this region as early as 1772, and became pastor in 1785, continuing until his death in 1795. Rev. James Smith was pastor from 1797 to 1803; William Wylie, 1805–17; Robert Johnston, 1818–31; N. H. Gillett, 1834–41; William Eaton, 1841–44; A. Calhoun, 1845–48; Joseph Smith, 1851–55; James Martin, 1857–63; J. L. Sample, 1864–66; W. L. Boyd, 1867–71; J. B. Dickey, 1871–79; B. T. DeWitt, 1880–. The second church was built in 1819, and the third was dedicated June 24, 1885. The church at Elizabeth was built in 1851. Mount Vernon church was built in 1866.

Bethesda United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1780. Rev. Mathew

Henderson was installed as its first pastor November 24, 1785, and continued until April 29, 1829; Matthew McKinstry succeeded him in 1836, and resigned in 1845; Samuel Jamison was pastor from 1848 to 1866, and D. H. Pollock, at present in charge, was installed in 1869. The second church, a brick building, was erected in 1818, and the church at Elizabeth in 1851.

A Methodist church was built in 1838, and is still standing, in marked contrast with the beautiful structure recently built on the adjoining lot as its successor. Philip Smith was active in the first enterprise. In 1845 Elizabeth was part of a circuit which also included Fell's, Dravo and Concord. The present church-edifice was dedicated May 10, 1885.

The First Baptist Church of Elizabeth was constituted September 17, 1842, with sixty-five members. Rev. James Estep was the first pastor, and was followed by Isaac Wynn in April, 1843; Milton Sutton, in 1844; J. R. Hornish, in 1847; S. W. Foljambe, Richard R. Sutton, William Whitehead, J. K. Cramer, John Burke, J. W. Scott, I. C. Tuttle and A. B. Whitney, the present incumbent. The first place of worship was built in 1833, and that occupied at present was secured by purchase in 1863.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic church was built in 1851, largely through the efforts of William Lambert, a devoted member of that communion, whose residence had been the place of worship for visiting clergymen for some years. The following clergymen have officiated at St. Michael's: R. Phelan, P. M. Garvey, 1855–60; Thomas Quinn, 1860–61; Dennis Kearney, 1861–67; W. F. Hayes, 1867–71; Martin J. Brezill, 1871–73; P. M. Garvey, 1873–77; Francis McCourt, 1877–.

The Monongahela Covenanter congregation was originally composed of a membership residing at the preaching-places of Redstone, Mifflin, Long run and Miller's run. The brick church in Elizabeth township, half a mile from the borough, was built in 1838, when Rev. John Crozier was pastor. The church at Elizabeth was built in 1865.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1863, and the church-edifice was built in 1864. The African Methodist church was dedicated July 16, 1871, after remaining unfurnished for many years. Rev. J. J. Jones has recently organized a colored Baptist society.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln township comprises the narrow peninsula at the junction of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, bordering on the former seven miles and on the latter five, and ranging in breadth from eighty or a hundred rods on the north to two or three miles on the south. The name had previously been suggested for a township to be formed from Ross and Ohio, and on the failure of that project it was appropriated by the admirers of the "martyr president" in the "Forks."

The farm of the late Andrew McClure was surveyed on a warrant applied

for in the name of Mary Creigh, June 14, 1767. James Gray settled here as early as 1782, and in 1784 sold land to William Johnson, George Fockler, prior to 1788, and David Pollock in 1792. The lists of early settlers in Elizabeth township include those of Lincoln, as the territory of the latter was embraced within the limits of the former.

Many archæological specimens have been found in this township, as well as in Elizabeth and Forward. At one place was an Indian cemetery, which gave evidence of having been used as a place of sepulture in widely different periods, for implements belonging to both the stone and iron ages were found in the graves. Tradition relates that in the years following 1780 immense droves of wild hogs were found in the forests of this and the other townships in the peninsula between the Monongahela and the Youghiogheny. They differed in some respects from domestic breeds, but it is a well-known fact that swine will in one or two generations lose the characteristics that they have acquired by domestication, and become, both in appearance and habits, wild. There were no native breeds, and these were probably the descendants of those that had been brought to this region, and, with the fecundity characteristic of these animals, had multiplied till the region was stocked with them. The mast which abounded in the forests here afforded them abundant subsistence. Their ferocity and courage rendered them formidable foes when aroused.

Bellevue, a town of one hundred and fifty or two hundred inhabitants on the Monongahela river, is so named from the fine view commanded from a hill in the vicinity. There is one church, of the Methodist Protestant denomination, built in 1873, in the town. The coalworks here were first operated by William McCaslin. He sold the property about 1847 to James W. Edgar, who was succeeded by George Bradshaw. The works subsequently passed into possession of Hon. Thomas Mellon and Peter Binkey, and then to Farrow, Gumbert & Huey. Mr. Thomas Farrow died May 13, 1873, and the surviving partners have since operated the works under the style of Gumbert & Huey. The coal-lands of Capt. John Pollock, a short distance below, were first developed by Pollock, Dunseth & Co. Along the Youghiogheny river the Lynch Coal company, successors to J. Penney & Co., operate the Lynch Coalworks. The population of the township was 1,399 in 1870, and 1,646 in 1880.

Reynoldton Borough.—This borough was incorporated December 11, 1886. The name is derived from that of its founder, Thomas Reynolds, by whom a portion of the town plot was laid out about twenty years ago. Few indications of growth were apparent for some time. The place received an impetus in the prosperity of McKeesport, but, with no means of convenient communication, its improvement was necessarily retarded. The opening of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad and of the Youghiogheny suspension bridge in 1883 completely obviated this disadvantage, and the growth of the town from that time has been rapid. It is pleasantly located on a gentle slope at the foot of the river hills; the streets are regularly laid out, and in many

respects it is a desirable place of residence for persons engaged in business in the adjoining city. The only industrial establishment is a brickyard.

A Methodist Episcopal society was formed in 1884, in connection with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of McKeesport. A separate organization was effected in 1886, with Rev. W. S. Davis as pastor. The church-building, a frame structure, on Sinclair street between Ann and Dale, was built in 1884–85. This is the only religious body in the town. Several secret societies are represented here. Hero postoffice was established December 29, 1886, with Michael Gross as postmaster.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Versailles—North Versailles—South Versailles.

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.

THE boundaries of Versailles township are thus described in the order of court for its erection: "Beginning at the mouth of the Youghiogheny river, thence up said river to the mouth of Crawford's run, thence by the line of the county to the mouth of Brush creek, thence down Turtle creek to the mouth thereof, thence up the Monongahela river to the place of beginning." Of the original subdivisions of the county, it was probably the smallest. The name is one of a very few French words that possess political significance in a region which has been rendered historic by the resistance and final defeat of that people.

The following-named persons were residents of Versailles at the respective dates given:

1790. James Plummer, George Strahan, Joseph Clark, John Long, Andrew McCullagh, John Neel, John Clark, David Boyle, Robert Hays, Hugh Caldwell, Hugh Black, John Whigany, William Thompson, Joseph McCullagh, John Kizer, Robert George, Joseph Robinson, Robert Boggs, Thomas Plummer, Alexander Greer, John Culbertson, John Noble, Jacob Ludwig, John Crawford.

1795. Thomas King, James Wallace, David Maxwell, John Heron, Alexander Howe, John Frederick, James Gill, Edward Queen, David Wallack, William Barber, Michael Hellman, William Wallace, Andrew McGowan, Alexander White, John Ekin, David Shaw, William Shaw, David Carson.

1796. Allan Anderson, James Paxon, James Irwin, R. Colhoon, Samuel Stoops, Adam Clugston, Jesse Nash, Andrew Irvine, William Johnston, Thomas Cunningham, David Kerr, William McDonough, Nathaniel Cunningham, Joseph Reed, James Reed, Robert George, Robert Logan, Josiah Woods, John McKee, Philip Miller, John Means, Peter Blue, Elisha Smith, James Robb, James McKee, James Wilson, William Rankin, James Breden, John Williams, James Montgomery, Andrew Johnston, Philip Key, William Ellrod.



Thos Reynolds

The population was but sparse, and the settlements often very remote one from the other, exposing the inhabitants to all the hardships and deprivations of pioneer life. It is not easy to appreciate the difficulties of those times amid the innumerable comforts and conveniences of the present. The region was separated from the Atlantic coast by vast mountain ranges. Salt, iron and all kinds of merchandise were transported from the east by the rudest manner of conveyance. No railroad, canal, turnpike or even carriage-road could be traced, and the bridle-paths were in many places rough and precipitous. The products of the country were abundant, but it was with the greatest difficulty that the surplus could be disposed of to advantage. Money was exceedingly scarce, business was limited to exchange and barter on a very small scale, and even some of the necessaries of life could be procured only with the greatest difficulty. Besides the moral courage necessary in removing so far from the nearest settlements on the eastern slope of the mountains, the settlers were subjected to many annoyances from the hostile savages of the western country. The sudden invasions of this barbarous enemy were frequent sources of alarm and apprehension. It was not an unusual occurrence for the people to repair to the accustomed place of worship on the Sabbath armed with the rifle and other appendages as necessary as the Bible or Psalter, prepared to defend, if necessary, their pastor and fellow-worshipers.

A family by the name of Keyser resided near the present borough of McKeesport. They were attacked by the Indians, and of eight all were killed but one, who escaped by swimming the river. A man named McNulty, two brothers Neal and a Mr. Cozens were, at different times, killed by the savages. No Indian outrages were committed subsequent to 1780.

The population of that part of the county east of the Monongahela river between Turtle creek and the Youghiogheny was 5,293 by the census of 1860.

The immediate cause of the division of Versailles was the growth of two villages, Port Perry and Coultersville, at the opposite extremes of its territory. In a petition for division presented at the April sessions, 1869, the following line was suggested: "Beginning on Westmoreland county line near the house of John Ludwig, and running thence by the cross-roads near James Black's to the Monongahela river above Saltsburg." Robert Clugston, Thomas McMasters and Thomas Penney, to whom the matter was referred, reported favorably; and at the election, September 4, 1869, the measure received popular sanction by a vote of one hundred and eighteen to sixty-eight. The division was consummated finally by decree of court in September, 1869, erecting North and South Versailles, and for sixteen years the name of the original township was obliterated from the map of the county.

July 3, 1875, by decree of court, the second precinct of South Versailles was erected into the township of Versailles. The sentiment in favor of separate municipal organization in this precinct seems to have been practically unanimous. James D. Hilands, John B. Kelly and Levi Edmundson con-

stituted the commission by whom the proceedings were conducted under the court. The population in 1880 was 727.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad passes through the southern part of the township, and at several places along this line villages have sprung up, notably Christy Park and Ellrod's. There are valuable coal-deposits, amply compensating for the rugged nature of the country and the unsatisfactory returns realized from agriculture. Natural gas has been developed to some extent. The streams are Long, Still and Jack's runs.

There are no churches. The schools are five in number, and were sustained in 1885–86 at a cost of about eighteen hundred dollars.

NORTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded on the north by Turtle creek, on the west by the Monongahela river, on the south by South Versailles, and on the east by Westmoreland county. It is traversed diagonally from northwest to southeast by the Pittsburgh & Greensburg turnpike, an important route of travel before the era of railroads. Its construction was completed in 1818. The Pennsylvania railroad was opened in 1851, the Pittsburgh & Connellsville in 1857, and the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny in 1883. Village growth, however, received its early impetus in the development of the mineral resources of the region adjacent to the Monongahela river. Port Perry is situated at the mouth of Turtle creek, and is a comparatively old town. Its appearance has not improved with age. There is a fine Methodist church, built in 1883, a schoolhouse, and a population of several hundred. A postoffice was established there in 1850. Saltsburg, midway between Port Perry and Demmler, is a straggling village of perhaps half a dozen houses. Wall, on the Pennsylvania railroad, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, is the eastern terminus of suburban accommodation trains. The first postmaster, James Dempsey, was appointed February 19, 1885. There are also stations on this road at Turtle Creek, Wilmerding and Moss Side. The village of Turtle Creek is in Patton township. At Wilmerding, near Turtle Creek, very extensive works for the manufacture of the Westinghouse air-brake are in process of erection. When these are completed and placed in operation, a thrifty manufacturing village, with its necessary adjuncts, will come into existence there. Moss Side became a postoffice under the name of Mossbank February 11, 1884, and William M. Jeffrey is postmaster. The main line of the Pennsylvania road is connected with the Monongahela division by a bridge across the river, the approaches on the eastern side passing over the town of Port Perry from the mouth of a tunnel, and following Turtle creek to the station of that name. There is an old Methodist church in the extreme eastern part of the township, on the turnpike, commonly referred to as "Miller's church." The population in 1870 was 2,461; in 1880, 3,051.

SOUTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.

This is the smallest township in the county. It comprises a peninsula nearly surrounded by the Youghiogheny river, with the county line as the eastern boundary. The population in 1880 was 882; in 1870 (including Versailles), 2,194.

There are three villages, Coultersville, Osceola and Alpsville. Coultersville was laid out for Miss Margaret Coulter, owner of the property, by Col. Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, about 1852, and reached its present proportions before the panic of 1873. The population is composed almost entirely of miners. Greenock Lodge, No. 284, K. of P., was instituted January 16, 1871; Youghiogheny Valley Lodge, No. 555, I. O. O. F., November 15, 1859; Coöperative Assembly, No. 6128, K. of L., August 5, 1886. The Baptist Church was organized in 1863, and the place of worship erected in 1873. Union chapel (Methodist Episcopal) was formerly a schoolhouse. The postoffice is known as Duncan. Postmasters: R. R. McQuistion, appointed 1864; George W. Roberts, Jr., 1869; Samuel Foster, 1870; J. K. Howell, 1872; J. C. Love, 1873; F. J. Penney, 1874; J. L. Penney, 1875; George Thompson, 1876; C. Shaner, 1878; Joseph Snyder, 1884; John McElure, 1885.

Osceola and Alpsville are virtually one village, and not very large even when so considered. There are important coal- and coke-works in the vicinity. St. Patrick's Catholic church was dedicated September 1, 1867, the cornerstone having been laid September 23d of the previous year. Pastors: Revs. P. M. Ward, Peter May, John Staub, James McTighe, Thomas McEurne, H. P. Connery.

CHAPTER X.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

WILKINS—STERRETT (WILKINSBURG)—BRADDOCK (BRADDOCK).

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

DECEMBER 16, 1788, at the first session of the court of quarter sessions for Allegheny county, Justice George Wallace presiding, the county was divided into seven townships, the most important of which received the name of Pitt, and was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Pokety's creek, thence up the Allegheny river and by the line of the county to the mouth of Flaherty's run, thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of the Monongahela river, thence up said river to the mouth of Turtle creek, thence up Turtle creek to the mouth of Brush creek, thence by the line of Plum township to the place of beginning." September 6, 1792: "According to a petition made

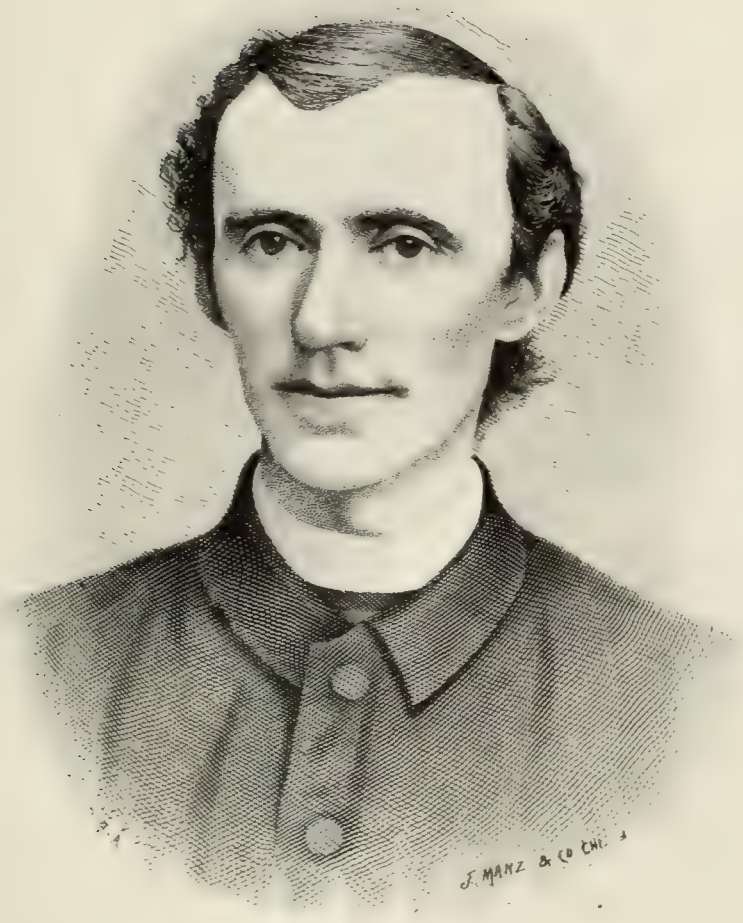
by a number of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, read at June sessions, 1792, and laid over till September:

"*Ordered,* That so much of Pitt township as lies within the following boundaries, that is to say, beginning at the point or confluence of the rivers Monongahela and Allegheny, and turning up the margin of Monongahela to the Two-Mile run, thence up said run to the head thereof, thence by a due north course to strike the Two-Mile run that empties into Allegheny river, thence down the said Allegheny to the place of beginning, be and the same is erected into a new township called Pittsburgh township."

This is the earliest mention of a reduction in the original area of Pitt township. In 1796, by the erection of Pine and Deer, its territory was restricted to the triangle between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. Pittsburgh became a city in 1816, when a still farther encroachment was made upon the western border of Pitt; and five years later Wilkins was formed from its eastern portion. Other subdivisions of its territory were made from time to time, until Pitt township, which once embraced half a score of counties, was obliterated from the map of Allegheny county. That part of its territory in 1796 not included in the city limits at the present time was erected into Wilkins township November 10, 1821, by decree of court confirming a line of division viewed by Robert Beatty, Joseph Reed and Dunning McNair. Of its present boundaries, that on the east was established in June, 1789, when Thompson's run instead of Brush creek became the line of division between Pitt and Plum; that on the north in 1850, when Penn was erected; that on the west in 1879, by the erection of Sterrett; and that on the south in 1885, by the erection of Braddock.

Among the early families of this township the following are remembered: Charles T. Johnson, Nathaniel Montgomery and his son Nathaniel, Elliott Davis, Henry Chalfant, Christian Linheart, William Clark (three generations of the same name), Rev. James Graham, James McKelvy, John McKelvy, Robert Milligan, James Gilmore, James Swisshelm, John Henning and his son Samuel, Thomas Dickson, Peter Perchment, John Kelly and his sons James, John, Archibald, Thomas, William and Benjamin, Ephraim Smith, Adam Dougherty, James B. Linheart.

James Kelly, long a citizen of Wilkins, was born in the eastern part of Allegheny county, on the 31st of October, 1794. His father, John Kelly, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Johnson, was born in Pennsylvania. His childhood and youth were passed on his father's farm in what is now Penn township, in this county. Like most of the youths of this region, he received only a common-school education, but his acuteness of observation, his industry and his large fund of common-sense rendered this education available beyond that of many of the men of his time. When he was seventeen years of age his father died, and, being the eldest son, the care of the farm devolved on him. He continued in charge of this farm



John Hickey

till 1825, when he was married. He soon afterward engaged in the manufacture of lime, which he continued during many years.

Early in his business career he commenced the purchase of real estate. From time to time he added tract after tract to his purchases, till he came to be the owner of many hundreds of acres in what are now the townships of Wilkins, Penn and Sterrett, and the borough of Wilkinsburg. His revenues were derived from his lime business, from the mines that were opened on his lands and from the rents of his farms. He took a lively interest in the development of the Pennsylvania railroad, and was the contractor for a division of this road, which he sublet in sections. He also furnished many ties for this road. His distinguishing characteristics were benevolence and kindness, and so strong were these feelings that he was often imposed on by designing and unscrupulous persons. He donated freely of his real estate to churches and benevolent institutions in this vicinity, and many victims of adverse fortune are now enjoying the results of his benefactions. He thus erected to his memory monuments more enduring than marble.

During his entire life he was a consistent Christian, and was strictly conscientious in all his transactions. He was firm in the maintenance of what he believed to be his rights, and thus became involved in expensive litigations. As age crept on him, advantage was taken of his failing judgment, and the result was that he died a comparatively poor man, but his memory is not tarnished by a single dishonorable action. His death occurred in 1832, at the age of eighty-eight. He had six children, of whom three are now living.

Of Hon. William Wilkins, from whom the township was named, mention is made in the chapter on Bench and Bar, at page 253, Part I, this work.

The township is crossed from east to west by the Northern turnpike and by the Pittsburgh & Greensburg turnpike. December 7, 1817, Patrick Campbell, a contractor, was murdered by John Tiernan, a workman in his employ, at a cabin near Turtle creek, in this township. After robbing his victim, Tiernan fled with his horse, and several days later appeared upon the streets of Pittsburgh. He was at once arrested. At the trial, Judges Samuel Roberts and Francis McClure presiding, the commonwealth was represented by William Wilkins and Richard Biddle, the prisoner by Walter Forward and Charles Shaler. The execution occurred at Boyd's hill. This event was among the most important in the early criminal annals of the county.

The coal interests of the township are important. The Hampton Coal company and the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company are the principal miners and shippers. Lateral railroads connect the mines with the main line, Pennsylvania railroad. The population of Wilkins in 1860 was 2,260; in 1870, 3,435; in 1880, 4,426.

Beulah Presbyterian Church, one of the oldest of that denomination in the county, received supplies as early as 1795, when it is referred to in the minutes of Redstone presbytery as "Pitt Township." The first pastor, Rev.

James Graham, was installed in 1804. There are also Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, the latter being known as Mount Carmel. Churchdale cemetery is in the eastern part of the township.

STERRETT TOWNSHIP.

Sterrett Township was formed from Wilkins, by decree of court, September 13, 1879. The proceedings in this case were begun November 18, 1876. Under the act of 1871, the Pittsburgh city councils admitted a portion of Wilkins township into the city, as the Thirty-seventh ward, by ordinance of May 2, 1873. After protracted litigation the courts annulled this proceeding, and the annexed district again became part of Wilkins township, so continuing until erected into a separate township. The name was conferred in honor of James P. Sterrett, eighth president judge of the common pleas court of the county, to which position he was appointed January 4, 1862, upon the death of Judge McClure. He was elected in 1862, re-elected in 1872, and resigned in 1877 to accept an appointment to the supreme court.

Wilkinsburg Borough.—Under the earlier names of McNairsville and Rippeysville. Wilkinsburg is one of the oldest towns in the county. Its early importance was derived from the location on the turnpike leading to Pittsburgh, one of the great arteries of travel between the east and west before the age of railroads. The oldest houses in the town are situated along Penn avenue and Nine-Mile run, indicating that village growth was restricted to the immediate vicinity of the turnpike. James Kelly became proprietor of a large tract of land adjoining the railroad station, and being of a conservative disposition, the growth of the village was not so rapid as that of other suburban points. There has been a rapid expansion and improvement within the last few years. The place is distinctively suburban in its character.

At Wilkinsburg is located the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, an account of which will be found on page 416, Part I. The Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh has established two charitable institutions at Wilkinsburg, a "Home for Aged Protestant Women" and a similar home for men. The former was organized June 10, 1869, and incorporated March 25, 1871. The latter was opened in 1872, as "The Sheltering Arms." The buildings in both instances are brick, and five acres for each were donated by James Kelly.

The Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church was organized in May, 1866. Rev S. M. Henderson was installed as first pastor in 1867. The church-edifice was built in 1869 and rebuilt in 1887. Rev. Samuel H. Moore is the present pastor.

St. James' Roman Catholic Church was dedicated November 29, 1869. The membership had previously been connected with SS. Peter and Paul congregation, East Liberty. Rev. Joseph Suhr was appointed pastor of Wilkinsburg and Verona in 1870. A. A. Lambing, the well-known historian, is the

present pastor. The United Presbyterian Church was organized November 21, 1882, and Rev. M. M. Patterson became pastor in 1882. The church was built in 1883. The Reformed Presbyterian church was built in 1845; the Methodist, in 1843, and rebuilt in 1878. There are also Reformed, Lutheran and United Brethren churches.

The Wilkinsburg *Call*, a local newspaper established February 3, 1887, is published weekly by A. H. Silvey. The *East Ender* was started some years ago, by W. Eisenbise, but suspended after a brief career.

Wilkinsburg was incorporated December 2, 1887, by decree of court.

Brushton, the first station on the Pennsylvania railroad beyond the city limits, is a small suburban town. The works of the Phœnix Glass-Pot manufactory are located here.

BRADDOCK TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected March 9, 1885. August 29, 1884, upon petition of a number of citizens of Wilkins for the division of that township, the court appointed as viewers of the proposed line Charles Davis, J. G. Weir and R. S. P. McCall, who reported favorably. When the question was submitted to popular vote, March 9, 1885, it was decided affirmatively by a majority of one hundred and four, and the name Braddock was given the preference by a plurality of one hundred and four.

This region is pre-eminently rich in historic associations. The circumstances of its settlement possess an interest not merely local, but important in the history of the county. The first white settler in the lower valley of the Monongahela, Lieut. John Frazier, was living at the mouth of Turtle creek in 1753, engaged in trading with the Indians. Washington remained with him over night, November 21, 1753, on his journey to the French posts of Venango and Logstown. The locality was known as "Frazier's Fields," and the house in which Frazier lived was still intact as late as 1804. He was the only resident of the township for many years.

It is upon the memorable defeat of Braddock, however, rather than the experiences of the frontier trader, that public interest centers.

The trader Frazier is not again mentioned after this; and for some years no remarkable happening disturbed the quiet seclusion of the locality. After the Revolution, when the state militia organization was completed, the annual brigade muster was held here. A muster of an unusual character occurred August 1, 1794; it marked the culminating point in the progress of the "whisky insurrection," and in the far-reaching possibilities of its results takes equal rank with the memorable defeat of Braddock forty years before.

The national excise law of 1791 was regarded with much disfavor by the people of Western Pennsylvania. Their opposition to its enforcement was expressed in unequivocal terms by the burning of Gen. Neville's house in July, 1794, the meetings of the populace at Mingo creek and Parkinson's ferry, and the robbery of the United States mail. The information obtained from the

latter source was the immediate reason for the assemblage at Braddock's Fields. The intercepted letters were found to contain opinions of the leaders of the popular party not agreeable to them, and a self-constituted committee of six, among whom were Parkinson and Bradford, forthwith issued at Cannonsburg a summons to the different colonels of militia throughout the survey to appear at the accustomed place of rendezvous with their respective commands. Their avowed purpose was the seizure of the magazine and fort, the capture of the offensive individuals and the United States marshal, and, if necessary, an attack upon the town of Pittsburgh. On Friday, August 1, 1794, the militia assembled to the number of several thousand. Bradford and Parkinson were there; the brother of James McFarlane, who had been killed in the attack on Neville's house; James Ross, United States senator, and subsequently one of the commissioners appointed by the president to offer amnesty to the insurgents; John Scull, the pioneer journalist of the west; Gen. John Wilkins, Alexander McNickle, John McMasters and other prominent citizens of Pittsburgh at that period; George Wallace, the first president judge of Allegheny county, and H. H. Brackenridge, the diplomat of the occasion, whose skill and tact, and his intricate knowledge of the men with whom he had to deal, performed their greatest triumph in diverting the strong current of popular indignation from expending the force of its unrestrained and misdirected energy in acts of violence. The fort was not attacked; the town was not burned; the persons of those who had rendered themselves obnoxious were not molested—they had fled; the "army" marched through the town, and, after having been regaled with whisky and refreshments, dispersed. A little less of tact on the part of certain individuals, and of moderation on the part of others, might have precipitated a sanguinary civil conflict; but the threatened crisis had been averted, although the magnitude of its importance was not generally recognized. The pacification of the western country was not finally effected until the following year, and disorder was frequently manifested; but at no other period in the course of the insurrection was the gravity of the situation so apparent as during the few days that Braddock's Fields were the encampment of seven thousand undisciplined men, patriotic at heart, but under control of a reckless and irresponsible leadership.

It is worthy of note that the battle-ground was owned, at this time, by George Wallace, president judge at the first session of the courts after the erection of Allegheny county, December 16, 1788. He continued in that capacity until the reorganization of the judiciary, in 1790, and continued as associate lay judge until his death, in 1814. He was first appointed a justice of the peace for Westmoreland county in 1784.

The next noteworthy occurrence was the visit of Lafayette, in June, 1825. After being sumptuously entertained at the house of Maj. John Walker, at Elizabeth, the marquis and his suite left that place in two batteaux, and thus proceeded to Braddock's Field, where they were met by a delegation from



J. W. Shasp

Pittsburgh. The general was accompanied on this occasion by his son, Gabriel Peterson, Joseph Markle, John Walker, James A. Stewart, James Pollock, Harvey Peterson and R. C. Stephens; Henry Stewart, Walter Loomis, Laban Turner, boatmen.

Two years after this event the locality became the seat of Edgeworth Seminary, the first ladies' seminary west of the Allegheny mountains. This institution was organized at Pittsburgh in 1825, by Mrs. Mary Gould Olver. The property in which the school was conducted at Braddock's Fields, a large stone building near the Pennsylvania railroad depot, is yet standing. It was leased for ten years, and at the expiration of that period the seminary was removed to Sewickley, where it was continued under various auspices until 1865. Its patronage under Mrs. Olver's administration was derived from Cincinnati, Marietta and other cities of the west, as well as Pittsburgh and the immediate vicinity.

The opening of the Pennsylvania railroad in October, 1851, and of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville (B. & O.) several years later, with the improved navigation of the Monongahela river, conferred upon this locality unequaled advantages for manufacturing purposes, to which its present importance in this respect is directly traceable. The Edgar Thomson Steel-works rank first in importance among the present industrial establishments. The construction of these works was begun by Carnegie, McCandless & Co., Andrew Carnegie, William Coleman, John Scott, David A. Stewart, Thomas M. Carnegie, Andrew Kloman, William P. Shinn, David McCandless and Henry Phipps, Jr., constituting the firm, which was organized January 18, 1873. The Edgar Thomson Steel company, limited, was formed June 2, 1874, by the same parties, and the works were operated under this name until April 1, 1881, when the firm of Carnegie Brothers & Co., limited, assumed control. Henry Phipps, Jr., is chairman of this association; D. A. Stewart, vice-chairman and treasurer; S. E. Moore, secretary; the board of managers including, also, John Walker, George Lauder, Henry M. Curry, William L. Abbott and William H. Singer.

The first purchase of ground, one hundred and six acres, was made from Robert and John McKinney. Ground was broken April 15, 1873, and the work of construction began five days later. Owing to delays incident to the panic, more than two years elapsed before the final completion. August 28, 1875, at a quarter past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the first "blow" was made; and the first rail was rolled at five minutes of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of September 1st. Capt. William R. Jones has been general superintendent of the works throughout their history, the different superintendents being as follows: James Gayley, blast-furnace department; John Rinard, converting-works; Thomas Lapsley, railmill; Thomas James, machinery; F. L. Bridges, transportation; S. A. Ford is chemist, and C. C. Teeter, chief clerk.

West of the borough are the Braddock Firebrick works; the nailmill of Chess, Cooke & Co., erected in 1887, and previously operated in Pittsburgh;

Duquesne forge, owned and operated by the Miller Forge company; a glass-factory, recently placed in operation, with a ten-pot furnace and full complement of other appliances necessary in producing pressed ware; the tannery of Owen Sheeky & Co.; the works of the Braddock Wire company, William Edenborn, president, Wallace H. Rowe, secretary and treasurer, Thomas W. Fitch, superintendent, removed from St. Louis in 1885–86, and comprising four trains of rolls, with an annual capacity of twenty thousand net tons No. 5 iron and steel wire rods; Carrie furnace, operated by the Carrie Furnace company, James S. Brown, president, E. L. Clark, secretary, H. C. Fownes, treasurer, and W. C. Fownes, manager, removed from Ohio in 1883, and blown in February 29, 1884, there being one stack, eighty feet high and eighteen feet bosh, with a capacity of fifty thousand net tons mill, foundry and Bessemer pig-iron annually. The Union Switch & Signal company's works at Swissvale, and the recently abandoned carworks at that place, complete the industrial features of the township.

The villages are Swissvale, eight miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania railroad; Copeland, North Braddock and Rankin, suburbs of Braddock borough; Brinton, Bessemer and Hawkins, stations on the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Swissvale Presbyterian Church was organized in 1870, and received as its first pastor Rev. Samuel J. Fisher. Sole's chapel, United Brethren, of North Braddock, was built in 1875. The other places of worship are Wesley chapel and Mount Olive church. There are three cemeteries, Monongahela, Union and Braddock, a noticeable feature of the latter being the monument to deceased soldiers of the late war, dedicated in September, 1887.

Braddock Borough.—This borough was incorporated June 8, 1867, by decree of court, from the southern part of what was then Wilkins township.

Mining was the principal occupation at the time of incorporation, and for some years thereafter. The industries previously described employ the principal part of the inhabitants, while others are engaged in various pursuits in the city and at other points. There are no manufactories of importance within the borough limits. The business interests are important, there being many local stores and two flourishing monetary institutions. The First National bank was organized October 19, 1882, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, since increased by half that sum. Jesse H. Lippincott is president; R. M. Holland, vice-president; W. H. Watt, cashier; H. C. Shallenberger, teller. Braddock National bank, R. E. Stewart, president; John G. Kelly, cashier; E. M. Brackemeyer, assistant cashier; U. G. Williams, bookkeeper; S. D. Hamilton, teller; George A. Todd, collection clerk; was organized November 29, 1882, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. A surplus fund equal to one-third of that sum has since accumulated. This institution is the successor of the Braddock Trust company, organized in 1873.

The earliest journalistic venture was the *Herald*, published for several

months in 1876 by Frederick Penney. The first issue of the *Sun* appeared in December, 1877, its projectors being F. E. Lewis and Alexander Hall, but the former withdrew before the second number was published. J. A. Wynne was proprietor from 1878 to 1881, and during 1880 a daily edition was issued, with F. E. Lewis as local editor. This was the first daily published in the town. T. J. Louis succeeded Mr. Wynne in 1881, and continued as publisher until April 22, 1887, when F. E. Louis became sole proprietor. The politics of the paper has changed with its successive managements, but it is now a consistent expounder of orthodox democracy. The *Herald*, a seven-column quarto, was established July 8, 1880, by A. H. Silvey, the present proprietor, a gentleman of republican proclivities. The *Daily News*, Charles Mills, publisher, first appeared February 12, 1887, and in the following month absorbed the *Evening Times*, successor to the *Daily Journal*, originally established by Charles Lawry. This is the only daily in existence at present. The *Tribune*, Daniel McCarthy, proprietor, made its *debut* July 26, 1887.

The various secret, benevolent and other organizations number forty-two. Among the most important may be mentioned Braddock's Field Lodge, No. 510, A. Y. M; Braddock's Field Lodge, No. 529, I. O. O. F.; McMasters Encampment, No. 239, I. O. O. F.; Oak Hall Lodge, No. 34, K. of P.; Monongahela Council, No. 122, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Edgar Thomson Council, No. 51, R. A.

The various religious denominations are nearly all represented. The first Methodist Episcopal society was organized in 1855 by B. F. Sawhill, whose circuit also included Port Perry and Wilkinsburg. The first services were held in a schoolhouse in North Braddock, and in 1859 Sellers chapel, the present place of worship, was erected, Rev. William H. Lauck being pastor at that time. Rev. T. N. Boyle is the present pastor. St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church was organized by Rev. Thomas O'Farrel. The cornerstone was laid April 22, 1860; services were first held in the basement October 14, 1860, and the completed building was dedicated October 28, 1862. A large and commodious school-building was erected in 1883 by Very Rev. J. Hickey, the present pastor. St. Joseph's German Catholic Church was organized by Rev. Anthony Fisher in 1877. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1873, with Rev. William F. Kean as its first pastor. The church-edifice was built in 1875. Rev. J. B. Dickey is at present in charge. The United Presbyterian Church was organized July 27, 1864. Pastors: J. S. Easton, 1869–76; W. S. Fulton, 1877–78; S. J. Shaw, 1879–. The Church of Christ (Disciples), Rev. A. S. Bosworth, pastor, was built in 1874. It is a fine brick edifice. The Baptist Church, Rev. T. R. Taylor, pastor, was constituted in 1881.

In addition to these there are African Methodist, English Lutheran, Congregational and Protestant Episcopal missions.

The population at the first census after the formation of the borough (1870) was 1,290; in 1880, 3,310.

CHAPTER XI.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Plum—Patton—Penn (Verona).

PLUM TOWNSHIP.

PLUM.—"Beginning at the mouth of Brush creek, thence by a straight line to the mouth of Plum creek, on the Allegheny river, thence up the said river to the county line, thence by the said line to the place of beginning."

The above is extracted from the minutes of the court of quarter sessions at its first session in 1788, and the township thus described was one of the original subdivisions of the county. In June, 1789, the boundary between Pitt and Plum was established as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Thompson's run, thence up the said run to the Lick fork, thence up said fork to the head thereof, thence by a direct line to the mouth of Plum creek." Plum at this time was one of those regularly organized townships on the eastern border of the county. It extended from Versailles to the Allegheny river; below Versailles was Elizabeth, and north of the Allegheny was a section of country as yet unmarked by the influence of civilization.

The following is a partial list of residents in the original territory of Plum in 1808:

Thomas McKee, John Ross, John Little, William Lusk, George Ross, William Loechner, Abraham Aber, James Richey, Andrew McClintock, William Hawkles, George Sheimer, James Cochran, David Rankin, William Clugston, William Porter, Philip Shook, Christopher Frederick, John Porter, Alexander Porter, Alexander Kay, Thomas Dunmore, Thomas McKewry, William White, James P. Mason, Alexander McCullagh, David Maxel, Henry Cowan, William Myler, David Brown, Daniel Reed, Patrick Porter, James White, Simeon McGraw, Joseph Hall, John Hury, William Scott, Alexander McMath, Samuel Maginnis, Matthew Simpson, David Herron, Alexander Logan, John Kerr, James Meholm, Jacob Dible, Robert Cunningham, David Caldwell, Abraham Paxon, Joseph McClintock, William McClelland, Asa Rowley, John Gray, Ebenezer Gill, Abraham Wilson, William Johnston, William Holloway, Stewart Rowan, Stephen Hull, Daniel Long, James Logan, James Wilkes, David Black, Robert Baxter, James Wilson, James Osburn, William Folk, Thomas Charlton, Charles Carothers, Robert McElroy, Joseph Ritner, John Hall, William Crumpton, John Byerly, James McCoy, John Mines, Robert Dinsmore, Thomas McKee, Jr., Samuel Desmond, John Ross, Hugh Martin, Samuel Caldwell, Thomas Blackburn, James Mains, Robert McCullagh, Jacob Lane, William McLean, Nathaniel Shaw, Gilbert Grimes, William S. Vigus, Abraham Bollinger, Samuel Coon, Thomas Carit, James Hall, Samuel Barber, James Sharp, Thomas Wright, Henry Bowman, David Hunnel, Robert Adams, William McJunkin, John Heyl, Robert Baxter, John Black.

Of the above-named persons, William McJunkin is said to have been one of the earliest settlers within the present limits of Plum. The land upon which he lived was surveyed in 1773, under the name of "Greenfield," and is described as being "two miles north of Forbes' old road."

Plum had a population of 1,446 in 1860; 1,300 in 1870; 1,721 in 1880. Antrim, the first postoffice, was discontinued April 22, 1857, having existed since 1840 (except a short period of suspension), with the following appointments: Samuel Ross, 1840; Robert Ross, 1843; Robert Mehaffey, 1845; Robert M. Ross, 1848; Henry Reister, 1856. There are no villages of importance. New Texas is a hamlet situated about the geographical center of the township, comprising the usual mechanics, local stores, etc. The first postmaster, John A. Conner, was appointed in 1856. Henry R. Toner succeeded him in 1862; John A. Conner, 1866; James Dunn, 1868; Joseph D. Clark, 1869; James B. Duff, 1878; John Lamont, 1881.

Logan's Ferry, on the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley railroad, in the northeastern part of the township, derives its name from the Logan family. The earliest representative was Alexander Logan, mentioned in the foregoing list of residents. Gov. Mifflin commissioned him a captain of militia in 1793, and for some years he was justice of the peace. Hugh Logan was appointed postmaster June 10, 1844, and Hugh I. Logan April 11, 1871.

In 1870 William Coleman, the Messrs. Carnegie and others purchased large tracts of coal-lands in Plum township, and by consolidating their interests with those of other individual owners formed the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company, one of the largest mining corporations in Western Pennsylvania. Its lands embrace several thousand acres, extending from the Pennsylvania to the Allegheny Valley railroad, with shipping facilities upon both, the Plum Creek branch of the latter extending a distance of seven miles from Verona inland.

The township sustains nine schools. There are five churches, of which the oldest is Plum Creek Presbyterian. Originally known as Ebenezer, this name was early relinquished in favor of Puckety, under which title it became part of Rev. Francis Laird's charge in June, 1800, this relation continuing until 1831. Supplies were obtained as early as 1791. During the ministry of Rev. J. D. Moorhead (1865–72), the place of worship was transferred to New Texas, where a church and parsonage were built; but ten years later (April 18, 1876) a reorganization under the name of Laird's Church was effected, the dedication of the place of worship having occurred June 20, 1876. Unity United Presbyterian Church was organized April 2, 1833, with eleven members. A church-building was begun in 1834, and finished in 1836, and during this period services were conducted in private houses, barns, schoolhouses, and in the open air when the weather permitted. Pastors: William Conner, 1837–49; James Kelso, 1852–72; E. Z. Thomas, 1873–. The church has constituted a separate pastorate since 1864, and was connected with Bethel and Puckety and

Tarentum prior to that date. There is a Presbyterian church at Parnassus (Logan's Ferry), organized in 1842, and a Methodist church (Davidson chapel) in the southwestern part of the township.

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

At the April sessions, 1807, a number of the inhabitants of the upper end of Plum petitioned for a division of that township "by a line running east from where the Frankstown road enters said township on the west side, across the township, or nearly that direction." It seems that a new apportionment of militia was about to be made, and this was intended to facilitate the formation of companies. At the August sessions, 1808, a counter petition was filed, representing that the township was only eight or ten miles long and from three to five miles in breadth. The following graphic summary of local affairs is given: "Esquire Hall is living about two miles from the Allegheny river and Puckety creek, the line of Westmoreland county, on the north side of the Frankstown road; and Esquire McKee is living some distance on the south side of the Frankstown road. The election is held at the house of John Little, who lives on the Frankstown road as nearly in the center of the township as possible, so that there need be no complaint for the inconvenience of justice. The number of inhabitants north of the Frankstown road on their own lands are but few in number, and having selected two justices of the peace, two constables, two supervisors of the highways, two overseers of the poor, auditors for settling the township accounts, and appraisers of fences, . . . there need not be a second election." Thomas Sampson, John Johnston and Alexander Thompson, commissioners, reported that a division at that time was "improper and unnecessary," and for nearly forty years thereafter the question was not again agitated.

At the March term, 1847, a petition for the division of Plum was referred to the customary number of viewers, but for some reason they failed to give the matter any consideration. A second petition was filed at the June sessions, representing that the township was thirteen miles long and six miles wide: that the places of election were remote from many of the inhabitants; that there was not that identity of interest which should exist among the people of the same township; and praying the court to appoint a second commission for its division. August 26, 1848, R. E. McGowen, N. Patterson and G. W. Hawkins were appointed for that service. A favorable report was filed November 4, 1848. March 4, 1849, by decree of court, Plum township was divided by a line "beginning where the Frankstown road crosses the division line of Wilkins township and said township [Plum], and following said road by its courses and distances until it strikes the division line of Westmoreland county," the southern part receiving the name of Patton.

This part of the county was popularly known at an early period by no other name than "Turtle Creek," and there is reason to believe its settlement

occurred at a comparatively early date. Between 1765 and 1785 the following were settlers in Patton township: William McElroy, William and Robert Johnson, Charles Duke, Christopher Striker, Joseph McClintock, Robert Beatty, Thomas McMullen, Robert Duff, John Irwin, William Scott, Robert Clugston, William Clugston, John McNulty, George Ellis.

The oldest patent in the county is for land in this township. The tract is called the "Widow's Dower," and it was owned by Mrs. Martha Myers. Little is known of the history of this woman, but it is believed that she and her family were the first in Patton township. They probably settled soon after the English established their jurisdiction here. The following appears in Washington's journal of his tour in November, 1770: "23d. After settling with the Indians and the people that attended me down the river, and defraying sundry expenses accruing at Pittsburgh, I set off on my return home; *and after dining at the Widow Mier's, on Turtle creek*, reached Mr. John Stephenson's in the night."

Near the line between Patton and Wilkins townships once stood a mill, in the wall of which was a stone marked "James Mires, 1783." The old mill has ceased to exist, but the stone was placed in the wall of another mill on the same site. This "James Mires" is supposed to have been a son of Mrs. Martha Myers. The following are known to have been residents of Patton township prior to 1830: Thomas Chalfant, Henry Chalfant, John McMaster, John Meyers, Eli Meyers, John McCully and sons John and Robert, Samuel Snodgrass, Samuel Shaw, Michael Walls; John, Robert and James McElroy; William Johnson and sons Robert and John; Robert Johnson and son John; Robert Beatty and sons William, Robert, Samuel, John and others; —— Hall and sons John, Samuel and James; Robert Clugston and sons William, Robert, Ebenezer and Calhoun; —— Caldwell, Daniel Spangler, James McGinley, James Jordan and son James; John McClellan, John Thompson, —— Aber and sons Zephaniah and John; Charles Carothers and sons Robert, Joseph, James, William and Charles; David Maxwell; Henry Dinsmore and son James; Ross Dinsmore.

The northern turnpike crosses the township from east to west, and upon this thoroughfare, about six miles from Wilkinsburg, is situated the village of Monroeville. The name has no reference to President Monroe, however, as would naturally be inferred, but was conferred in honor of Joel Monroe, the first postmaster, appointed January 23, 1851. The village is merely a straggling hamlet, and possesses no importance.

Turtle Creek, on the opposite side of the creek from the station of that name, on the Pennsylvania railroad, is an attractive suburban village. It is the terminus of a coal-railroad leading up Thompson's run. A portion of the town is in Wilkins township. The town came into existence after the construction of the Greensburg turnpike. This was the first postoffice in this section of country.

Turtle Creek United Presbyterian Church was organized in June, 1829, by Rev. James Brown, with about thirty members, Samuel E. Shaw, David Drennon and George Gray constituting the first session. The first communion was held at the house of John McMaster, Revs. Young and Mungo Dick officiating. Services had been conducted in a grove in this vicinity as early as 1820, by Rev. James Walker, pastor of Bethel Church, Westmoreland county. The first church-edifice was built in 1831, the second in 1858, the third in 1867. Pastors: Revs. Dick, Henderson, Kerr and Pressley were supplies from 1829 to 1835; Joseph Osborne, 1836–51; J. G. Fulton, 1852–59; D. H. Pollock, 1860–69; S. A. Taggart, 1870–71; A. I. Young, 1872–85; R. A. Gilfillan, 1886. Four district congregations have been formed from the membership of this church in whole or in part—McKeesport, 1820; Braddock, 1864; Monroe, Iowa, 186–; Westmoreland, 1869. Three presbyterial organizations have been effected here—Blairsville (A. R.), 1840; Westmoreland (A. R.), 1855; and 1858, Westmoreland (U. P.), the Associate and A. R. Presbyterian churches having been united in May, 1858, as the United Presbyterian Church.

A Presbyterian church was organized in Turtle Creek in May, 1887, with Rev. Dr. Wightman as pastor. Its membership is about fifty. Bethel United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1801 within the bounds of Chartiers Associate presbytery, and formed the pastorate of Rev. Ebenezer Henderson (with Pittsburgh and Turtle Creek) from 1802 to 1804. A church was built in 1803, but there was no regular pastor until 1820, when Hugh Kirkland was called. John B. Dickey was in charge, 1834–35; William Galbraith, 1836–47; James Kelso, 1852–65; T. F. Boyd, 1867–74. Cross Roads Presbyterian Church was organized in 1836. Rev. S. M. McClung was the first pastor. There are also Methodist and Reformed organizations at Turtle Creek.

The population in 1860 was 957; in 1870, 1,193; in 1880, 1,730.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

January 16, 1850, Robert Logan, Thomas Davison and Daniel Beeber were appointed by the court to view the boundaries of a new township to be formed from the northern part of Wilkins. July 8, 1850, by decree of court, a division of the latter was confirmed agreeably to their report, and the territory adjoining the Allegheny river erected into Adams township, the other portion retaining the name of Wilkins. August 31, 1850, the action of the court was reconsidered, and the name changed to McNair, but the records are silent as to the time when the present name was adopted. How often the name may have been changed in the meantime is matter of conjecture.

Among the settlers here prior to the Revolution was Thomas Wilson. He secured a patent for four hundred acres under the name of Wilson's mount in 1788, but had made his first residence here in 1770, removing to Fort Pitt in 1776. Other early settlers were:



W. A. Tomlinson

Thomas Sampson and sons John, James, William, Thomas, David and Alexander; John Johnson and son James; John Duff and sons James, William, John, Alexander, David, George and Samuel (the last now living at the age of eighty-one); William Parks and sons James, John, David, William, Robert and Thomas; Alexander Damster and son James; William McQuay and sons John, Samuel and Thomas; Charles Johnson and sons John, James, William and Andrew; Henry Morrow and sons John, James, Henry and Hugh; Robert Donaldson and son Hugh; Samuel Ferguson and sons Enoch, Samuel, Isaac and James; Christ Snively and sons Henry and Emanuel; Frederick Stoner and sons Christ, John, David, Abraham, Jacob, Joseph and Frederick; Samuel Ewart and son Samuel; James McGregor and sons William, Robert and John; John McGill and sons Alexander and James; Christ Hershey and sons John and Christ; Jacob Hershey; Thomas Wilson, father of George, Francis and James; George Wilson and sons Francis, Morrow and Thomas; Francis Wilson (brother of George) and sons Thomas, Dr. John, George and Francis; James Wilson (another brother of George) and son Thomas; Rev. James Graham and sons Robert and James; Mrs. Stotler and sons Emanuel, Henry and Jacob, and grandsons Jacob, Henry B., David, Emanuel and Andrew.

Christ Snively had a carding-mill, the power for which was known as a "tramp-wheel." With the growth of woolen-factories and the decline of domestic manufactures, it went down.

The population in 1860 was 1,821; in 1870, 2,685; in 1880, 3,291. The village of Wildwood was laid out by James Boyd, on an elaborate plan, and it numbers about one hundred inhabitants.

The coal interests of the township are extensive, and roads several miles in length lead from the Allegheny Valley railroad to the mines on Quigley's run and Sandy creek. There is a village upon the latter known as a postoffice under the name of White Ash. Negley postoffice was established in 1874, and Wildwood in 1880. Milltown is a hamlet on the Plum Creek branch of the Allegheny Valley railroad. There is a church at this point.

Hebron United Presbyterian Church was organized August 30, 1860. Pastors: H. C. McFarland, 1858–64; D. Barclay, 1867–. The chapel of the Sacred Heart was built in 1873. Mount Hope Baptist Church, Sandy Creek Methodist Church and a German Lutheran church complete the number of religious organizations.

Verona Borough.—Verona was incorporated May 10, 1871, by act of assembly, from Penn and Plum townships. It borders on the Allegheny river a distance of two and one-half miles, extending inland a mile in the precinct north of Plum creek. The streets are wide and regular. There is no large part of the population below the railroad; that part of the town has been overflowed by river freshets several times within the last score of years, and is consequently regarded with a degree of disfavor. The avenue above the railroad is lined with beautiful residences, while the ascending slope in the rear presents many specimens of tasteful suburban architecture. Taken as a whole, the town and its surroundings can not fail to impress the visitor favorably.

The Allegheny Valley railroad was opened to Kittanning January 30, 1856, and the history of the town as such practically dates from that event. There

are five stations within the borough limits: Hulton, Oakmont, Edgewater, Verona and Iona.

In 1769 George Croghan patented three hundred acres in the upper part of the borough. In 1776 he transferred the land to Thomas Girty, and he, in 1800, to Col. Pressly Neville. In 1813 Neville conveyed it to Robert Elliott, and from him it was transferred to Michael Bright in 1816. It has since been divided and subdivided. Oakmont was the name by which a tract of six hundred acres, embracing much of that part of the borough above Plum creek, was patented to David Greer more than a hundred years ago. Jonathan Hulton settled very early in that part of the borough which bears his name.

Caleb Lee, Sr., was an early owner of about eleven hundred acres. Richard Jones, Arthur Speer, Samuel Gray and —— Parker had tracts within what is now the borough.

Very early James Verner laid out part of the land about Verona station, which was formerly known as Verner. This part of the town received an impetus when the railroad-shops were located here, soon after the road was opened. The Verona Tool-works, Metcalf, Paul & Co., proprietors, were established in 1873, burned and rebuilt in 1881, with largely increased capacity. The product consists of railway supplies exclusively. The Dexter Spring company manufactures the well-known "Dexter" spring, the "Fairy Fifth Wheel" for reach vehicles, and other supplies used in the carriage trade. W. W. Grier is sole proprietor of the works, which were erected in 1874. Agnew & Co.'s glassworks were placed in operation June 13, 1870. There are two postoffices, Hulton and Verona. The population in 1880 was 1,599.

There was no established place of worship in what is now Verona borough prior to 1857. The nearest regular preaching-points were the Associate Reformed churches of Hebron and Unity, the former six and the latter five miles distant. The Associate Reformed congregation of Logan's Ferry was organized in the year mentioned. North of the Allegheny river and a mile and a half distant from the ferry was the old Associate Reformed congregation of Deer creek, but the river prevented many from attending service there. The various denominations represented were the Associate Reformed, Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian. There was a boat called the Christian Friend, which was used to transport the devoutly inclined across the river, and clergymen of the different denominations occasionally conducted services in the schoolhouse.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized with eleven members in 1857, as the "Valley Church." The church-edifice was built in 1858–59. Pastors: Rev. H. K. Lusk (S. S.), 1858–61; R. H. Boyd, 1864–69; J. D. Irons, 1873–87. The Presbyterian Church was organized in February, 1871, and the church-edifice was built in 1876. Rev. John Kerr was the first pastor. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church originated in the bequest of Adam Wirtz of certain property for an orphan asylum. A chapel was built thereon, the

cornerstone being laid July 23, 1866. It was replaced by a more pretentious brick edifice in 1887. Rev. Joseph Suhr was the first pastor. There are also Methodist and Protestant Episcopal societies.

The following orders and societies were instituted on the respective dates: Iona Lodge, No. 141, K. of P., September 22, 1886; Bright Post, No. 360, G. A. R., July 18, 1883; Emerald Beneficial Association, No. 65, October 12, 1878; Loyal Orange Institute, No. 33, December 8, 1880; K. of M., Tent No. 40, April 27, 1887; John A. Emrick Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., August 17, 1886.

CHAPTER XII.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

West Deer—Richland—Hampton.

THAT part of Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers was included in the comprehensive limits of Pitt township by action of the court of quarter sessions in 1788, and so continued for eight years. Two townships were formed from this territory in 1796, known, respectively, as Deer and Pine, the line of Jones' and Cunningham's districts forming a mutual boundary. They were about equal in area, the difference, if any, being in favor of Pine.

Deer, as thus erected, comprised the whole of Indiana, O'Hara, Harmar, Springdale, Fawn, Harrison, East and West Deer, and the larger portions of Shaler, Hampton and Richland. The population was sparse for years after other portions of the county were comparatively thickly settled. This may be explained from the fact that this territory was not opened to purchase and settlement until 1792, at which time that part of the county south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers was already marked by many of the indications of prosperous and aggressive frontier life. It has been found impossible to ascertain the names of all the early residents, but the following list has been compiled from such sources as are now available:

1803. John Haspend, David White, Felix Negley, Elias Davis, William Snively, William Brown, Benjamin White, John Lambdown, Joseph Coe, Robert Carothers, William Lemon, Duncan Galbraith, Hugh Lemon, Alexander Patterson, James Karns, Peter Sweson, Malachi Rauch, Robert Henry, William Owen, Richard Clark, John Martin.

1805. Henry Couch, Hugh Campbell, Elisha Brooks, John Nichols, William D. Hawkins, John Dougherty, Jacob Baus, William Staley, John Mann, Jacob Horne, Esley Power, John Campbell, Henry Strouse, Jacob Shooks, Jacob Staley, James Power, Patrick O'Hara, Archibald Campbell, John Bedan, William Crawford, William Galbraith.

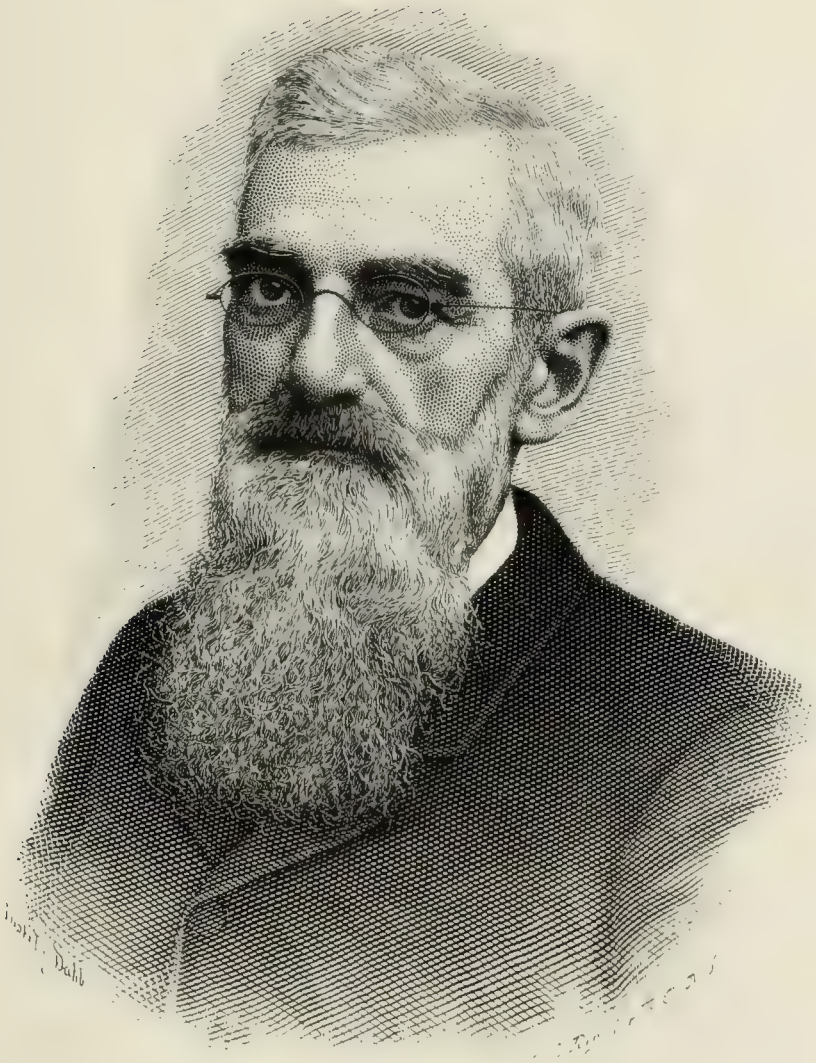
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed in 1836, by the division of Deer. Its area had previously been considerably curtailed by the formation of Indiana in 1805. As thus reduced, Deer was a narrow, rectangular township extending about sixteen miles along the Butler county line, and about six miles wide. West Deer received the larger part of this territory, and its limits included portions of Hampton and Richland in addition to its present area. Within the territory now comprised in its limits, the first settler was Benjamin Paul, a "squatter," who made a clearing, built a cabin and planted an orchard prior to 1800, on land subsequently owned by the Hazletts, who came before 1800. There were two brothers, James and William Hazlett, from Ireland, as were many of the settlers in this region. The sons of James were William, George, James, John and Alexander; of William, James, John and William. Their descendants are still on the ancestral estates.

Jeremiah Smith was the original owner of some of the land purchased by the Hazletts. He removed to Butler county. John Carnahan came prior to 1800, and settled in the northeast part of the township, about a mile from the line of Butler county. He remained here till his death, in 1830. His sons were George, Samuel and John, the last still living on the old place. George was a soldier under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. David Ferguson came at about the same time, and settled near Mr. Carnahan, where he also remained till his death. His sons were Samuel and William, both dead. Thomas Stewart was also a settler prior to the commencement of the present century, and passed his life here. His son William removed to the west, where he died. James Jack and his brother Andrew were also original settlers. The sons of Andrew were James, John, Leslie and Samuel. Robert Glasgow, the first blacksmith in the township, was an early settler. The property which he owned is still in possession of his descendants. Thomas McConnell, the first tavern-keeper, was here early, and had his hostelry on the Harmarville road. His sons were Hugh, George, John, Thomas and James. Nehemiah Bell was an early settler. His son Samuel is still on the place which he settled. William Leslie was an original settler. He had several sons, and his grandson James resides on the old homestead. Henry Kissick had sons James, Joseph, Samuel, Moses and Clark. His descendants are on the old place.

In addition to these the following were early residents: William McClelland, Elias Thomas, Robert Porter, Robert Norris, John McCool, Robert Hemphill, Thomas Love, Alexander Black, Robert Caldwell, Henry Hultz, Robert and Hugh Cunningham, Michael Carlisle, John Donaldson, John McGowan, Robert Hague, James Fleming, James Boyd, Robert Thompson, John Thompson, James and Thomas Hamilton, William McAllister.

Robert Thompson was an early owner, and probably the builder, of a grist-mill on Deer creek, in the southwest part of the township. It long since went



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to decay. There were in the township several small mills, driven by horse-power.

Deer creek, Little Deer creek, Bull creek and the Connoquenessing have their sources in this township, which is the largest in the northern part of the county, being about five miles square; and it is also one of the most fertile and wealthy. The population in 1860 was 1,865; in 1870, 1,299; in 1880, 1,438. Oil and gas have recently been discovered in West Deer, and prospecting is in active progress. Visions of great wealth in the near future arise in the imaginations of many, and the price of real estate is consequently enhanced. It is still too early for confident predictions.

Of the three postoffices, Rural Ridge was first established in 1853. Culmerville dates from January, 1854. Lewis was so named from Jane Lewis, who was appointed to the office in 1883. With the possible exception of Culmerville, there is no village in the township. A murder was once committed near this place, which was afterward popularly called "Brimstone Corners," a name which is not yet quite obsolete.

The first schoolhouse, on land of John Hazlett, was built prior to 1800. Six schools are now in operation.

Bull Creek Presbyterian Church was organized in 1796. Rev. William A. Boyd was pastor in 1802–33. Revs. Samuel Caldwell, J. Johnston and Thomas W. Kerr were also among the earlier pastors. East Union United Presbyterian Church was organized June 3, 1850. Pastors: J. Given, 1854–57; W. Weir, 1866–69; J. A. Brandon, 1871–76; J. M. Witherspoon, 1877–82; W. F. Miller, 1884–. Deer Creek United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1802. Pastors: J. McConnell, 1811–45; A. G. Shafer, 1847–68; S. M. Hood, 1870–. There is also an old Covenanter church in the northeastern part of the township.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected June 7, 1860, by decree of court, from West Deer and Pine. The proceedings in this case were begun at March term, 1859, when William McKendry, Thomas M. Shaw and Col. John Brown were appointed as viewers. Their report was filed July 16, 1859, and the election, held May 22, 1880, resulted in its indorsement by a unanimous vote. The name was suggested in the following manner: Charles Gibson was one of those most strongly in favor of the new township, and his father, Thomas Gibson, was equally strenuous in opposing the measure. While arguing the question on one occasion, the father asserted that all the rich land and rich men in both Pine and West Deer would be included in the proposed new district, and that its erection would be greatly to their detriment. The son acknowledged the compliment to the section of country for which he was endeavoring to secure political autonomy, and by his influence the name of "Richland" was conferred on it.

The township is three miles five furlongs and eighteen perches wide, and

varies in length from three miles seven furlongs and twenty perches on the east to four miles and thirty perches on the west. The area is about eight thousand acres. Both Deer creek and Pine creek, the principal affluents of the Allegheny river in this county, have their sources here. The resources of the township are of an exclusively agricultural character. The population in 1870 was 707; in 1880, 760.

This part of the county was one of the last to receive attention from actual settlers. The land was originally secured in large tracts by eastern capitalists for speculative purposes. John Crawford is usually regarded as the first permanent settler, and is supposed to have arrived about 1800. His first neighbors began to appear about 1820, but there was only a sparse population several decades after that. William Waddle, who kept a tavern on the Butler plank-road, John Ewalt, Isaac Grubbs and John Dickey may also properly be classed as early settlers.

Other pioneers were Richard Morrow (many of whose descendants are still here), William and Robert Dickey, Hughey Douglass, J. W. Bougher, Dr. S. H. Allen, James Harbison, Thomas Waddle (a blacksmith), Jacob, William and John Waddle, John Dickson (his sons Samuel and David are still residents), John Sterling, Rev. James McConnell, Rev. Thomas Guthrie, Archibald and Robert Glasgow, William Bricker, Thomas Baker, David Crummey, Thomas Richards, James Jones.

The Pittsburgh & Western railroad crosses the township from north to south, with stations at Valencia, Bakerstown and Gibsonia. The latter is a postoffice, which was established in 1880, and the present name was adopted in 1882.

The village of Bakerstown, two miles from the station of that name, is a place of some local importance, derived from its position on the Butler plank-road. It was named from Thomas Baker, and in 1830 was nearly as large as at present. Its population is estimated at 130. It has three stores, a hotel, and the usual mechanic-shops. The Methodist church was built in 1838. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1870, by Rev. William G. Stewart, the first pastor.

Recently, oil has been "struck" in Richland township, and several wells have since been drilled. One of these proved to be one of the most productive gas-wells that has been discovered. It is near the line between Richland and West Deer. Some of the wells that have been sunk have yielded no oil, and but little gas.

HAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

This township comprises territory originally included in McCandless, Indiana and West Deer. It is regular in outline, and nearly a perfect square, being in length about four miles and forty perches, and in breadth three miles and two hundred and eighteen perches. The movement for its erection began at the June term, 1860, when a petition with this end in view was referred to

the consideration of John Dickey, James Taylor and C. Sniveley. They surveyed the boundaries of the proposed territory, and made return thereof to the court under date of November 13, 1860. June 19, 1861, the question was submitted to popular vote, when the action of the commissioners was ratified by a majority of one hundred and one, there being but twelve dissenting votes. The final decree of court erecting Hampton was issued February 16, 1861. The present eastern boundary was established at the April sessions, 1862, by the annexation of a narrow strip of territory from Indiana. Of Hon. Moses Hampton, LL. D., in whose honor the township is named, an account is given in the chapter on Bench and Bar, pages 259, 260.

John McCaslin is generally thought to have been the first settler. In 1794 he secured the title to land still in possession of his descendants, but as a hunter the region was well known to him some years before. His fondness for the chase did not cease as the country became more thickly settled, and he often made long excursions to the wilds of what are now known as the oil-regions.

Alexander McDonald was the first settler near Hardie's station. It is said of him that he was many years a farmer and never owned a wagon. Frank Black was a settler near Mr. McDonald. None of their descendants are here. Jacob Burkhardt and his son-in-law John McDonald were settlers in the southeast part of the township. Other early settlers (though the times of their settlement can not be learned) were Philip Mowry, Robert McCurdy, George Whitesell, Robert A. Sample, Robert Hardie, —— Miller, Henry Weaver, Samuel Hutchman, Samuel Brown, David and William Williams, William and Henry McCully, Charles Anderson, Samuel McCaslin, James and John Herron, John McNeal, Joseph Hart, George Somerwell, William Green, David Patton, Ephraim Morrow.

The first mill was built in 1808, by Philip Mowry. It was in the southwestern part of the township, on Pine creek.

The population of Hampton in 1870 was 938; in 1880, 1,003. The principal streams of the township are Pine creek and its branches, Gourhead run, McCaslin's run, Crouse's run, Willow run and Montour's run. "Gourhead Knob," at the confluence of the stream of that name and a smaller tributary, is a striking feature of the topography. The old Butler turnpike and the Allegheny and Butler plank-road were among the first highways opened through this section of country. The village of Talley Cavey is situated upon the latter, about the center of the township. The name is that of a locality in the north of Ireland, and was suggested by one of the early settlers from that place. The usual stores and local mechanics are represented, while a Reformed Presbyterian church adds to the attractiveness of the town. Its population is probably fifty or seventy-five persons. Unsuccessful search has been made in the township for oil. Some of the wells have yielded gas in considerable quantities.

The stations on the Pittsburgh & Western railroad in this township are Hardie's, Wildwood, Semple, Bryant and Eberhardt. John Cress became postmaster at Herron March 31, 1880; Peter Heisel, November 2, 1882; Mary Heisel, December 10, 1883; Daniel K. Murray, at Wildwood, November 18, 1880, and James Kelley, September 27, 1887.

Pine Creek United Presbyterian Church originated about 1805 as a Reformed Presbyterian church, and as such was served by Rev. M. Williams as pastor until 1825; T. C. Guthrie, 1827–56, and T. Johnston, 1860–73. It became a United Presbyterian church in 1874, and Rev. N. E. Wade was pastor until 1884, when R. H. Park succeeded him. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church is the second German congregation in the county, being the first formed from St. Philomena's. A church-edifice was built in 1841. The cornerstone of its successor was laid April 22, 1867, and its dedication occurred November 28th of that year. There are two other churches, Pine Creek Presbyterian and a United Brethren, in the western part of the township.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

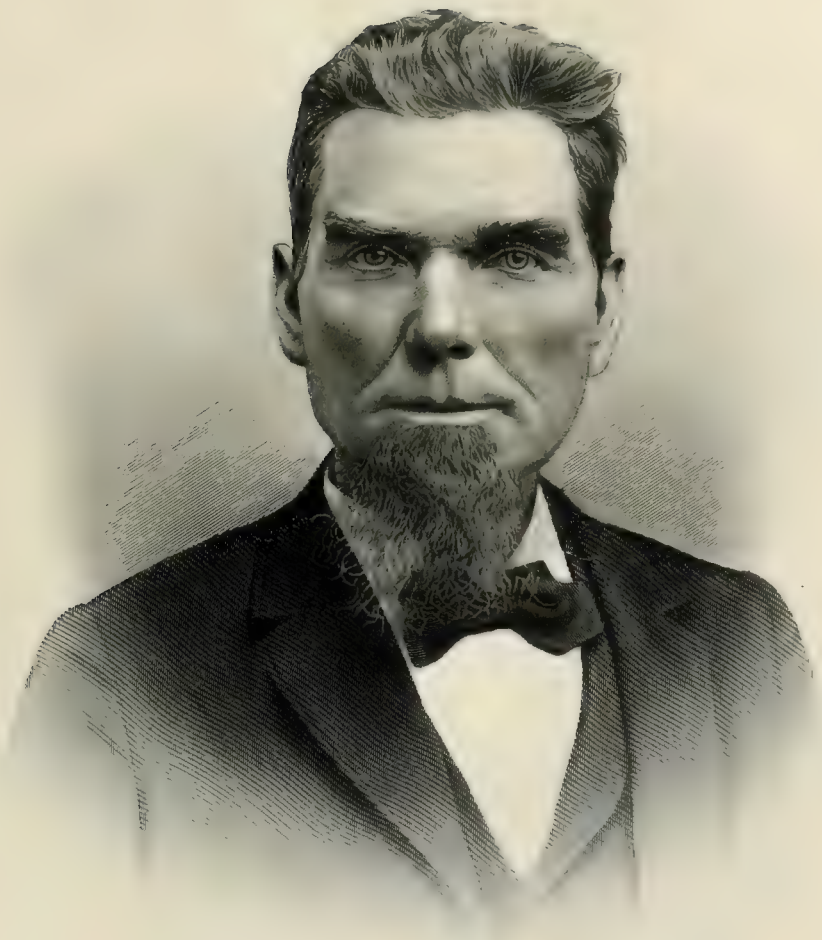
East Deer (Tarentum)—Fawn—Harrison.

EAST DEER TOWNSHIP.

THE erection of Deer in 1796 has been spoken of. As formed in 1805 the northern boundary of Indiana extended eastward to the mouth of Bull creek. The territory of Deer, as thus reduced, was divided in 1836, under the respective names of East and West Deer. Later in the same year the former was enlarged by the annexation of that part of the present area south of the northern line of Indiana extended, including Springdale township. Fawn and Harrison were also comprised within its limits.

It is believed that the first settler in East Deer was Ezekiel Day. He probably came in 1792, and in 1793 built a cabin and made some improvements. Day's run was named from him. Prior to 1804 Rev. Abraham Boyd purchased a tract from Mr. Day, and resided there many years. He was pastor of several churches in the vicinity.

Joseph Crawford lived near the mouth of Crawford's run, which took its name from him. Of his descendants Mrs. Robert Kennedy still resides in the township. Robert Bailey settled on what is now known as Bailey's run, then called Day's run. Mr. Bailey, at the age of eighty-four, still resides on the place where he settled, surrounded by his children. James Humes was a settler



John Kennedy Jr.

near the present line between East Deer and Tarentum. The place is still known as the Humes farm, and several of the descendants reside in this vicinity. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Negley. Samuel and James Powell were squatters on adjoining farms near Crawford's run; none of their descendants are here. Lesley Hazlett and his son George were squatters near the Allegheny river. They were boatmen, and the father was drowned. Solomon Kelsey came prior to 1840, and settled near the Bailey property. James Robertson came to the same place soon afterward. Elias Davis and —— Stark resided some two miles up Bailey's run. They were followed by John Ross. Fred. Christ lived on a farm adjoining Mr. Bailey. The widow of his son Fred. now resides in Fawn township. Jesse Brown resided two miles up Bailey's run, on a portion of the stream which still retains the name of Day's run. The place is now owned by James Wilson. J. C. Brown, a son of Jesse, was prothonotary of Allegheny county during two terms. He now occupies a prominent position in the municipal government of the city.

Derrick Peterson, a Virginian, was one of the original settlers in East Deer township. He took up large quantities of land here, for which he received patents from the state. Of his children the names are remembered of Lewis, Sr., Peter, Ann (still living), Lydia, wife of Col. James Hite, of Jefferson county, Va., and mother of P. Y. Hite, now of this township; Lewis Peterson, Jr., was a mayor of Allegheny City. —— Sprole settled in the upper part of East Deer township, where he died. Samuel Kier succeeded Sprole on the same property. It is worthy of remark that the first petroleum in this region was discovered while drilling for salt on this property, and was accordingly called "Kier's Petroleum or Rock-Oil."

P. Y. Hite, from whom the village of Hite is named, became a resident of this township in 1857, and engaged extensively in coal-mining and manufacturing salt. His saltworks, which were burned in 1857, were located at the village of Hite. Mr. Hite was also a pioneer oil producer and refiner. Hite is a station on the West Pennsylvania railroad, about one mile from Creighton, and two miles from Tarentum. Prior to 1866 it was only a small hamlet. On the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad it assumed more importance, and now it has, probably, a population of 500. Mining was its principal industry, but since the discovery and utilization of natural gas this has declined. There is a Methodist Episcopal church here. McFetridge Brothers have a brickyard at this place.

Creighton station was established on ground that was a part of the original Peterson estate. It owes its existence to the erection of the plate-glass works there. Kennedy is a station at the lower end of Hite. It was the site of the Central Oil-refinery. The property was purchased from John Kennedy, Sr., in 1872, by a company in Pittsburgh. An extensive refinery was established there and conducted for several years. It was purchased by the Standard Oil company, and discontinued.

In 1860 the population of East Deer was 1,134; in 1870, 1,390; in 1880, 1,253.

Tarentum Borough.—This ranks third among the boroughs of the county in order of organization. To describe the location in precise mathematical terms, it is in latitude forty degrees thirty-seven seconds north, and in longitude four degrees thirty-nine seconds west, of the meridian of Philadelphia. The following description appears in an early prospectus of the town, and may convey a more intelligible idea to the ordinary reader: "The town is situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, at the aqueduct and locks near the mouth of Bull creek. It is distant from Pittsburgh twenty-one miles; from Kittanning, twenty-two miles; from Greensburg, twenty-three miles; from Butler, nineteen miles; and on the cross-roads leading from the above places."

The principal features of the place are thus enumerated: "The neighboring hills abound in coal. There is a steam gristmill, a sawmill and fulling-mills adjoining the town, also a valuable water-power at the locks. The situation is favorable for the development of manufactures, and well suited for mechanics."

Felix Negley was the first settler in Tarentum. He was of German origin, and arrived in 1796. In 1797 he erected a log cabin about forty rods below the mouth of Bull creek. He was then engaged in building a dam across the creek, and making preparations for building a sawmill and a gristmill. These were soon completed. Three or four years later he erected a larger log house a short distance from the first, on the opposite side of what is now Negley street. In 1812 James Lisley built a log house near where James Ashler's drugstore stands, on North Canal street, near the railroad station. This has been weather-boarded, and it still stands there. These were the only original houses of the olden time within the limits of the borough. Several log cabins stood near the mouth of the creek as early as 1800. They were occupied by Mr. Negley's laborers, who were also hunters and fishermen. These were the principal dwellings in the place for the first twenty or thirty years, and the village had no importance beyond what Mr. Negley's mills gave it. In 1821 Mr. Negley built a carding-mill, and in 1824 placed it in operation, with Alexander McAllister as a partner.

In 1828 water was first let into the canal here, and the place received an impetus. In that year James Miller built a steam sawmill at the mouth of the creek. He had built a house two years before, and he occupied it as a store and tavern during the construction of the canal. In 1828 John Kennedy (now living) built a house near where the viaduct crosses the creek. It was to other persons than these, however, that the town owes its origin.

Hon. Henry M. Brackenridge, the founder of Tarentum, an account of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, was one of the most eminent lawyers of his day in this section of the country. The last years of his life were

passed at his residence in Allegheny county. He acquired by marriage a landed estate of several thousand acres, including the site of Tarentum.

The town was surveyed, under the direction of Mr. Brackenridge, by W. Martin in November, 1829. The following streets are indicated upon the original plan: Canal, Randolph, Third and Fourth, above the canal and parallel with it, crossed at right angles by Wood and Lock streets and by Ross street parallel with Bull creek; southeast of the canal and parallel with it, Kennedy and Water streets. The location of the public square is shown at the intersection of Wood street with Third and Fourth, and a school-lot between Wood and Lock above Fourth. The width of Ross is given as fifty feet, that of Wood forty-nine and one-half feet, and of the others about forty feet. In 1857 the borough was regularly laid out between Kittanning street and the Allegheny river, eastward to Porter street. Below the railroad, in order from Bull creek, the streets extending northwest and southeast are known as Brackenridge, Ferry, Boyd, Adams, Wood, Lock, McKee, Worth and Gaines; above the railroad, in the same order, the names are Short, Butler, Ross, Mill, Wood, Lock, Dickey, Laworth, Corbet and Porter. Parallel with the railroad the streets north of it are known as Canal, Randolph, Third, Fourth and Kittanning; south of the railroad and extending in the same direction the names are South Canal, Kennedy, Vance and Water, the last-named three extending only to Lock, beyond which their continuations are known as Water, Taylor and Oberly streets. Within recent years the town plot has been extended east and west, within and beyond the borough limits. The population in 1860 was 711; in 1870, 944; in 1880, 1,245; in 1884, 6,200.

The rapid expansion noticeable in the last few years has resulted from the development of the natural gas of the immediate vicinity. Although known to exist as early as 1845, no attempt to utilize it as fuel was made until 1857, when Messrs. Irwin & Peterson applied it at their saltworks. In 1876 James E. Karns employed gas from old salt-wells in reducing ores, and in 1877 located the well of Graff, Bennett & Co., in West Tarentum. The advantage of a location at the source of supply has influenced a number of manufacturers to establish themselves here, the most important being the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company, Challinor, Taylor & Co., limited, Richards & Hartley Glass company and C. L. Flaccus. . . . The first plate glass made in the United States was in 1848, at Lenox, Mass., but the enterprise was not a success. Some years since, about 1870–71, works were built at New Albany, Ind., by Messrs. Ford & De Pauw. In 1875 Mr. Ford withdrew and established works at Louisville. Attracted by the natural facilities of this section, he removed to Creighton in 1882–83. The works here comprise sixteen acres, and employ a thousand operatives, many of whom are Belgians. The works at Tarentum comprise twelve acres under roof, and were placed in operation in 1886. . . . Tarentum Glass-works, C. L. Flaccus, proprietor, H. C. Barr, superintendent, were the first of the big manufacturing establishments that located at Taren-

tum. They were established in 1879, beginning with one seven-pot furnace, but the increased demand for their line of goods has necessitated an enlargement of the works, and they have now increased to two twelve-pot furnaces, giving employment to three hundred men and boys. These works make a specialty of manufacturing flint-glass bottles, jars and perfumers' stoppers, and make their own pots, boxes and molds in their factory. . . . The works of the Richards & Hartley Glass company, comprising a fourteen-pot furnace, were established at Pride and Locust streets, Pittsburgh, in 1861, and removed to Tarentum in 1884. One hundred and sixty-five operatives are employed, the product consisting of pressed goods. . . . The works of Challinor, Taylor & Co., limited, were established in 1884. There are two furnaces, sixteen and eighteen pots respectively, and three hundred and fifty men are employed. Pressed ware is manufactured. . . . The paper-mills of Godfrey & Clark employ one hundred operatives. These works were formerly situated in Forward township, on the Monongahela river. Frederick Stevener is the proprietor of the Tarentum foundry, and Kennedy & Sons of the planing-mills.

The *Allegheny Valley Times* was established by J. L. Bosh and P. F. Voight, the first number appearing April 1, 1881. S. G. Barnes became proprietor in 1883, William Kennedy in 1884 and W. E. Kennedy in 1887. The *Sun* was established in 1884, by E. L. Thompson, publisher, and James H. Jack, editor.

Methodism was planted in this section at an early period. A class of six members met at the house of Thomas Horton in 1810, with Henry Summerville as leader. The society numbered twenty members in 1834. The place of worship was often changed for many years; the first church-edifice, begun in 1842, was dedicated October 27, 1844. The cornerstone of the present church-edifice was laid June 5, 1885, and the dedication occurred May 22, 1887. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1832, with sixty members. Pastors: Revs. Samuel Caldwell, James M. Smith, William G. Taylor, Samuel Ramsey, Marcus Wishart, George Scott, A. F. Walker. The present church-edifice was built in 1881. The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1835. Pastors: J. G. Fulton, 1838–39; J. Gilmore, 1842–56; J. H. Timmons, 1860–84; D. R. McDonald, 1885–. The Reformed Presbyterian church was built in 1885; pastor, Rev. J. I. Means.

The Lutheran Church was organized August 1, 1886, with sixteen members. Rev. —— Scheffer conducted the first services March 21, 1886. The Roman Catholic pastor is Rev. A. H. Farini. This is also a recent organization.

The Tarentum Banking company, organized several years since, greatly facilitates local business transactions. It is a well-established financial institution.

FAWN TOWNSHIP.

Fawn township was erected March 28, 1858, by decree of court. The

proceedings in this case were begun at the October term, 1856, when C. Snively, Henry Chalfant and George G. Negley were appointed to report upon the advisability of dividing East Deer, which then extended a distance of fourteen miles along the Allegheny river. The division was confirmed agreeably to their recommendation.

The earliest settler was Ezekiel Miller, a native of Cumberland county, who, in 1794, built a cabin at the village which bears his name. He was a lame man, and always traveled on horseback, to which circumstance he owed the preservation of his life when attacked by the Indians. He fled to Crawford's fort, a stockade on the south side of the Allegheny river above the mouth of Puckety creek, built by Col. William Crawford. In 1796 he returned to his former residence with his family. Three other settlers arrived in the same year—John Harbison, Daniel Howe and Benjamin Coe. They had previously served as spies in St. Clair's army, and in return for this service were allowed four hundred acres each from the "depreciation lands." Harbison entered the army in March, 1792, and was wounded at St. Clair's defeat. His family was also subjected to a most barbarous experience at the hands of the Indians. His wife and three children were living at the time near Freeport, Armstrong county. On the morning of May 22d, only two months after the departure of her husband, Mrs. Harbison was roused from sleep by the forcible entrance into her house of a party of savages, said to have been thirty-two in number. She was forcibly dragged from her bed, and compelled to leave the house with scarcely time to provide the necessary clothing. She carried the youngest child in her arms, and the eldest was placed upon a horse; but the other, a little boy of three years, cried and resisted, whereupon he was killed in a most inhuman manner before the eyes of his mother. The other child fell from his horse in descending the bank of the river, and when the party had crossed to the island upon which Freeport is built, his cries were speedily terminated by a blow from a tomahawk. The next day, as the brave was stretching the scalp over a hoop, Mrs. Harbison, horrified at the sight, attempted to kill him with his own tomahawk; but failing in the effort, she was severely punished. A favorable opportunity of escape was presented on the third day of her captivity. The party were all out hunting, leaving but one Indian to guard the prisoners. While he was asleep she removed the thongs from her wrists and ankles, and, taking her one remaining child in her arms, fled. After three days of wandering she was at length rescued.

Of early families in what is now Fawn township the names are remembered of Painter, Martin, Gibson, McGoldrick, Gravatt, Donald, Smith, Maizland, Jillett, Hill, Thompson, Hunter, Young, McCall, Critchlow.

Fawn is an exclusively agricultural township. There is a small hamlet in the western part, on Bull creek, which bears the name of Millerstown, but no villages of importance. Fawn postoffice existed from February, 1877, to July, 1879.

There are three churches—Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist in the western part of the township, and Center Methodist Episcopal. The population in 1860 was 1,654; in 1870, 681, and in 1880, 636.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed from Fawn in 1863. "Mellen" was suggested as the name in a petition presented at the June sessions, 1862. C. Snively, Caleb Lee and Jacob Alter constituted the commission by which the proposed territory was surveyed. Popular sentiment was strongly in favor of the measure, and when the question was submitted at the polls, February 28, 1863, there were but two dissenting votes in a total of one hundred and fifty-two. This action by the people was formally confirmed by decree of court, February 7, 1863. A noticeable occurrence in this connection was the payment of two hundred and fifty dollars by the tax-collectors of the new subdivision to the court for disbursement to the supervisors of Fawn, in lieu of an equal amount expended upon the opening of a road in the former just prior to the division.

James Kerns, whose mother was one of the Jack family, was an early settler in Harrison township. He resided on the river bank about three miles above Tarentum. Several of his descendants are residents here. John Miller was also an early resident, about one mile from Freeport, near the Butler county line, on what was then called the Kittanning and Pittsburgh road. His son Nathaniel was a lifelong resident of the township. Asa Rowley settled early on the same road, about four miles from Tarentum, where he remained till his death. Philip Burkner settled on Little Bull creek, about a mile from the Allegheny river, and there he died. His granddaughter, Mrs. Huey, resides on the place where he settled. William Owns, a Portuguese, was a squatter on the bottom-lands near where the Natrona Chemical works now are. He was on quite intimate terms with the Indians, and was an expert hunter. He died at that place many years since.

A man named Derry was also a squatter at the same place, and a neighbor of Owns, with whom he was not on good terms. Just prior to the commencement of the present century the Indians surprised and murdered the family and burned their house. A son, named Jacob Derry, escaped by hiding in a hollow which the river had excavated under a beech stump. A grandson of Jacob now resides near Oil City. It was believed that this murder was instigated by Owns.

In 1807 John and William Kennedy located in what is now Tarentum. In 1810 they removed to what were known as the "Bottoms," where they remained till 1817, when they removed to a place across the river. Many of their descendants are residents of this vicinity. John Kennedy, a son of William, and the father of John and James Kennedy, bankers in Tarentum, is still living at the age of eighty-four. The descendants of the original John have removed from this region.

Jacob Krom came about 1807, and settled near John Miller, a mile from Freeport, on a place now owned by Henry Boyd. He and several of his children died at the place where he settled. About a year since his son, Isaac Krom, died, at the age of eighty-seven, in Tarentum. Several of the descendants reside in this vicinity. Near to Mr. Krom, and at about the same time, Mr. Washington Bale settled. His daughter, Mrs. Altor, still resides on the old place. Andrew McGinnis settled on the bottom about 1810, and remained some ten years.

After the first decade of this century the region along the Allegheny river was rapidly settled. During twenty or thirty years, or till about 1835, the country back from the river was a wilderness.

Natrona.—About 1853 the manufacture of salt was commenced at this place. At that time there was no village here. Several wells were sunk from which brine was obtained, and salt was made to some extent. This of itself had, however, no great importance. Works were at once erected for the manufacture of various chemical substances, and these works have since been steadily increased to the present day. The company which is engaged in these manufactures is chartered as the Pennsylvania Salt company, but the manufacture of salt is only a small item.

One of the first articles made here was caustic soda, from which concentrated lye was prepared. To this were added bromine, chloroform, various acids, pure soda and its salts, aluminum and various other chemical substances. The products of these works are sold in all parts of the United States and Canada. The cryolite from which soda and aluminum are largely produced here is brought from Greenland, the only known place where deposits of it exist. The pyrites from which sulphuric acid is produced are brought from Spain. Copper as well as silver and gold is extracted from the materials used in the manufacture of chemicals here.

The village of Natrona owes its existence to the establishment of these works. About six hundred operatives are employed by the company, and the village has a population of about fifteen hundred. There are five church organizations in the place, viz.: Methodist, Catholic, German Lutheran, Presbyterian and English Lutheran. All except the last have tasteful and convenient houses of worship.

The population of the township in 1870 was 1,870; in 1880, 2,352. There are small hamlets at Sligo and Karns stations.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Indiana—O'Hara (Sharpsburg).

INDIANA TOWNSHIP.

INDIANA was the fourth township formed in the county north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. Its organization was preceded by that of Pine and Deer in 1796, and Ohio in 1803, all of which were originally included in Pitt township. At the June sessions, 1805, on petition of a number of citizens of Deer, praying for the formation of a new township from its territory to be described as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Pine creek, on Allegheny river, upon the line dividing Jones' district from Cunningham's district (which is also the division line between Deer and Pine townships), and extending along the line of Cunningham's district due north to the seven-mile tree in the said line, thence due east through Cunningham's district to Bull creek, thence down said creek to Allegheny river, thence down the Allegheny river to the place of beginning," the court appointed as commissioners James Semple, Samuel Scott and James Robinson. December 26, 1805, their report, in which the bounds above described were recommended, was confirmed by the court, and the name of Indiana conferred upon the new district. The township was triangular in shape. The political significance of "the line dividing Jones' district from Cunningham's district" has been obliterated by the formation of Hampton and Shaler, of which the former derived one-half and the latter one-third of its area from Indiana. Its area had previously been curtailed by the erection of East Deer, when the present eastern boundary was established; and in 1875, by the formation of O'Hara and Harmar, the township was deprived of its former extended frontage upon the river. It is thus seen that as originally formed Indiana received fully one-half of the previous territory of Deer, and included within its limits, in addition to its present area, the whole of three townships and portions of an equal number of others.

The earliest settlers were Jacob Huddle and Henry Strohm, brothers-in-law and native Germans. They are supposed to have arrived in 1798, although their deeds for lands transferred from Benjamin Herr are dated August 21, 1805. The first birth occurred in the family of Henry Strohm, but the child, a boy named Peter, died before attaining his majority. These two families are still numerously represented. Peter Weaver, Jacob Bave and Daniel Sweeney were also early settlers.



William Sample

William Marshall, Robert Black, John McKee, James Patterson, Samuel McClellan, James Quinett, Peter Neff, John Eward, George Snyder, Elijah Brooks, James Powell, David Stewart and Thomas McWilliams were residents prior to 1820.

A grist- and saw-mill was built on Deer creek more than half a century since by Robert McCaslin. It has been torn away. Another gristmill was erected farther down the same stream, about forty years since, by Peter Wise. It is now owned and operated by Michael Yonker, who has added to it a sawmill. A grist- and saw-mill was built more recently by Henry Strohm. The population in 1860 was 2,505; in 1870, 2,808; in 1880, 1,189.

The Kittanning road passes through the township. Deer, Little Deer and Cummings creeks are the principal streams. Dorseyville is a small hamlet which took its name from a man named Dorsey. It is the only village in the township. It has a postoffice, and some stores and mechanic-shops. Montooth postoffice was established in 1882. The township has three churches—Walter chapel (Methodist Episcopal) in the northern part, a United Brethren society near Dorseyville, and a German Lutheran church in the same vicinity.

O'HARA TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected June 8, 1875, by decree of court. Its formation was first agitated in 1872. The preliminary measures were successfully accomplished, but the project failed to receive popular sanction at the polls. When, two years later, the agitation was resumed, with the added feature of two additional subdivisions instead of one, it was considered in a more favorable manner, with the result as above stated.

Col. James O'Hara, from whom the township is named, was the pioneer glass manufacturer of Western Pennsylvania. In conjunction with Maj. Isaac Craig he established the first glasshouse at Pittsburgh in 1798. As a soldier he participated in the various Indian expeditions terminating in Wayne's victories. He owned a large tract of land in this township.

James Powers was the earliest settler, and purchased land in 1796, in partnership with his brother Thomas, near Powers run, which took its name from him. He was probably a resident some time before he and his brother made their purchase. The tract which they bought was a part of lands appropriated for the redemption of depreciated certificates. It had been patented in 1789 to Joseph Mercier, but it had never been occupied. Mr. Powers came before the Indians had left this region, and it is said that he was often compelled to take his rifle with him to his work, and that on several occasions he was driven by the savages across the river. His nephew, Ashley Powers, was also an early resident, and many of his descendants still reside here.

William Preston, a Scotchman, settled in 1798 on Little Pine creek. Strohm and Huddle had preceded him in that vicinity in what is now Indiana

township. The descendants of Mr. Preston were in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and on both sides in the late civil war.

The Ross tract, the purchase of James Ross, included about 2,150 acres, lying along the river and extending about a mile and a half back. None of this land has been sold, but it is now the property of Mrs. Aspinwall and Mrs. Delafield, cousins of Mr. Ross. It is rented in parcels to different individuals.

William Hawkins, Esq., was an early settler on Squaw run, where he died at the age of ninety-five. His grandson, John R. Hawkins, still resides on a part of the old farm. John Weichel, a German, settled on the Ross estate, not far from Ross station, about 1808. He remained on the farm which he cleared up till his death, about 1858, at the age of ninety-three. His son, Henry Weichel, now seventy-six years of age, occupies the same farm. Francis Beatty came in 1809, and settled at Claremont, where his grandson, John B. Beatty, now a resident of O'Hara township, resided till 1887.

John Neff was a resident of O'Hara township previous to 1812. He removed to what is now Indiana township, and died there. David Gable was a very early settler and his son Philip, now an octogenarian, resides in the township.

The Galbraiths, the Jessups, Boyds, Cables, Cooks, Nobles, Millers, Wibles, Campbells, Crawfords, Brians, Lapsleys, Speerses, Loves and others were residents early in the present century. Peter Wolf, several by the name of Staley, —— Bliss and many others were squatters along the river.

The village of Montrose was laid out in 1872 by the "Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company," of Pittsburgh and Hoboken, by the "Hoboken Land Company." The former has not materialized to any extent. The latter is nine miles from Allegheny City by way of the Pennsylvania railroad. The other stations are Powers run, Claremont, Ross, Guyasuta and Sumner. The Kittanning road crosses the northwestern part of the township. The population in 1880 was 2,498.

Several islands in the Allegheny river form part of this township.

There is in the township one postoffice, Hoboken. The first postoffice, however, was Houston, which was suspended from October 17 to November 27, 1865; changed to Claremont March 28, 1871, and discontinued April 8, 1881.

Pine Creek Presbyterian Church received supplies as early as 1802, Revs. Abraham Boyd, Robert Patterson and James Graham being among the first. Rev. Joseph Stockton, the first regular pastor, assumed charge in 1814, and in the following year an organization was effected with seven members. Hoboken Presbyterian Church was organized July 29, 1879, with thirty-three members, by Revs. E. E. Swift, D. D., and J. M. Shields. Pastors: Revs. D. V. Mays, May 17, 1887. Supplies: G. M. Potter, 1880; O. H. Miller, 1881; George Scott, 1882; G. W. Hazlett, 1882–83; G. W. Shaiffer, 1883–86. The Hoboken Methodist church was built in 1881.

Allegheny County Workhouse and the Allegheny City Home are both in this township, and an account of them will be found, of the former at page 422, Part I, and of the latter at page 703, Part I.

Sharpsburg Borough.—This place derives its name from that of the founder, James Sharp. Born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., February 10, 1784, he removed to Pittsburgh at the early age of thirteen years, and to the region about the mouth of Pine creek in 1826. There were two log structures on the ground he purchased, both of which were unoccupied at the time, and had probably been erected years before as dwelling-houses. The new proprietor built for himself a one-story-and-a-half log house, still standing at the side of the hill, and visible from Penn street, between Tenth and Clay. This is the oldest building in the borough. The second building was used for school and church purposes. It stood at the corner of Fifteenth and South Canal streets. Another school-building was erected on the Coyle property, and both were sustained by the public-spirited proprietor. He also built and managed a temperance hotel, and was active in promoting the interests of the town in every way. The various religious bodies of the town were each in turn the recipients of his benefactions. His death occurred March 12, 1861. He was "essentially a gentleman of the old school, courteous in manner, affable in disposition, and generous in hospitality. He was a man whom to know was to esteem. Ever indulgent to those who were under obligations to him; faithful and prudent in all trusts confided to his care; in commercial intercourse always just; the soul of honor—a man in whom integrity might see reflected her own image, undimmed by the breath of calumny, untainted by the base slanders of the age. His moral character was above reproach."

The town received its first impetus in 1829, when the canal was opened, Philip Miller being the contractor for the locks at Pine creek and about a mile of the excavations above that point. About this time the first ironworks in Etna were established, and in the growth incident to the expansion of this industry in the adjoining borough Sharpsburg has largely shared.

The Vesuvius Iron- and Nail-works, Moorhead, Brother & Co., proprietors, are the only manufactures in the borough at present. The original predecessor of the present firm was that of Lewis, O'Hara & Lewis, George Lewis, James O'Hara and J. C. Lewis, constituent members. Mr. O'Hara retired in 1847 in favor of Robert Dalzell, when the style of the firm became Lewis, Dalzell & Co., so continuing until 1878, when the works passed into possession of John Moorhead, Sr. Upon his death, in the following year, the firm of Moorhead, Brother & Co. was formed. The works were erected in 1846, the lumber being obtained some miles up the river and transported by ox-team and canal-boat. Operations were begun under the name of Guyasuta Iron-works, with six puddling-furnaces and three trains of rolls. The works were under the management of Lewis W. Lewis until 1878, when his son, George T. Lewis, succeeded him. The works have been successively enlarged and adapted to the changes which

the industry has experienced. As reported to the American Iron and Steel Directory for 1886, the plant consists of twenty-eight single puddling-furnaces, ten heating-furnaces, seven trains of rolls (two eight, one fifteen, two eighteen, one twenty and one twenty-four inch), and fifty nail-machines; product, bar, skelp, sheet and plate iron and nails; annual capacity, one hundred and five thousand kegs of nails and twenty thousand net tons of rolled products.

A short distance beyond the borough limits on the east are the works of Tibby Brothers, glass manufacturers, established in 1866, and comprising three furnaces. Twin City Steam forge, McKim & Smith, proprietors, and the Guyasuta Clay-Pot factory, Duff, Walter & Co., may also be mentioned with propriety in this connection.

There are two financial institutions, the Sharpsburg & Etna Savings bank and the Farmers' & Mechanics' bank; the former was incorporated in 1868, the latter in 1879, with George A. Chalfant, president; W. A. Gildenfenny, vice-president; Robert M. Coyle, cashier. The general business interests are well sustained.

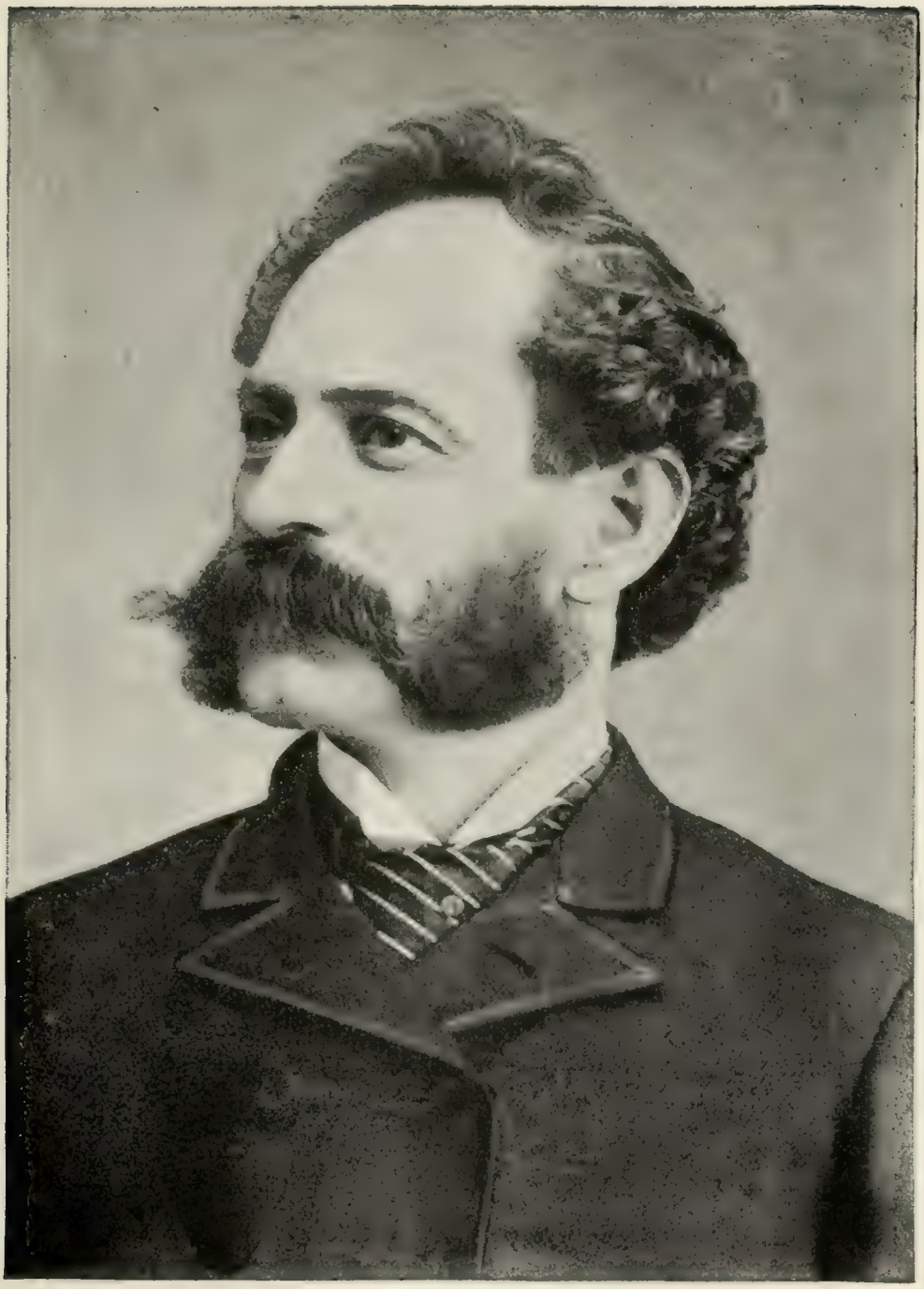
Joseph A. Rattigan issued the first number of the Sharpsburg *Herald* December 16, 1878, and has continued as its editor and publisher from that time. Under his enterprising management this journal has become a valuable property, and an able advocate of borough interests. The *Weekly Observer* was established April 1, 1886, by Goshorn & Henry, who were succeeded by the Observer Publishing company November 1, 1887. H. Robison is managing editor.

There are a number of secret and beneficiary societies, among the oldest being Sharpsburg Lodge, No. 752, I. O. O. F.; Zeredatha Lodge, No. 448, F. &. A. M.; Guyasuta Council, No. 847, R. A.; Vesuvius Council, No. 116, Jr. O. U. A. M.

The Sharpsburg Presbyterian Church was organized in 1838, with about sixty members. Pastors: Revs. James Campbell, 1838–41; J. W. Murray, 1841–53; Alexander Shand, 1853–56; Alexander Sinclair, 1856–58; S. J. Wilson, 1858–61; J. M. Smith, 1861–67; T. M. Wilson, 1867–70; W. C. Falconer, 1870–72; Thomas Lawrence, 1872–79; Joseph T. Gibson, 1880–.

St. Joseph's Catholic church, Sharpsburg, was dedicated April 29, 1849, the cornerstone having been laid June 25th of the previous year. The first baptism in the parish was performed by Father Gibbs November 21, 1847. The cornerstone of the present structure was laid May 4, 1873, and its dedication occurred July 9, 1874. Pastors: Revs. —— Gibbs, W. A. Nolan, P. Kerr, Dennis Kearney, G. S. Grace.

St. Mary's (German) Catholic Church was organized by the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Philomena's parish, Pittsburgh, by whom the work was undertaken January 1, 1853. It was dedicated by the bishop June 18, 1854. It was completely destroyed by fire January 4, 1866. The cornerstone of the present edifice was laid May 27, 1866; it was dedicated June 16, 1867.



H. J. Heinz

Union Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1866. Rev. L. McGuire is pastor. The (German) Lutheran church, Rev. K. Walz, pastor, was built in 1863. The First Regular Baptist church was built in 1860. Rev. Alexander MacArthur is at present in charge. Congregational and (English) Lutheran organizations have recently been formed.

The borough was incorporated December 14, 1841, and is the oldest in the county with a single exception. The population in 1860 was 1,426; in 1870, 2,126; in 1880, 3,466.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Harmar—Springdale.

HARMAR TOWNSHIP.

THE territory of Indiana, after being successively reduced by the erection of East Deer in 1836, Shaler in 1847 and Hampton in 1862, was divided into three separate townships in 1875, one of which received the name of Harmar from Harmar Denny. The commissioners in this case, J. B. Stilley, Jacob Coorde and Edward Saint, were appointed December 26, 1874; they reported under date of January 26, 1875; the election was held March 27, 1875, when three hundred and fourteen votes were cast in favor of division and one hundred and eighty-nine against, and the final decree of court was issued June 8, 1875.

Daniel Sweeney, who settled on Barton's island in 1794, and removed to the northern bank of the river several years later, is generally regarded as the first settler. Mr. Sweeney was a squatter, who lived in a blockhouse on the south side of the river. He cultivated the island by day and retired to his blockhouse at night. An Indian town then occupied the present site of Harmarville. Although these Indians were then friendly, it was not always thought safe to trust them.

About 1798 Mr. Sweeney sold his claim on the island to B. F. Brewster, Esq., who made his residence on it, and received for it a patent from the state. It is related that during his residence there, or about 1802, his ignorant neighbors brought a charge of witchcraft against a woman, and insisted on having her tried before Esquire Brewster. Mr. Brewster, who was an educated man, was, of course, not a believer in witchcraft, but pretended to try the woman in order to appease the clamors of the ignorant and excited crowd, not supposing any evidence against her could be adduced. Contrary to his expectations, many witnesses came forward and testified, positively, that she was a witch, and related what to their ignorant minds were convincing proofs of the

fact, and the crowd clamored for her death. Mr. Brewster affected ignorance of the law, and asked for time to inform himself. This was reluctantly granted, and in this time the woman was "spirited" away, so that when the time for passing judgment came she could not be produced. The indignation of the crowd was furious, and threats of violence to Mr. Brewster were freely uttered. Mr. Brewster afterward went to Texas, and there an account which he wrote of the affair was read, some years since, by a citizen of Harmar.

In 1835 Mr. Brewster sold the island to Robert Barton, and thus it acquired the name of Barton's island, though it is known to river-men as Twelve-Mile island. The ownership of the island is still in the Barton family. Fourteen-Mile island is also a part of the township. Its ownership has changed many times.

Joseph and James Davis owned a large area of land at a very early day. Thomas Enoch, an Englishman, was an early owner of a large tract in the upper part of Harmar township. John Pillow was also a large landowner. James Henderson lived and died on a tract east of the Denny property. His sons William and John succeeded him in the ownership of this land, and also died there. Ebenezer Denny owned the land just above Harmar station, and his son Harmar, who was a son-in-law of James O'Hara, succeeded his father as owner of this tract.

The land where Harmarville station now is was originally owned by Judge Young, of Westmoreland county, and afterward by his son-in-law, Henry W. Foster. Judge Young also owned a large tract in Harmar township, back from the river. Samuel Alexander was the owner of a tract below Harmarville. On the hills back from the river was land owned by Thomas Fairman, and sold by him to Alexander Campbell. William Gwynn was an early tenant on this land. Among other early settlers on the high lands back from the river were John McAfee and William McKee, brothers-in-law; Peter and Robert Barton, who purchased from William Arthur; John Clowes and William Hare.

Squire —— Martin was the owner of a large tract in the northeastern corner of the township. Philip Huddle, Jacob Wise and Sampson Harrison are the present owners of this land. John, James and Ralph Nixon purchased and settled on a large tract. James and Ralph and the heirs of John still reside there.

About half a century since, James Carson purchased and settled on land which is now owned by his son William. Robert Wilson, James Barton and Joseph Barton are lifelong residents of the township.

The only mill in the township is the old Denny grist- and saw-mill. It is going to decay. The canal passed through the township, and its course can still be traced, though the construction of the railroad has nearly obliterated this early waterway.

Harmarville, thirteen miles above the mouth of the Allegheny river, came into existence during the prosperous period of the canal, and has not materi-

ally changed. It comprises about a dozen houses, scattered over a considerable area. One Hummel, an Irishman, built the first house, and John Speer opened the first tavern, in 1832. Deer creek, a large and important stream, empties into the river at this place. Guy's run empties into Deer creek just opposite Harmarville station. It was named from the Indian chief, Guyasutha, who had a residence excavated in the bank near the mouth of this run. It is said by some that he died and was buried here. In 1880 the population was 490.

There are two churches, Reformed Presbyterian and United Presbyterian. The former is situated in the northeastern part of the township, the latter on Deer creek, near Denny station. Rev. James Boyd preached in a log barn on the Denny farm as early as 1817, and a church was built in 1818, but no organization occurred until 1838.

SPRINGDALE TOWNSHIP.

This township was included in Pitt from 1788 to 1796, in Deer from 1796 to 1805, in Indiana from 1805 to 1836, in East Deer from 1836 to 1875. It has experienced a greater number of changes than any other subdivision of the county. The erection of Springdale precinct into a township was favorably considered by commissioners to whom a petition for such action was referred at the December sessions, 1870, but the project failed to receive popular sanction at the following election. Four years later the agitation was resumed. The village of Springdale had meanwhile increased in population, and the assessed valuation of the precinct was nearly half a million dollars, more than that of the remaining portion of East Deer township, although the area was much smaller. The advantages of separate municipal organization had also become more apparent. J. B. Stilley, William F. Evans and Joseph Miller were appointed commissioners at the June sessions, 1875, to consider a petition for the division of East Deer, and they reported in favor of the proposed change. The result of the previous election was reversed, and the division received final confirmation at the following term of court.

The village of Springdale is situated at a great bend of the Allegheny river, sixteen and one-half miles from Allegheny City, by the Western Pennsylvania railroad. The site was originally patented by Edmund J. Hollingshead of Philadelphia. In 1820 John Keen purchased from Mr. Hollingshead a tract of three hundred and seventy acres. The village of Springdale is now on this tract. It was named Springdale Farm, about 1825, by Sarah A. Keen, a daughter of the owner. She selected this name because of the existence of several excellent springs on the farm.

The Pennsylvania canal was completed in 1832. Prior to its completion Gen. Abner Lacock, chief engineer of the western division, had his office here. This conferred a temporary activity upon this neighborhood, after

which it relapsed into the usual quiet which pervades a rural community, and for many years there was no disturbing element.

In 1874 the proprietors of Franklin Glue-works removed their plant from Butcher run, Allegheny City, to Bouquet station, a short distance above Springdale, the alleged offensive odor produced by this manufacture having prompted the city authorities to compel their removal. In February, 1884, the No. 2 works at Springdale were placed in operation. This is the only glue-factory within a radius of six hundred miles. It was originally established by E. Hoeveler & Co., to whom the W. A. Hoeveler company, limited, succeeded; this name is still retained, although the Hoevelers are no longer interested in the business. The officers of the company are S. H. Keller, chairman; L. C. Haughey, general manager; S. McMann, treasurer. The general office is at Pine street, Allegheny; 110 operators are employed.

The town received quite an impetus from the location of this enterprise in its midst, and has improved rapidly. There is now a population of five to six hundred. The local business interests are prosperous, and property is appreciating in value. The public-school building is a handsome and commodious structure. The Methodist church, a substantial brick building, was erected in 1881; the Roman Catholic, in 1887. The United Presbyterian Church was organized in November, 1873, and received Rev. W. G. Reed as first pastor. Rev. J. Welfby is pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church. There is also a Methodist Protestant organization.

Acmetonia (Cheswick), a town of recent origin, is finely situated on the line of Harmar and Springdale townships, principally within the latter. The Acme Tanning company, C. Mardorf, president; S. J. Mack, vice-president; W. H. Walter, secretary; J. G. Brant, treasurer, established an extensive factory here several years since for the manufacture of leather by an improved process. The works, a three-story brick building, two hundred and fifty feet long and eighty feet wide, were destroyed by fire November 27, 1887, involving a loss of about ninety thousand dollars. The work of rebuilding was at once begun, and work has been resumed. The works of H. G. Hugus, manufacturer of patent steel hollow-ware, were placed in operation in 1887. This is another of the specialties for which the line of the Western Pennsylvania road has become noticeable.

The postoffice was established in 1880 as Armstrong, and changed to Acmetonia in 1887.

Springdale Presbyterian Church, near the village, was organized April 24, 1873, with eleven members. The church-edifice was dedicated March 1, 1874. Pastors: Revs. Aaron Williams, D. D., 1874–78; George Scott (S. S.), 1878–79; G. M. Potter, 1885–86; D. V. Mays, 1887–. This church is the successor of the old Deer Creek Church, of which Rev. Abraham Boyd was pastor for many years.

The Springdale *Record* was established in September, 1887, by W. S. Hosick. It is a well-conducted seven-column weekly, Republican in politics.



Peter Prager

CHAPTER XVI.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Pine—McCandless.

PINE TOWNSHIP.

PINE township was erected in 1796, and included that part of the county north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers and west of the boundary between Jones' and Cunningham's districts. Its original limits comprised the whole of eleven townships and parts of three others. After the erection of Ohio, in 1803, it included so much of Jones' and Douglass' districts as were situated in Allegheny county, or the whole of Ross, Reserve, McCandless, Pine and Allegheny City, and parts of Richland, Hampton and Shaler.

Among the residents upon this territory in 1808 were the following-named persons:

John Fowler, Henry Thomas, Daniel Allfort, Henry Baugher, Peter Zimmerman, John Guiton, Jacob Stoup, Hugh McGunnegle, William Cochran, Jacob Sarmen, Andrew Wible, John Wallon, Abram Neely, Matthew Plowden, Francis Pearce, Samuel Beatty, Thomas Evans, James Willoughby, William Binneman, John Crooks, John Anderson, Jacob Grubbs, William Willoughby, George Wallon, Christopher Binneman, Abraham Kreider, Samuel Scott, John Sutton, John Fleming, Jacob Higgins, Jacob Wise, Robert Taylor, John Peebles, Hugh Blair, Alexander McCabe, Conrad Grubb, Alexander McDonald, John Sauner, Obadiah Beaver, Peter Bean, Rudolph Russ, James Sample, John Logan, Robert Anderson, Samuel Deake, James Stewart, William Davison, Robert Boward, Thomas Reed, Thomas Gibson, Thomas Watt, William Robinson, John Emmitt, John Deer, Jacob Lumenfield, Joseph McKnight, Christopher Brennon, Andrew Boggs, Amos Mitchell, George Grubb, James Robinson, John Lefeber, David Johnston, Philip Gable, Hugh Carson, John Hastings, John Ashton, Andrew Jack, Richard Herron, John Huey, Samuel Dilworth, Thomas Morrow, Hardy Randel, Erasmus Cooper, John Long, John Hilman, Isaac Richey, Robert Tackaberry, John Woods, James Skiles, Thomas Tackaberry, William Robinson, James Deake, Samuel Scott, Samuel Flannagan, John Morrow, James Ludderd, John Farley, John Long, John Gibson, Dennis Denney, Aaron Goodwin, John Cassedy, James Guy, John Wright, Patrick O'Hara, Samuel Mann, Benjamin Herr, John Weand, John Mason, Andrew Means, Hugh Davis, William Carson, Robert Brownfield, John Davis, William Davis, John Holton, Samuel Neely, Caspar Reel, James Hilands, Robert Hilands, John Ellford, Amos Pierce, Balthazar Good, David Cohess, George Goshorn, Hugh Fleming.

Thomas Rodgers has been generally regarded as the first settler within the present limits of Pine, and 1796 is given as the year of his arrival. His son was William, and his grandsons were George, William and Thomas Rodgers. All these died here except the grandson, Thomas. Samuel Beatty was also a settler in this township.

John McCord came in 1801, and settled near the present line of Butler county. He purchased the land that had been taken up by Samuel Beatty, who had settled several years previously and built a log cabin. Mr. McCord died here at the age of ninety-one. He reared three sons: James, Archibald and Andrew J. The two latter are still living on the old place, at the ages of eighty-eight and eighty-three, respectively. William Roseberry preceded Mr. McCord a few years in the same neighborhood. Edmund Purvis was an early resident of the township, and died here. He had sons Oliver, Alexander, Samuel, Robert and William. All these are dead except William, who still resides on the old homestead. George Wallace had been a revolutionary soldier, and settled here prior to the commencement of the present century. He had sons George, John and Thomas, all of whom died on the old farm. None of their descendants are here. William Longhead was one of the first settlers. His sons were John, Thomas, William and Oliver; all are dead, and the family is not represented here. John Anderson was also one of the first settlers. His sons were John and James. His grandson John was the third of the same name in direct succession. The three Johns died on the old place. James removed west, where he died.

Thomas Gibson, Esq., was also an early resident. His sons were James, who died here, and Charles, now living at Gibsonia station, Richland township. Samuel Marshall was an uncle of 'Squire Gibson, and resided near him. He had sons James, Samuel, Thomas, Henry, John and Abraham. None are left in the township. John Hilman lived near Mr. Marshall. His sons were John, Joseph, Ezekiel, James and Mitchell. All have passed away. Near Hilman and Marshall was John Emmett. He had sons Alexander, John, William, Samuel, James, Hugh and Andrew. All died on the old farm except Samuel and Andrew, who still reside there. Robert Kidd was another early settler in the same vicinity. His sons were John, Robert, William, Hugh and James, all deceased. Hardie Reynolds had Reuben, John and James, all of whom died on the old homestead.

William McKinney kept a tavern in the township, on the old Harmony road, during the war of 1812. His sons were Joseph, William and John. The last removed to Kentucky; the others died on the old place. John Logan settled very early. He had five sons, James, John, Thomas, Samuel and William, all of whom have passed away. William McMarlan came early. His sons were William, John and David. These are all deceased, but the family is still represented in the township. John Crawford had sons Thomas, John and Joseph, all deceased. His grandsons still reside here. Thomas Mattison was one of the first settlers. He had sons Thomas and Elijah, both gone. John Graham came in 1820, and settled in the northwest part of the township. Of his six sons, Speaker and Thomas are living on the place settled by their father.

The old Franklin road was opened through the township at an early date,

and gave the first impetus to settlement. Wexford, one of the oldest post-villages in this part of the county, was established in 1828.

Pine creek, Little Pine creek and several branches of the Connoquenessing rise in the township. The farming land is of fair quality, and farming is the sole occupation. In 1860 the population was 1,021; in 1870, 718; in 1880, 773. The extent of territory since the excision of McCandless is four miles square.

Of the six churches of the township, Cross Roads Presbyterian, organized in 1827, is the oldest. Rev. John Moore was pastor from that time until 1834; L. R. McAboy, 1837–71; James D. Shanks, 1872–74; John W. Little, 1875–, and Robert B. Porter is the present incumbent.

The first house of worship was a log building. A brick church was erected about 1843, and rebuilt prior to 1860.

West Union United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1842. Pastors: J. Given, 1854–57; J. G. Barnes, 1862–70; N. E. Wade, 1875–84; R. H. Park, 1855–. Far View Baptist Church was organized October 21, 1879. Rev. Isaac Banks was pastor from 1879 to 1881; Gideon Seymour, 1882; A. J. Adams, 1883; Samuel Mills, 1884; E. M. Pralert, 1885–86. The property is owned individually by Conrad Emrick, an active member. St. Alphonsius' Roman Catholic parish, Wexford, has existed as such since 1864, when Rev. S. T. Mollinger became resident pastor. J. Steger and A. Holdaffel have been among his successors. Salem Methodist Episcopal church and Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church are also in this township, the former in the southern and the latter in the extreme northwestern part of its territory.

Francis Deery was the first schoolteacher. The school was opened in 1800, in his dwelling. There are four schools at present.

McCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.

Proceedings for the erection of McCandless were first instituted August 4, 1849, when a petition for the division of Pine was presented to the court of quarter sessions, and viewers were appointed for its consideration. A strong feeling of opposition was at once aroused. September 7, 1849, a public meeting was held at the house of Daniel Vogel, on the evening of the township election, Robert Wallace, Esq., presiding. Resolutions were passed expressive of determined hostility to the measure, and a remonstrance was signed by three hundred and twenty-one citizens before the adjournment of the meeting. The number of townships at this time was twenty-eight, and in the entire county there were fifty-two election districts. In view of the increased expense incident to the formation of new election districts and other attendant circumstances, the court, in an opinion on this case, pronounced further subdivision a matter of questionable utility; and although the commission returned a favorable report, it was not confirmed, and for the time the opposition triumphed. But owing to some informality in the proceedings of the commissioners, it was

urged that their report was not properly a subject of judicial action; and on motion of counsel for the petitioners, November 19, 1849, leave was granted by the court for the filing of additional testimony. In a second petition for division (September term, 1850), it is stated that the township (Pine) was eight miles long and six miles wide, with a voting population of three hundred. C. Snively, John Magill and John K. Foster were appointed as viewers, October 7, 1850; December 10th following they reported in favor of a division, the portion adjoining Ross township to be called Taylor, and that adjoining Butler county to retain the name of Pine; the former to comprise 16,105 acres, the latter 16,208 acres. March 22, 1851, by decree of court, the division was confirmed, the name of McCandless being substituted for that of Taylor as applied to the new township.

Wilson McCandless, LL. D., of whom mention is made in the chapter on Bench and Bar, page 261, died in Pittsburgh June 30, 1882. In his sketch of "The Judiciary of Allegheny County," Judge White thus speaks of his life and character:

> Judge McCandless was a remarkable man. He was a natural orator; with a robust form and commanding *personnel*, he had a clear, musical voice, and fine flow of language, quick, brilliant, witty, and admirable in repartee. He was often called on by his fellow-citizens as the speaker for great public occasions, and on such occasions his addresses sparkled with the rarest gems of oratory. Few men equaled him in power before a jury in a criminal case. As the champion of the democracy of Western Pennsylvania his voice was always heard in the thickest of the fight, cheering his comrades on to victory, or rallying them, in defeat, for another battle. He never held a political office, but was frequently in state and national conventions, helping to choose the standard-bearers of his party, and then entering the campaign with all his energies to secure their election. In private life he was genial, sympathetic, sprightly and humorous; on the bench he maintained the dignity of his station with such unaffected urbanity that all the bar respected and loved him.

Of the persons named in the preceding list, John Deer came to McCandless township in 1792, and remained on the farm where he settled till his death. His sons were John, George, Henry, Daniel, David and Jacob; all dead. John C. Deer, a son of Daniel, resides on a part of the old homestead. William Willoughby, James Duff and James Amberson were settlers prior to 1800. Henry Moon came in 1796. He reared a large family, and three of his sons, John, Joseph and Murdock, still reside on the old homestead. Robert Wallace came about 1797. His son Robert died in 1881, in his eighty-eighth year. James and John Wallace, sons of Robert (2d), are residents on the old place. George and Wible Grubbs came about the first of this century. Both reared families, nearly all of whom have passed away. William, the youngest son of George, still lives where his father settled. Philip Sarver was an immigrant prior to 1800. By two wives he had twenty-four children, but one of whom, a daughter, survives. John Campbell came in 1809, and settled at the place where his son John now lives. Of his other sons that grew to manhood, Joseph

died in 1845 and Samuel in 1880. —— Stout was here soon after the commencement of the present century. His sons were Daniel and John. William Hutchman came in 1811. His sons were Hanse, Samuel, Josiah and William, of whom Samuel only is living. William Huggins came prior to 1820. His son Jacob resided here till his death. George Cubbitt was here about 1807. His son George succeeded him on the farm where he settled, but removed in 1864.

Germans were numerous among the early population. Provision for religious services was made as early as 1795, when a plot of ground was set apart for the purpose. St. John's German Lutheran Church was incorporated in 1830, and a log church was built many years prior to that date. The English Lutheran Church, in the southern part of the township, is of more recent origin.

There is neither postoffice nor village. The population in 1860 was 1,482; in 1870, 957; in 1880, 1,010. The area is about ten thousand acres.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Ross (Bellevue)—Reserve (Spring Garden)—Shaler (Etna—Millvale).

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

AFTER the township of Ohio, Pine was sixteen miles in length and disproportionately narrow. It comprised Jones' and Douglass' districts, extending from the Ohio and Allegheny rivers to the Butler county line. Under date of November 15, 1808, about thirty of the residents in this territory petitioned the court to divide it for township purposes, "by a line from the eighth mile tree on the Franklin road, running due east and west." John McKnight, Benjamin Powers and George Brickle were appointed viewers. June 26, 1809, their report was filed, recommending a division by a line "beginning on the west side of said township between the lands of John Mason, Esq., and William Willoughby, running east between the lands of Baltzer Good and James and Robert Tackaberry, and running through John Hastings' and through James Keeps' land and through Robert Wallace's land, and between Andrew Gruber's and Robert Campbell's land, and between John Carson's and Alexander Morrow's land to the east side of said township, six miles in length."

This line was confirmed at the November term, 1809, and the name Ross was conferred upon the new division, in honor of James Ross, an eminent lawyer of Pittsburgh. He was admitted to the bar at the first session of the courts

for Allegheny county, and for half a century was its acknowledged head. He was twice elected to the United States senate, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1790, and was three times candidate for governor of Pennsylvania.

The original area of Ross has been greatly curtailed by the erection of Reserve, Allegheny City and Bellevue. In 1860 the population was 1,798; in 1870, 1,623; in 1880, 1,976.

The Perrysville plank-road passes through some of the most beautiful scenery of the county. The Evergreen railway, a narrow-gauge road, extends from Bennett to Brookfield, a distance of four miles.

Perrysville is one of the oldest post-villages in that part of Allegheny county north of the Ohio river. The first postmaster was Conrad Reel, but the date of his appointment is unknown.

Casper Reel, mentioned in the list of early residents given in the preceding chapter, was the first permanent settler in the township, and built a cabin at the present location of Perrysville in 1794. He removed his family thither in the spring of the following year. He took a prominent part in the early affairs of the county. His sons were Casper, William, Conrad and David. Barnabas Hilands came from the lower side of the Allegheny in 1795, but died the same year. Robert Hilands had sons William, John, Alexander, James, Joseph, Robert and David. —— Kellar was a settler on the run that bears his name. Richard Morrow secured Kellar's claim in 1796. Thomas Morrow had sons George, James, John, Samuel and Jefferson. John Morrow had sons Richard, Hilands and Robert.

Baltzer Good opened a tavern near Perrysville in 1797. His sons were Baltzer, Henry, Anthony, Nicholas and John. His grandson, William Keown, still keeps a hotel at the old stand. Other early settlers and families were John Mason, the first justice of the peace; William Cooper, Jacob Huggins and sons Asa, William, Jacob, Richard and John; James Keep and sons Richard and James; —— Cable and sons John, Henry and William; Jacob Whitesell and sons Jacob and George; Archibald Hazlet and sons Robert, John, Archibald and James; John McCrum and sons John and Samuel; Samuel Scott and son Samuel; John McKnight, Joseph McKnight and son John; Jacob Sangree and sons John, James and Peter; Robert Anderson and sons James, Robert, John, William, Joseph, David, Charles and Irving.

The town of Perrysville comprised three houses in 1815, and received its first merchant, at a somewhat later date, in the person of Alexander McElwaine. There is a driving-park near by, and among other attractions of the village are two churches, German Lutheran and Roman Catholic. The latter, known as St. Theresa's, was dedicated October 6, 1866, the cornerstone having been laid July 4th preceding. Rev. S. T. Mollinger was pastor at that time.

Evergreen is a village on the railway leading from Bennett, in the eastern part of the township. Timothy Davis settled here in 1801. The town was

founded in 1853, by William Shinn, a Pittsburgh lawyer. Matthew Cridge subsequently became proprietor. The locality is noted for its picturesque scenery. The only religious feature is a Methodist church. The postoffice is known as Ross. West View is a small village on the Perrysville road, near the city line. It has existed as a postoffice since July 9, 1866.

Hilands Presbyterian Church was organized in 1803, by Rev. N. R. Snowden. Rev. Robert Patterson was also an early supply; his successor, Rev. Joseph Reed, took charge in 1836, as the first regular pastor.

Bellevue Borough.—Bellevue was formed from the southwestern part of Ross township, September 7, 1867. It is separated from Allegheny City by Jack's run, and is about four miles from the business part of the city by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway. The most thickly settled part of the borough is along the Beaver road, and is connected with the railway station by an electric road. The site combines healthfulness, accessibility and beautiful natural scenery. There are no manufactures, and the local business is very limited. It is a suburban village to the full extent of the term, and more convenient to the two cities than any other possessing equal advantages.

The Methodist Episcopal church is one of the oldest outside of Pittsburgh, ground for the site having been deeded by Zachariah Blackburn June 10, 1811. Rev. J. H. Miller is the present pastor. The Methodist Protestant Church was organized by Revs. J. Robison and V. Lucas, with nine members, all of whom had previously been connected with the East Common Church, Allegheny. Pastors: W. Reeves, 1866–69; E. McGregor, 1869–71; —— McCracken, 1871–73; W. R. Cowel, 1877–82; C. E. Wilber, 1882–83; S. G. Applegate, 1883–85; C. F. Swift, 1885–. The church-edifice was built in 1866; enlarged and re-dedicated December 17, 1886. The Presbyterian Church was organized, with seven members, January 25, 1871, the first services having been held September 13, 1870. The church-edifice was built in 1872–73. Pastors: R. T. Price, 1873–74; S. H. Holliday, 1875–77; Newton Donaldson, 1887–. The United Presbyterian Church was organized May 21, 1872. Rev. S. H. Graham has been pastor since 1874.

The original settlers upon the town site were Samuel Dilworth, Andrew Jack, Zachariah Blackburn and Erasmus Cooper. Jack was the proprietor of a ferry, hotel and mill, and a prominent man in his day in this locality. The schools of the borough are well sustained. A postoffice under the name of Bellevue has existed since April 16, 1887, having previously been known as Robella. The population was 384 in 1870; in 1880, 915.

RESERVE TOWNSHIP.

It is not known who was the first settler within the present limits of Reserve. A man named George Brickle was captured by the Indians here, while looking after his cows, prior to the commencement of this century. John Tom was a

settler before 1800. John Wilson and George Myers, a deaf mute, were also early settlers.

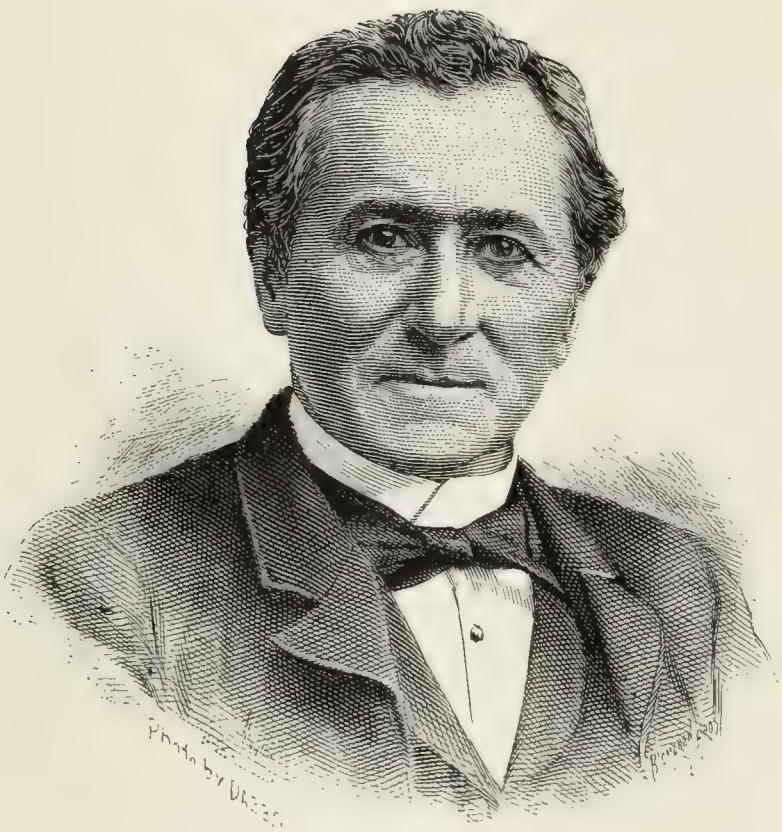
The township was erected at the October sessions, 1835. At the December sessions, 1834, a "memorial from the citizens of that part of the reserved tract embraced in the township of Ross" was presented to the court, praying for a division of Ross by the north line of the reserved lands. Thomas Temple, James Anderson and William Lecky were appointed commissioners to inquire into the propriety of making the proposed change. A favorable report was filed in March, 1835; it was "confirmed absolutely" in October following, the new division with great propriety receiving the name of Reserve. Its original territory has been encroached upon from time to time by the city limits, and corresponding changes in the line of Ross township have been made in its favor.

The act of assembly of March 12, 1783, providing for the disposition of public lands in the northwestern part of the state, contained, among other restrictions, a clause "reserving to the use of the state three thousand acres in an oblong of not less than one mile in depth from the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and extending up and down the said rivers from opposite Fort Pitt so far as may be necessary to include the same." Alexander McClean made the survey in April, 1785. The northern boundary began on the right bank of the Ohio river opposite the mouth of Chartiers creek; thence "east 972 perches to a hickory-tree; north 80 perches to a sassafras; east 229½ perches to a mulberry; north 26 perches to a post and stones on the bank of Girty's run," and down the several courses thereof to the Allegheny river. David Redick was employed to subdivide the tract prior to its sale by the state, and in a letter to Benjamin Franklin, president of the supreme executive council, under date of February 19, 1788, makes mention of its characteristics, as they appeared to him, in the following terms:

> There is some pretty low ground on the rivers Ohio and Alleghenia, but there is but a small proportion of dry land which appears anyway valuable either for timber or soil, but especially for soil; it abounds with high hills, deep hollows, almost inaccessible to a surveyor. I am of opinion that if the inhabitants of the moon are capable of receiving the same advantages from the earth which we do from their world—I say, if it be so—this same far-famed tract of land would afford a variety of beautiful lunar spots not unworthy the eye of a philosopher.

Although the undulating character of the township is undeniable, German thrift has done much to surmount the natural obstacles to successful farming, and market-gardening is pursued with better returns and more extensively than in any other part of the county. The population in 1860 was 3,030; in 1870, 1,600; in 1880, 1,786.

Spring Garden Borough.—This borough was incorporated May 19, 1883. The village enjoys street-railway facilities in reaching the cities. There are several



R. T. Graham

local manufactures, and the usual business features. The borough and township will in time, probably, be absorbed by the city of Allegheny.

SHALER TOWNSHIP.

Shaler township comprises portions of Jones' and Cunningham's districts. January 20, 1845, a petition for the erection of a new township from parts of Ross and Indiana was presented to the court of quarter sessions, whereupon Col. James A. Gibson, Alexander V. Brackenridge and John Murray were appointed as viewers. Under date of June 10, 1845, they reported in favor of the change proposed. March 20, 1847, the new township as thus recommended was confirmed by decree of court under the name of Marion; but on the same day the name was changed to Shaler. The individual thus honored was Judge Charles Shaler, of whom mention is made in the chapter on Bench and Bar, page 253. We quote:

> He was a wit, a scholar, an able judge, and an accomplished gentleman; probably the most industrious student ever at the bar. He rose about 4 o'clock in the morning, and devoted his time until court opened to carefully overhauling his cases, and was always ready at all points. When he resigned his judgeship, which he did on several occasions, he would be found the next morning at his office, and ready for all kinds of professional business. He retained his vivacity up to the age of seventy-five, when he became blind and had to retire from the bar. He died at the age of eighty-one.

The earliest settler was James Sample, of Irish descent, born in the Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1756. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and at its close received payment for his services in land. His tract was located near the mouth of Girty's run, and he settled here in 1789 or 1790. The following with reference to his son appeared in a newspaper some years since:

> Thomas Sample, son of James Sample, was born on Girty's run, Allegheny county, on the 7th of January, 1791, and was nearly eighty-six years old at the time of his death. He was the second male child born north and west of the Allegheny river, the late Gen. Robinson, of Allegheny, being the first, and born about one year before him. The mother of Mr. Sample and all her family were taken prisoners by the Indians two weeks after his birth, his father, who was captain of a company of minutemen, being out on a scout at the time. The entire family was rescued from captivity the same night, through the assistance of a squaw to whom Mr. Sample's mother had furnished clothing and other comforts the winter before. While the Indians were engaged in a war-dance around the scalps taken the day before, the squaw procured a light canoe, only large enough to carry one person safely, and taking the three oldest children, ferried them across the river through the floating ice one at a time; she then gave the canoe to the mother, who paddled to the other side, carrying her two-weeks-old babe. That night the family staid with Mr. Ewalt, who owned the farm where the arsenal now stands, and the next day they were put in Fort Duquesne.

Not long after the arrival of the Samples a family of Dicks settled on the run since known by that name. The Indian party that took the Sample family captive stopped at their house on the same day. A man named Chapman, who worked for Mr. James Sample, had stopped for dinner with the Dicks on

his return from a visit to a relative living with Esley Powers at the present site of Sharpsburg; he had just seated himself at the table when the Indians entered, and he was at once killed. The entire family were taken prisoners, and they were not so fortunate in making their escape as the Samples had been. After accompanying the Indians to their tribe in Ohio, they were exchanged at Detroit, and returned in about two years. So stealthy had the approach and departure of the savages been that the absence of the Dick family was not discovered until two days afterward. A party from the vicinity of Pittsburgh started in pursuit, but turned back after reaching the borders of the Indian country, to attempt to penetrate which would have been perilous at that time.

John Shaw settled on Pine creek in 1803. He died in 1844, on the place where he first made his residence. His son, Thomas Wilson Shaw, now ninety-four years of age, lives on the old place. James Miller, a neighbor of Mr. Shaw, came afterward. James Sample settled early near the mouth of Girty's run. Benjamin Powers settled near the present borough of Etna. Jacob, Daniel and John Wise and Andrew Wible settled near the central part of the township. Jacob Huggins and —— Anderson settled in the same vicinity. Thomas Swords settled not far from Pine creek, near Glenshaw. Gen. Wilkins owned a large tract of land in the township, and many of these settlers purchased their farms from him.

The first mill in the township, and probably the first north of the Allegheny river, was built by James Sample, and rebuilt in 1797.

Girty's run, upon which it was situated, is so named from Simon Girty,

> The outlawed white man by Ohio's flood,
> Whose vengeance shamed the Indian's thirst for blood;
> Whose hellish arts surpassed the red man's far;
> Whose hate enkindled many a border war,
> Of which each grandame hath a tale,
> At which man's bosom burns and childhood's cheek grows pale.

Born in one of the middle counties of Pennsylvania, he removed to the west at an early age. He was one of two spies intrusted with important duty by Gov. Dunmore in his western campaign, and early became familiar with Indian life. Upon the commencement of the Revolution he espoused the American cause with zeal and earnestness, but he was both ambitious and jealous, and tired of duty as a common soldier when others of less ability were promoted to positions of responsibility. Chafing under the consciousness of injury, he deserted to the British, and in the high position to which he was at once promoted the vindictiveness of his spirit found ample opportunity to effect a fearful retribution. In 1778 he appeared before Wheeling in command of a force of Indians, and demanded its surrender from Col. Zane; the attack was unsuccessful, as was also another, two years later, upon Col. Clarke at Chillicothe. This was fully compensated in 1782, when he had the satisfaction of opposing Col. William Crawford's expedition against the Sandusky

Indians. Crawford was taken prisoner, and burned at the stake with all the elements of torture the ferocity of his captors could inflict. The conduct of Girty upon this occasion was the masterpiece in a career of unparalleled infamy. His influence among the Indians was such that the melancholy event might have been averted by timely intervention; instead, he addressed the prisoner with a coarse jest, and in the same vein informed Dr. Knight that a similar fate was also in store for him. He led numerous expeditions against the settlements of Kentucky and Western Pennsylvania, in one of which Hannastown was burned and plundered; on the march through what is now Allegheny county, he encamped at the stream which bears his name. He was among the victors at St. Clair's defeat in 1791, and was at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, and met his death in 1814, by the side of Tecumseh, in Proctor's defeat.

The township is traversed by the Butler plank-road, the Western Pennsylvania, Evergreen and Pittsburgh & Western railroads. The stations on the latter are known as Undercliff, Witmer, Glenshaw, Coaldale and Elfenwild. Glenshaw was formerly known as Shaw's Mills. The ironworks at Etna were formerly supplied with coal from this place, and the population thus attracted forms a small village. A Presbyterian mission was established here in 1879. In 1886 a church was organized, and a tasteful house of worship has been erected. Bowerstown, a hamlet on the Evergreen railway, derives its name from that of the first settler, Jacob Bower. The only place of worship is a Lutheran church. There is also a church at Sample Farm, a thickly settled neighborhood adjoining Millvale borough on the north. The population in 1860 was 2,474; in 1870, 1,473; in 1880, 1,928.

Etna Borough.—Gen. Wilkins was the original owner of a large tract of land at the mouth of Pine creek, embracing the present site of Etna. His residence, a large frame structure, was the first house in what afterward became the town. David Anderson purchased the land from him, and laid it off in streets and lots. It early received the name of Stewartstown, from David Stewart, an active citizen, and one of the first after Wilkins.

The manufacture of scythes and sickles was begun in 1820 upon the present site of Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s works. H. S. Spang purchased this primitive establishment in 1828, and adapted it to the rolling of bar-iron from blooms, employing fifty men. The present open-hearth steelworks were placed in operation in August, 1882. The plant consists of two twelve-gross-ton Siemens open-hearth furnaces; one twelve-pot crucible furnace, started in May, 1885; product, steel castings; annual capacity, eighteen thousand net tons. . . . The Spang Steel & Iron company, limited, operates works built at Etna in 1880–81, consisting of three ten-gross-ton Siemens-Martin open-hearth furnaces, seven heating-furnaces, one hammer and four trains of rolls. The product consists of steel plates, and machinery and spring-steel, to the amount of eighteen thousand net tons annually . . . The Isabella furnaces were

erected in 1872. The larger is seventy-five feet high and twenty feet bosh, the smaller sixty-five feet high and nineteen feet bosh, the combined annual capacity being one hundred and thirty thousand net tons.

The borough had a population in 1870 of 1,447; in 1880, 2,334. Daniel Hieber, born in Wurtemburg in 1788, started the first wagon-maker's shop in 1835, having removed to Philadelphia in 1833. The borough was incorporated September 16, 1868. Henry Ochse, the first burgess, was born in Hesse-Cassel in 1820, and became a resident in 1841. The *Etna Valley Record* was first issued April 1, 1887, by H. H. Sallade, and is published weekly. The *Labor Voice*, established by A. L. Weihe in June, 1887, expired in the following September.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized February 13, 1868. The pastor, Rev. A. H. Calvert, was installed in 1868. The German Evangelical Church, Rev. P. Korn, pastor, is the only other religious organization.

Millvale Borough.—This place was incorporated by act of assembly February 13, 1868, from a part of Shaler township and that part of the borough of Duquesne not included in the limits of Allegheny City by the act of consolidation of March 12, 1867. The latter was created by act of the legislature from Reserve township, April 5, 1849.

The site of the town was originally owned by John Sample. September 23, 1844, he sold one hundred and sixty-four acres twenty-eight perches of land to the poor-directors of Allegheny City, by whom it was converted into a farm for the care of the poor of the city. The necessity of providing accommodations for the increasing class of persons intended to be benefited influenced the directors to secure a location farther distant from the city, for which legislative sanction was secured in 1867. The farm was accordingly laid out into streets and lots, the first sale of which occurred September 4, 1867. The amount realized in this way has been about three hundred thousand dollars, the fact that the investment was judicious being sufficiently indicated by reference to the price paid, which was a trifle less than twelve thousand dollars. The population in 1870 was 668; in 1880, 1,824.

The Millvale Rolling-mills, Graff, Bennett & Co., proprietors, were erected in 1863, burned December 11, 1881, rebuilt in 1882, and enlarged in 1887. As reported to the American Iron and Steel Directory for 1886, the plant comprises ten Danks rotary puddling-furnaces, one double, one double-double and twenty-one single puddling-furnaces, eight trains of rolls and one hammer, the product consisting of bars, sheets, plates and nails, to the amount of thirty-five thousand net tons annually. These works employ the larger part of the working people of Millvale, and form the basis of its prosperity.

The Bennett *Star*, W. S. Scott and G. R. Dorman, editors and proprietors, has entered upon its fifth volume. It is a six-column quarto, published weekly. The town enjoys railroad facilities by the Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh



John McRoberts

& Western and Evergreen railways; it is known as a station under the name of Bennett, which is also the postoffice designation.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in August, 1869. Rev. W. H. Knipe and W. R. Moore served as supplies until 1872. Pastors: McNary, Forsythe, J. M. Shields, A. D. Light. St. Anne's Roman Catholic church originated in the labors of Father Gibbs. The cornerstone was laid September 24, 1874, and the dedication occurred May 2, 1875.

St. Aubray's (German) Catholic church was dedicated November 6, 1887, Bishop Phelan presiding. The German school was opened in 1876.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Ohio—Kilbuck—Aleppo (Glenfield—Osburn).

OHIO TOWNSHIP.

OHIO was the third township to be formed in Allegheny county north of the Ohio river, and the first subdivision of Pine township. Its erection was agitated in December, 1802, when a petition was filed in the court of quarter sessions, representing that Pine extended twenty-three miles along the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, adjoining Butler and Beaver counties. The line of Nicholson's and Douglass' districts was suggested as the line of division, the western portion to include Neville's island and be called Ohio township. Gen. John Neville signed this petition. At the June sessions, 1803, a division was petitioned for by the Jack's ferry and Franklin roads. At this time there were but forty-seven miles of road in the whole of Pine township. It was averred that if the eastern boundary of Nicholson's district were made the line of division, thirteen miles of road would be included in the portion east of that line, and thirty-four miles in the portion west of it; but if the Franklin road were made the dividing line, the eastern division would include twenty-seven miles of road and the western division twenty. It was thought that the roads should be apportioned as equally as possible, as their repair was imposed upon each township separately; but it was also urged that the roads were an advantage to the territory they traversed, and that consideration seems to have contributed but little to the final result. At the September term, 1803, the court confirmed absolutely a division by the line of Nicholson's and Douglass' districts, erecting the territory west of that line into Ohio township. It then included in addition to its present area the townships of Marshall, Franklin, Sewickley, Leet, Kilbuck and Aleppo.

The taxable inhabitants of this territory in 1814 were as follows:

Philip Brown, Benjamin Butler, Henry Cresse, Patrick Brown, Patrick Bolan, William Courtney, James Brannon, John Belwood, Isaac Craig, Robert Baldwin, Thomas Backhouse, Benjamin Dilworth, Peter Bonham, William Backhouse, Alexander Duff, Elias Brener, Francis Boggs, David Duff, John Been, John Bolan, David Duff (miller), Zachariah Bonham, Moses Cox, James Duff, Jr., Addy Beer, John Crill, William Duff, Jacob Brower, John Culbertson, James Duff, Sr., John Brower, Andrew Cresse, Hugh Duff, Michael Benin, William Cox, William Dixon, Right Brewer, John Cresse, Sr., David Dixon, Archibald Boyd, John Cresse, Jr., Joseph Dickson, Rosanna Brocooner, George Cresse, John Dickson, Robert Boyd, Samuel Cresse, Nancy Dunning, Andrew Emerigh, Matthew Ingram, Samuel Moore, David Eakins, William Ingram, William McLaughlin, Jesse Fisher, James Jones, Samuel Merriman, Sr., John Frampton, John Jackson, Ellis Moore, David Flones, Charles Jones, Eli Moore, John Fouser, William Jones, Allen Maus, Jacob Fry, Barney Jackman, Thomas Maus, John Fowler, Hugh Luster, John Moore, William Fowler, William Larrimore, John McMorton, John Gilland, Daniel Leet, Daniel Malson, Samuel Gunsaul, Abraham Larrimore, William McDonald, Hans Greer, Matthew Logan, John Means, John Gibson, John Little, Thomas McClelland, Robert Gibson, Robert Linn, James Neely, Gideon Gibson, Jacob Long, Samuel Neely, Nicholas Grossman, John Mitchell, John Neely, William Grossman, Moses Modie, Sylvester Needham Andrew Gilland, John Moore, William Oliver, Benjamin Gunsaul, Zechariah McPherson, John Oliver, Meshach Holt (negro), Nathan McPherson, Martin Oliver, Elizabeth Hamilton, John McCreary, George Oliver, William Hamilton, Richard Merriman, Samuel Oliver, David Hamilton, Frederick Merriman, Thomas Oliver, Charles Hamilton, William Moore, James Owens, Thomas Holmes, Sr., Jane Moore, Eleanor Pearce, Joseph Holmes, James Moore, Sr., Amos Pearce, McClelland Hood, Lewis Moore, Andrew Pinkerton, Eleanor Pearce, Abraham Ritchey, John Snider, John Pinkerton, Isaac Ritchey, Giles Stephens, John Phrazor, William Ritchey, Philip Snyder, James Park, Jacob Ritchey, John Scott, Robert Quaile, Abraham Ritchey, Sr., John Smith, Robert Rowland, George Shannon, James Scott, Sr., William Rowland, William Riley, Robert Scott, Margaret Right, Abel Starr, William Sutton, James Robinson, William Simms, Adam Scott, Jacob Sewer, George Shannon, John Way, Edward Sharp, George Shearer, William Wilkins, Isaac Skiles, William Trineary, James Wilkins, William Skiles, John Taylor, John Wright, James Skiles, Henry Ullery, Thomas Waggoner, Felix Sigler, George Ullery, John White, Henry Shrum, James Updegraff, Andrew White, Philip Young, John Young, Thomas Young.

Practically, Ohio has been reduced to its present limits by the erection of Franklin in 1823, Sewickley in 1854, and Kilbuck in 1869. No event of remarkable interest signalized its early settlement. Being situated on the "Indian side" of the river, the first white inhabitants did not appear more than a few years prior to 1800, as this section of country was not open to settlement until 1792. Henry Wilson, a squatter, is said to have been the first settler. Of William Richey, who settled permanently in 1801, the following story is told: "He had been a soldier in Wayne's expedition. While the army was lying at Legionville, he was sent on some commission to Fort Pitt. When a short distance from camp he heard a wild turkey gobble near by. The sounds were repeated, and he followed them, but cautiously and behind the trees. At length, upon exposing a part of his body, he observed an Indian in the act of taking aim at him over a clump of bushes. He was standing on

tiptoe to obtain a fair view, but Richey was too quick for him, and before the savage could fire he planted a bullet between his eyes. He then took his gun and tomahawk, hid them in a hollow tree, and went on. Years afterward he returned to the place and found the gun where he had left it; the barrel is still in possession of one of the family." The Duff family was first represented by James Duff and his two sons, who crossed the Ohio river in 1799 and located near that stream, removing farther inland in 1805. James Moore immigrated from Northumberland county with a large family about the same time. He owned a large tract of land.

In addition to these, the Crawfords, who settled on Lowrie's run, and have been numerously represented by their descendants, the Gillilands, the Ritchies, Shannons and others are remembered.

Ohio is an agricultural township. Its farms and forests constitute its only resources. Within a recent time search has been prosecuted for oil, and gas has been discovered, though not in such quantities as in some other fields. There are in the township no manufactories and no villages. The population is sparse. In 1860 it was 1,350; in 1870, 685; in 1880, 737. There are two election precincts. The principal streams are Kilbuck run and Lowrie's run.

Methodism was introduced into the township by Rev. Thomas McClelland, a local preacher, who became a resident of Sewickley valley in 1808 or 1809. In 1811, through John Way, Sr., Mr. McClelland, Matthew Ingram and Charles Hamilton purchased farms some distance inland from the river, and removed thither. He organized a Methodist society at his own home, which was also the place of worship. He also organized a class at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Frazier. The place of preaching was removed to the schoolhouse on the farm of Jacob Fry some years later, and subsequently to the residence of Thomas Hamilton. A log church-building was erected on his farm prior to 1834, upon the site of the present "Blackburn chapel."

Mount Nebo United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1838. A church-building was erected two years later. The pastors have been as follows: W. Burnett, 1845–50; J. Greer, 1852–55; J. L. Fairley, 1856–69; D. R. Imbrie, 1870–72; W. J. Cooper, 1874–77; D. R. Imbrie, 1878–. The first school-house was built in 1806, in the western part of the township. Four schools are sustained at this time.

KILBUCK TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected by a decree of court March 9, 1869. At that time Ohio township bordered upon the Ohio river a distance of nine miles, extending five miles inland, and its voting population was estimated at four hundred. At the September term, 1868, Moses Chess, Thomas M. Shaw and T. H. Nevin were constituted a commission to take the matter of its division into consideration, and the proceedings thus begun were concluded at the March term in the following year. Two voting precincts had previously been established in Ohio, and their boundary, a line running south sixty-five degrees

east eighteen hundred and seven perches was made the northern limit of Kilbuck.

There were several Indian chiefs of this name. One of them received a liberal education at Princeton College. An earlier member of the family, otherwise known as William Henry, is probably the personage honored in having the name attached to Kilbuck run and the township. While a resident of Washington county, Ohio, in 1803, he sold an island in the Ohio river, opposite "the Point," John Heckewelder, the Indian antiquary and missionary, being among the witnesses to the deed.

Of old families resident in what is now Kilbuck township the names are remembered of William Dickson, who came in 1796, and was probably the first settler. His sons were John, Joseph and David. William and David Courtney settled here in 1803. The sons of William were Thomas, Dickson and John John Cheney settled near Emsworth prior to 1802, and built there the first mill in the township. His successor was John Wilkin. William and Barnard Jackman were early settlers. William had sons Andrew, John, William and Thomas. John Taylor was also an early resident, and his sons were James, John, David, Alexander and Wilson. Hugh Duff, James Duff, Harvey and Bruce Backhouse and John Moore were also early citizens.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad passes through the township, with stations at Laurel, Emsworth, Clifton and Dixmont. The line of this road and of Beaver road is a continuous succession of villages and fine residences. Emsworth, at the mouth of Lowrie's run, was first known as Courtneyville, from David and William Courtney, who settled in the vicinity in 1803. The first settler, however, was John Cheney, by whom the first mill was built. The town has grown rapidly within the last few years.

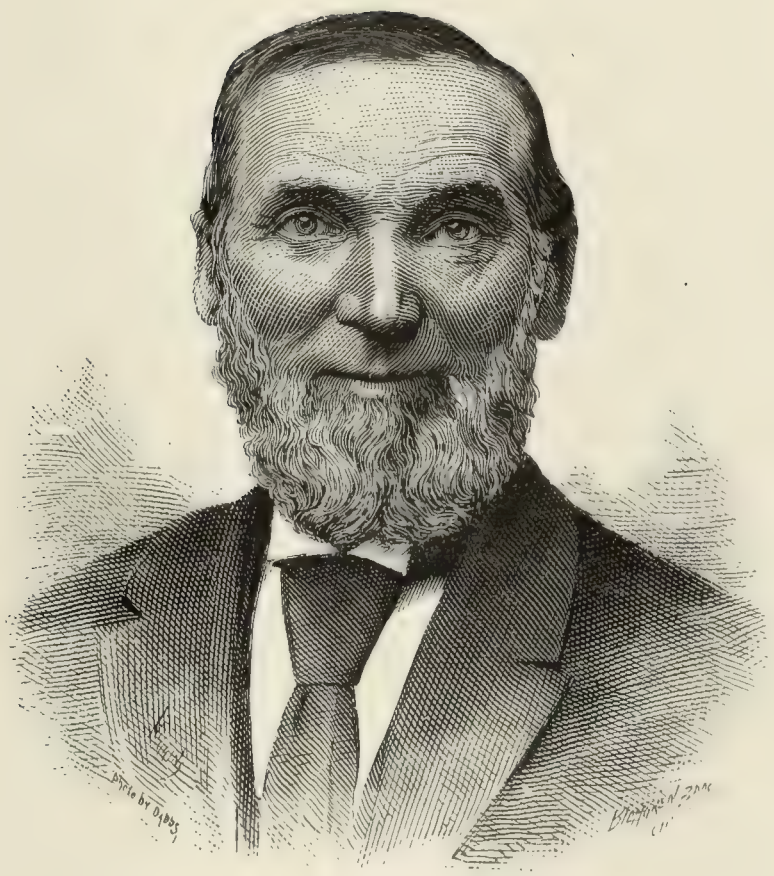
The Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Aaron Williams was the first pastor, was organized in 1860. The United Presbyterian Church was organized November, 1869. Rev. D. R. Imbrie became pastor in 1869, D. M. Thorn in 1873, J. H. Veazey in 1877, D. R. Imbrie in 1884.

Courtneyville postoffice existed from March, 1852, to March, 1860. John W. Moore was appointed postmaster March, 1852; William Courtney, July, 1852; James Gilliland, June, 1858. Emsworth was established April, 1872, with John Shannon, postmaster.

Clifton occupies an elevated situation eight miles from the city by rail. Its growth has occurred entirely within recent years. An electric railway gives easy access to the railroad station. There is an acid manufactory on Lowrie's run, in the rear of the town.

The Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont, in this township, is a branch of the Western Pennsylvania hospital, the history of which will be found at page 416, Part I.

Dixmont postoffice was established January 30, 1861; it was discontinued from April 14 to April 27, 1863, and has received the following appointments:



Joseph B. Hezlep

Thomas Chess, January 30, 1861; Joseph Dean, March 15, 1869; John Steele, March 24, 1874; Joseph T. Richey, April 6, 1874; John Whitehead, January 13, 1882; Martha J. Kunkel, March 28, 1882.

The population of Kilbuck was 1,919 in 1870; in 1880, 1,432.

West Bellevue Borough.—This place was incorporated from the eastern part of Kilbuck December 9, 1874, and had a population of 326 by the census of 1880. The station is known as Birmingham, and the postoffice as Myler Noble J. Black, the first postmaster, was appointed in May, 1883, and John F. Niehaus, in August, 1887. There are two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian. The population is principally made up of clerks and others engaged in the city, and their families. The Davis island dam is an object of interest.

ALEPPO TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected June 7, 1876, from the western part of Kilbuck. The proceedings in this case were begun at the December term, 1875, when George R. Stewart, H. Nevin and John Way, Jr., were appointed to the usual service of viewing the line proposed, and, upon the return of a favorable report, the confirmatory degree of court was granted. The population at the following census was 657. This is one of the smallest subdivisions of the county. Solomon Veal was the first settler. His cabin, which stood on the bank of the river, was long since washed away. John M. Wood and William Dawson are remembered as early residents in what is now this township. The Merrimans, the Whites, the Parks and other families, the names of which are not recalled, were also here at an early day. Haysville, nine miles from the city by rail, is the only village, and is principally included in Glenfield borough. St. Mary's German Catholic church, built in 1853 by Father Stiebel, is the only religious body. In recent years it has usually been placed in charge of students from the diocesan college at Pittsburgh.

Glenfield Borough.—This borough was incorporated December 4, 1875, from the southeastern part of Aleppo, under the name of Camden, which was changed to the present style March 9, 1876, by decree of court. The town proper occupies a narrow valley at the mouth of Kilbuck run, and was built up between 1868 and 1872, with the occasional addition of a building since that time. The population was 538 in 1880. The churches are Thorn chapel, Methodist Episcopal, built in 1874, and the Presbyterian, organized in 1876. William Raffley was appointed postmaster at Glenfield in January, 1876, and John A. Stewart at Burgunda (Haysville) in February, 1885. The original predecessor of the latter was Kilbuck, to which Patrick Slater was appointed in December, 1877, and Patrick Slattery in January, 1878. The name was changed to Haysville May 24, 1880, but the office was discontinued December 26, 1882.

Osborn Borough.—This borough was formed from the western part of Aleppo March 10, 1883, after a legal contest, in the course of which the

authority of the supreme court was invoked. The population is smaller than that of any other borough in the county. It adjoins Sewickley on the west, and in common with that place it is made up almost entirely of suburban residences.

CHAPTER XIX.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Continued).

Franklin—Marshall.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

PROCEEDINGS for the division of Ohio township were instituted at the January sessions, 1823, when Col. Dunning McNair, John Dickson and Richard Robinson were appointed commissioners to take the usual measures for ascertaining in what way the best interests of the people would be promoted. In the following August they reported in favor of division by a line running "south from Big Sewickley creek [fifty degrees east twenty-two hundred and fourteen perches] to a point on the line of the eastern boundary of Ohio; that portion south of this line and adjoining the Ohio river to retain the name of Ohio township, and that portion back from the river and north of the line to be called Franklin township." It may fairly be presumed that this action on the part of the commission was prompted by a desire to ingraft upon the political nomenclature of the county the name of the first electrician of America, the author of "Poor Richard's Almanac," the originator of union among the colonies by a general congress, the wit, sage, statesman and diplomat of the American republic in the struggle to establish its existence—Benjamin Franklin. So common has this application of the name become, however, that its mention seldom suggests the worth and public services of him whom it is meant to honor.

As originally formed, the township extended along the line of Nicholson's district a little less than thirteen miles (4,142 perches), adjoining Butler county a distance of 1,286 perches, and Beaver 1,316 perches. The area was 19,414 acres 2 roods and 16 perches. The final decree of court erecting Franklin was issued in August, 1823. By the formation of Marshall, in 1863, its area has been reduced to about nine thousand acres. The shape is that of a triangle. The principal streams are Rippling and Fish runs, branches, respectively, of Big Sewickley and Pine creeks. The course of the former is westward and of the latter eastward, the line of Alexander's and Nicholson's districts coinciding with the watershed that defines their respective basins. Lowrie's run and Kilbuck run also rise in this township. The surface, though

hilly, is better adapted to farming than that of the country southward to the river. The population was 1,391 in 1860, 760 in 1870, and 793 in 1880.

The first settlers were William Jones and his brother-in-law, a German named Holman, who arrived about 1800. Benjamin Jones, the father of William, was a soldier in the Revolution and in Wayne's expedition. Upon his return from the latter, he settled opposite Pittsburgh, within the limits of "Allegheny Town." Here he undertook to build a house, and, as the custom was, the neighbors assembled to assist. As usual on such occasions, whisky was freely imbibed, and a member of the party became embroiled with an Indian who happened to be present. In the struggle that ensued, Jones and several others, among them an officer of the garrison at Fort Pitt, lost their lives; but the Indian by whom the tragedy was begun was found drunk in his tent, dragged with a rope around his neck past the scene of the murder, and hanged in front of the fort across the river.

John Fowler became a resident in 1808. He was of Irish descent. David Duff purchased land in 1805, and removed thither from Westmoreland county in 1812. He built the first mill in 1813, and in 1825 he was commissioned first justice of the peace. In 1811, through John Way, Sr., of Sewickley, Thomas McClelland, Matthew Ingram and Charles Hamilton purchased farms in the western part of the township. The names of other early settlers are given in the list in the preceding chapter.

Fairmount Presbyterian church is the oldest in the township. The first church was built on a branch of Rippling run in 1822. The organization was effected in the same year by Rev. John Andrews, and the first entry in the session records occurs under date of September 8th. The last record of Mr. Andrews' labors is his administration of the Lord's supper in June, 1831. Rev. John Moore labored here in connection with Plains and Cross Roads from 1833 to 1836; Daniel E. Nevin, from 1837 to 1846; Robert McPherson, from 1847 to 1850; George W. Shaiffer, from 1852 to 1855; Henry R. Wilson, from 1855 to 1859; Aaron Williams, in 1859 and 1863; Edward Swift, in 1862; John W. Potter, from 1864 to 1866; Samuel R. Kerr was installed July 1, 1869, and Levi Risher July 2, 1870.

Thomas McClelland, who settled in the township in 1811, was a local Methodist preacher, and introduced Methodism into this section of country. He died in 1820. He organized a society at his home, and his house was the place of worship. This was the origin of the church formerly known as "Ingram's," now as "Hopkins' Chapel." It is situated in the extreme western part of the township. There is also a Methodist church of more recent date near the McCandless township line. Trinity Lutheran Church is a large and flourishing organization. The Franklin Baptist Church and Mount Union United Brethren Church complete the religious representation of the township.

There are no villages, and but one postoffice, Bayne, established March 26, 1884, with Henderson Sarver as postmaster.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP.

This township is an almost perfect square, the length from east to west being 1,280 perches and from north to south 1,265 perches. The area is 10,120 acres. Its existence as a township dates from June 3, 1863. This territory had previously been formed into an election precinct as part of Franklin township. The name is that of T. M. Marshall, the attorney by whom the proceedings before the court were conducted.

Big Sewickley creek and Brush creek, a branch of the Conoquenessing, rise in this township. The former flows south, the latter north. Being remote from the larger streams of which they are the affluents, this section of country is distinguished by the absence of hills of the height and prominence which add so much to the beauty of the river valleys, detracting, however, from their agricultural value in corresponding ratio. The northern part of Marshall is probably the largest extent of level country in the county. Farming is the exclusive occupation, and the region is not thickly settled. The population was 705 in 1870, and 748 in 1880. The German element predominates.

It is generally supposed that John Curry was the first settler. John Fowler succeeded to his improvements on Brush creek about 1792. He had three sons, William, Robert M. and John D., all of whom are dead. John H., Esq., Joseph D. and William were sons of Robert. Joseph D. was killed in the battle of the Wilderness; John H. and William are still residing in the township.

Joseph Compton located on a tract near the Butler county line in 1805. Samuel Neely settled in the central part of the township near the beginning of this century. His sons were Isaac, William, George and James, of whom the two latter still reside on portions of the old homestead. Robert Peters became a resident about 1815, and settled near the Fowlers, on Brush creek. He had no sons, and the family is not represented here. —— Pollock became a resident about 1816; none of his family are here. Elijah Boyce came about 1820, and located in the vicinity of the Fowlers. His sons were Stephen, John, George, Robert, Elijah, Thomas and James; all dead but Robert and James, who reside in the west. Robert Forsythe settled prior to 1820 in the vicinity of Boyce. He reared four sons—David, James, Robert and Alexander—all still living. Joseph Stinson came about 1826, and purchased land on Brush creek, near the line of Butler county. He is dead, but his family is still represented here in the female line.

George W. Warren was apprenticed to the elder Fowler in 1826. He continued a resident of the township to the time of his death, in 1879. He was during many years the keeper of the hotel at Brush creek. At the time of his death he was a large landholder. Three sons and three daughters of Mr. W. still reside in this vicinity. David Caldwell came to this township prior to 1830, and passed the balance of his life here. His sons were Alexander, John, Will-

iam, David, Lewis and Charles; all dead. Some of his grandchildren are now residents here. William Ewart also came before 1830. His sons were William and David, both dead. John Eakin settled near the center of the township before 1820, and died there. His son David is also dead.

The first gristmill in the township was built by David Caldwell, on Brush creek, not far from the Butler county line, between 1820 and 1830. It has gone down. Some years later another was erected on the same stream by John Fowler, Sr. It has also fallen into disuse. A sawmill was also built by Mr. Caldwell near his gristmill. A distillery was conducted by Elijah Boyce, but it has long since gone to decay.

A hotel was established in 1845, by Jonathan Ransom, at Brush creek. It is still kept, but there have been many changes of landlords.

The first search for oil was made in the valley of Brush creek, on the Warren property, by an association of farmers, in 1861. The drill was worked by horse-power, and a leaning tree was utilized for a derrick. After penetrating to the depth of 190 feet the experiment was abandoned. The next attempt was made by the Thornhill Oil company, in 1884, also in the valley of Brush creek. Oil was found at a depth of 1,700 feet, but its mixture with brine rendered it valueless. No further attempts were made till 1887. On the 7th of October in that year oil was found by William Munhall and others at a depth of 1,455 feet. There are now (October, 1888) eight producing wells in the valley of this creek and its branches. It is worthy of remark that the best of these wells is within a few rods of the place where search was first made. Sufficient gas has been found here to run the engines at these wells.

John Coulter established the first store in 1809. The Indian trail from Pittsburgh to the lakes passes diagonally across the township from southeast to northwest. Its route is clearly indicated by arrowheads and other evidences of former Indian travel.

There is one church in the township, a Methodist Episcopal society, organized by Rev. Joshua Monroe. The place of worship is situated contiguous to the Butler county line, and was built in 1853. Blair postoffice was in existence from February 23, 1864, to August 16, 1867. Thornhill was established March 29, 1872.

CHAPTER XX.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS (Concluded).

Sewickley—Leet (Sewickley).

SEWICKLEY TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Sewickley was erected January 28, 1854, by decree of court, from that part of Ohio township west of the line of Alexander's and Nicholson's districts. The name is of Indian origin, and is said to signify "sweet water." It occurs in the dialect of the Delawares, by whom this region was formerly occupied, and who conferred it upon various localities in the western part of Pennsylvania, notably Beaver and Westmoreland counties, where, as in the valleys of Big and Little Sewickley creeks, the sugar-maple abounds. The surface of the township is exceedingly hilly, and hence it was not settled until the surrounding territory was well populated. Its early settlement presents little of interest.

The "McKean tract," comprising Nos. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114 and 115 of Breading's district of depreciation lands, known respectively as "Richland," "Walnut Bottom," "The Meadow Land," "Belle-View," "Buck Hollow," "Turkey Range," "Sewickley Farm" and "Cascade," and containing an aggregate area of 2,480.8 acres, was originally patented to Thomas McKean and Francis Johnson, under date of June 14, 1786. This tract comprised the southeastern part of Sewickley township, extending into the adjoining portions of Leet and Ohio. The fact that the first governor of the state was interested in its ownership is sufficient reason for this mention; but its after history is equally worthy of being chronicled. April 7, 1804, Johnson relinquished his moiety in favor of Gov. McKean, and the latter conferred the property upon his daughter, Sarah Maria Theresa, Marchioness de Casa Yrujo, wife of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from Spain to the United States at the close of the Revolution. The marchioness bequeathed the property to her daughter, Narcisa Maria Louisa Martinez de Yrujo de Pierrard, the wife of Gen. Blas Santiago de Pierrard y Alcedar; and upon her death, in 1874, it was inherited by her nephews and nieces, from whom it was purchased in 1881 by Cochran Fleming, Esq. It is probably the largest individual holding in the county, and thus, after nearly a century of ownership by the descendants of Gov. McKean in the family of De Casa Yrujo, the title to the property is again vested in an American citizen.

There is neither postoffice, village nor church within the geographical limits of the township.

The first settler is believed to have been Frederick Merriman, who located in the northeast part of the township about 1808. He reared a family of sons, of whom the names of Frederick, Abraham, David, William, Ezekiel, Samuel and Davis are remembered. At about the same time, or soon afterward, came David and James Wilkin, Samuel Gunsalius, John Crees, Adam and Arthur Scott, William Riley and John Gillen. In addition to these the following were early residents, and reared families in the township, though the precise time of their coming can not be ascertained: Thomas Hamilton, whose sons were William and Thomas; Robert Lynn and sons Hugh, Thomas and Robert; Nathan McPherson, who reared sons named Nathan, James, John and others; John Means and sons Whiteson, Wiley and Joseph; Zachariah McPherson, who had two sons; —— Logan and his sons Samuel and John; and John Mitchell, who reared sons John, Wilson and Patterson.

In proportion to the area the population is probably less than in any other part of the county. In 1860, at the first census after its formation, and while it included Leet and Sewickley borough, the population was 1,586; in 1870, 443, and in 1880, 392. Farming is the sole occupation. Natural gas and petroleum have been discovered, and their development will doubtless effect material changes in the general condition of this region.

LEET TOWNSHIP.

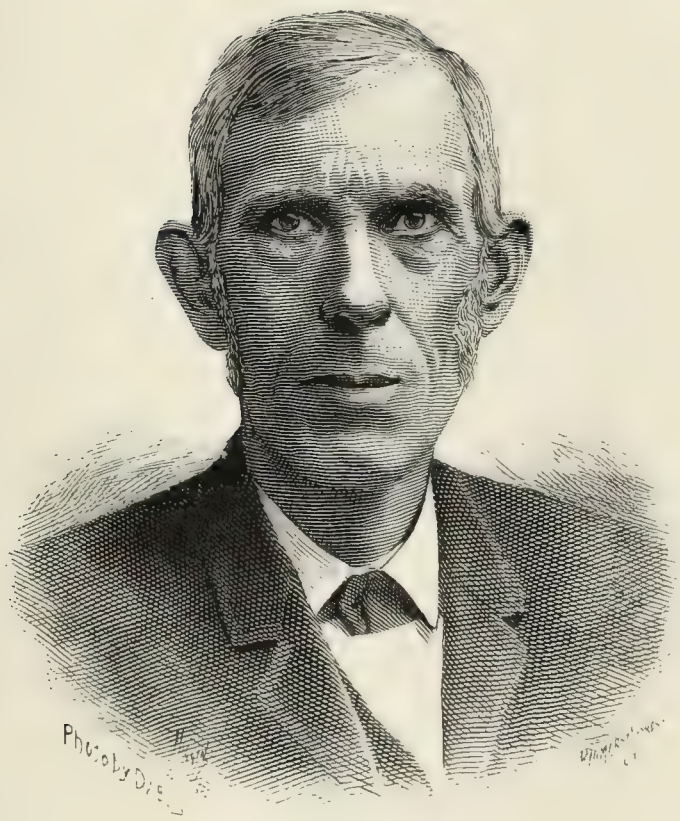
This township was erected June 26, 1869, by decree of court, upon petition for a division of Sewickley by a line "beginning at the northwest corner of tract numbered eleven in Leet's district of depreciation lands, and thence along the back line of the river tracts in said district to the northeast corner of tract numbered four, and thence to a point where the public road crosses the Ohio township line." The line thus described was confirmed, and does not pursue a direct course, as is usually indicated upon the map. An effort to have it changed in this respect was made in 1871, but without success.

Jonathan Leet, for whom the township is named, was a surveyor in the employ of the state, and in that capacity he laid out the town of Beaver Falls. A portion of the depreciation lands was assigned to him, and bears the name of "Leet's district." It adjoins the Ohio river in Beaver county, extending northward many miles. His brother, Maj. Daniel Leet, secured the rich and fertile Sewickley "bottom," comprising a large part of the township. This tract appears in history for the first time in 1779, when the chiefs of the Delaware Indians sought to confer it upon Col. George Morgan in appreciation of his services in their behalf while Indian agent at Fort Pitt during the Revolution. They thus described it: "It begins at the mouth of the run opposite the foot of Montour's island (in mean the lower end of the island), and extending down the river Ohio to the run next to Logstown—bounded by the said two runs and

the river Ohio, and extending back from the river Ohio to the tops of the highest hills—being, we suppose, about three miles in general in a direct line from the river to the tops of the said hills, and about six miles from run to run.'' But Col. Morgan, foreseeing the consequences of such action on his part, declined the generous offer of his Indian friends, and nearly a score of years later Daniel Leet became the first owner of the tract under the land regulations of the state. A large portion of this estate is still in possession of his descendants. There is reason to believe that the Indians did not leave this section of country until some time after 1800, and in 1796 it is said that there was a village comprising fourteen huts at the mouth of Little Sewickley creek. The English population at that time was of the class known as ''squatters,'' and followed the occupation of ''keelboatmen,'' making long voyages to the lower waters of the Mississippi. Among the permanent settlers was William Leet, a brother of those of that name previously mentioned, who occupied the Leet estate as a tenant. His brother-in-law, John Bean, was also a settler as early as 1796, and his primitive cabin, which stood on the bank of the river near Leetsdale, was long since washed away. His son John survived him. John Way located near the river at a very early day. His house is also gone. His sons were Nicholas, Abisha and James. Mr. Thomas Hoey was also an early settler. William Vickry and sons Philip and others; James Mann and sons Robert, James and William, and John Jackson and his sons John and James are remembered as early residents.

A gristmill was in operation on Little Sewickley creek in 1797. Maj. William Leet did not remove to this region until 1827, three years before his death.

The military road opened by Gen. Wayne in 1798 from Pittsburgh to Legionville was the first in this section of country. It was the principal highway of travel until the opening of the Beaver road, some years later. Both were largely instrumental in developing the agricultural resources of the region; but its present character is suburban rather than agricultural. Few localities in the vicinity of Pittsburgh present equal advantages in this respect. The region is famous for the beauty of its natural scenery, its healthfulness and salubrity, while the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad renders it accessible from all parts of the country. The stations of Fair Oaks, Leetsdale, Shields, Edgeworth, Quaker Valley, Roseburg and Sewickley are all within the limits of Leet township, and at each there is a village, while the Beaver road is virtually lined with handsome residences. Fair Oaks, at the western extremity of the township, is the location of a Baptist church, constituted in 1877. The Leetsdale Presbyterian Church was organized August 1, 1864, at Edgeworth Seminary. A chapel was erected by Mrs. Eliza Shields in 1865, and the cornerstone of the church was laid June 23, 1868. Its dedication occurred November 14, 1869. Mrs. Shields contributed eighteen thousand dollars toward this enterprise. Rev. James M. Platt was pastor of this



Andrew Burns

church from April 15, 1867, to August 9, 1869; Rev. R. S. Van Cleve, from May, 1870, to 1886, and Rev. Johnston, the present pastor, was installed in 1887.

The population of Leet township in 1870 was 629; in 1880, 890. The only postoffice of the township, Leetsdale, was established July 30, 1873.

Sewickley Borough.—This borough was incorporated July 6, 1853. The first house within the present borough limits was situated between Park Place hotel and the river, and was owned by George Ulery. When the railroad was opened there was also a group of houses along the Beaver road, several of which were used as hotels. Thomas Hoey owned a farm of three hundred acres, the eastern boundary of which was the present Division street of the borough, then known as "Graveyard lane." The triangular portion of this farm inclosed by Beaver, Division and Fife streets was sold to John R. Garrison, the first merchant of the borough, in 1837. He built several houses, and laid off that part of his land adjoining the Beaver road into lots, the sale of which was not rapid; but thus the growth of the town began. The Hoey estate was divided among the three children of Mr. Thomas Hoey—John Hoey, Mrs. Fife, and Mrs. Thorn, the wife of Rev. Charles Thorn. Messrs. Gray and Chadwick laid out the principal streets of the borough on that part of the property which came into possession of Mrs. Thorn (south of Beaver street and east of a small stream which flows through the borough). Their purchase from Thorn resulted in legal complications, and was finally set aside, but the streets as laid out were confirmed. That portion of the town south of Beaver street and west of the stream referred to was sold by John Hoey to John H. Little, by whom it was subdivided. East of Division street the land was originally owned by a Mr. Peebles, from whom it passed to Rev. Robert Hopkins, by whom it was laid out and subdivided into lots. It is not often that clergymen have been identified with the interests of a town to the extent apparent in this instance.

The growth of the town has been influenced solely by its advantages as a place of residence, it being one of the most delightful suburban localities in the country. No effort has ever been made to introduce manufactures, and the local business interests are not extensive. A large proportion of the population do business in the city, and during the day the town appears almost deserted. A different aspect is presented as the evening trains arrive. The general appearance of the town and its residences is indicative of wealth and culture. Many of the streets are wide, well shaded and macadamized, and the dwellings are generally of a character fitted to bear the closest scrutiny as to design, finish and surroundings. The hills in the background greatly enhance the attractiveness of the town as a whole.

The comfort and convenience of the residents has been provided for in various ways. The question of an adequate water-supply began to be agitated in 1872. A public meeting was held in the schoolhouse in May of that year to

consider the advantages of Peebles' run as a source of supply, but no definite action was taken. June 15, 1872, a second meeting was held, George H. Christy, Esq., presiding. The sense of the meeting was expressed in a series of resolutions, in which it was urged that water-works should be established under the auspices of the borough, and controlled by a "water commission," invested with full powers to provide the proposed system and regulate its operation. One hundred and eighty-eight citizens, a majority of the property-holders of the borough, indorsed this action. Thus fortified and encouraged by public sentiment, the town council, June 24, 1872, passed an ordinance appointing Theodore H. Nevin, D. N. White, Robert Watson, J. W. F. White and William Harbaugh commissioners for the erection of the Sewickley water-works, authorizing them to take such measures as their judgment should approve. The commission organized July 6, 1872, with D. N. White as chairman. It became an incorporated body by act of the legislature February 21, 1873. No other source of supply was at first contemplated than the Ohio river. This was strongly objected to on account of alleged impurities from the cities above, and finally abandoned in favor of Peebles' run. Mr. John Birkenbine, a hydraulic engineer of some celebrity, was consulted in deciding upon a site for the reservoir, which was constructed agreeably to plans furnished by Messrs. Edeburn & Cooper, of Pittsburgh. The works were completed and placed in operation in October, 1873. The rapid growth of the town has rendered the supply from Peebles' run inadequate during the summer months, and recourse to the river is thus rendered necessary, but the system is otherwise entirely satisfactory.

The Sewickley Gas company was incorporated in 1871, and organized September 23, 1872, with Robert Watson, president, and William Harbaugh, treasurer. Gas was supplied to consumers for the first time May 4, 1873. The "Ohio Valley Gas Company" was incorporated December 15, 1885, and organized with W. L. Standish, president; E. P. Young, secretary and treasurer. This company supplies natural gas for heating purposes. The general office is at Sewickley, but its operations are not restricted to that locality.

David Shields was commissioned postmaster at "Sewickley Bottom" January 9, 1824, continuing until September 1, 1857, when the postoffice was discontinued. Meanwhile, August 26, 1851, John Way was appointed first postmaster at Sewickleyville, the name of which was changed to Sewickley April 14, 1871. Watson More was appointed April 2, 1857; William A. Ellis, March 1, 1859; James Ellis, December 24, 1860; Baldwin Gray, March 19, 1861; John Agne, August 24, 1869; John Thomas, September 25, 1871; Andrew W. Woods, August 6, 1883; Charles T. Cooper, October 13, 1886.

The educational interests of the borough are well sustained. The first schoolhouse in Leet township was built in 1824 by David Shields, and was attended from this locality for some years. The borough schools rank among the best in this section of the state. The grounds extend from Broad to Chest-

nut street, fronting upon Thorn, and the school-building, a brick structure of ample dimensions, is exceptionally well adapted to its requirements. The Sewickley academy was originally organized in 1838, by Prof. William Nevin and John B. Champ, and conducted by them about two years, when it suspended from lack of patronage. It was reopened in 1843, under the management of Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, and conducted with success for a number of years in the building now known as Park Place hotel. Under Mr. Travelli's management it was conducted as a boarding-school. Rev. S. G. Norcross succeeded him, and continued the seminary as a day school. After his departure the institution experienced a succession of unfortunate changes, and was finally suspended in 1875. The present academy building was erected in 1877 by Mr. John Way, Jr., who has since conducted the school. It is largely attended, and may well be regarded as a most valuable feature of the town. Edgeworth Seminary was established by Mrs. Mary Olver in 1836, and destroyed by fire in 1865.

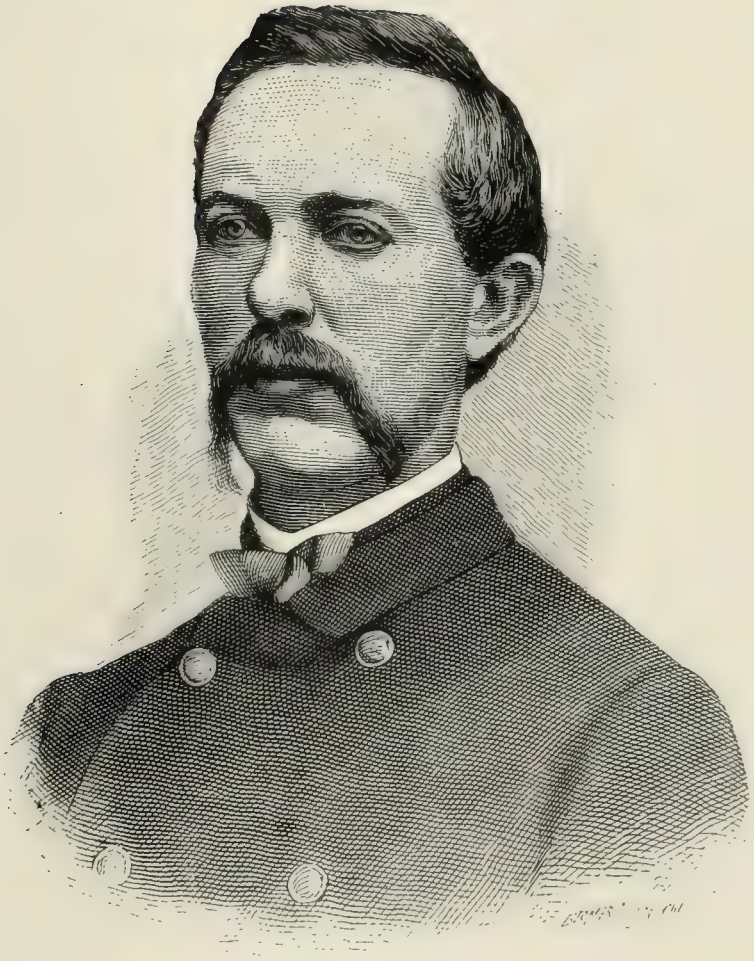
With a population of 1,472 in 1870, and 2,053 in 1880, Sewickley has been a favorable point for the organization of secret societies. Sewickley Valley Lodge, No. 692, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 1, 1870, with John M. Cooper, N. G., and James Douglass, V. G. The name originally was J. Sharpe McDowell, which was superseded by the present in 1875. Sewickley Lodge, No. 426, K. of P., was organized May 5, 1874, with F. A. Myer, P. C., G. M. Gray, C. C., and J. Robinson, V. C. Sewickley Lodge, No. 1105, K. of H., was instituted September 17, 1879. The order of United American Mechanics is also represented.

The first religious services by regular appointment in Sewickley valley were conducted by Rev. Francis Reno, an Episcopal clergyman. For the year beginning May 1, 1798, his support was provided by subscriptions from John Bean, John Way, John Griffith, William Leet, James Fletcher, William McGlahlen, Arthur Frampton, John Stairs, William Laudimore, Joseph Oliver, John Vail, Sam Thomas Olliver, Hannah Heigus, William Cheney, Patrick Bolden, Jeremiah Wright, James Hutchinson, Solomon Vail, David Vail, George Harris, Benjamin Gunsalus, Samuel English, Joseph Fisher, John Olliver, Hugh Laudimore, John Bales, Sr., Christian Martin, Jesse Fisher, Samuel Merriman, Frederick Merriman, Samuel Smith, H. Lee, Henry Ulery, Adam Patterson and William Sutton. This may be regarded as a fair index to the population of the vicinity. The aggregate amount subscribed was twenty-nine dollars and three cents, thirty-six and one-half bushels of corn, one bushel of wheat and an equal quantity of rye, the latter to be delivered at Daniel Leet's mill. The place of worship was the barn of John Way, Sr., on Lot No. 2 in Leet's district. There is reason to believe that Mr. Reno continued to preach here until 1808 or 1809, but no organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church resulted in consequence.

The history of Sewickley Presbyterian Church begins with the close of Mr.

Reno's efforts. In 1808 "Sewickley Bottom" was reported to the synod of Pittsburgh as a vacant church and unable to support a pastor. August 22, 1810, Rev. Andrew McDonald was installed as pastor of the church of "White Oak Flats," Beaver county, and served as pastor at Sewickley in connection with that place until 1818. In 1812 the congregation was transferred from the presbytery of Erie to that of Ohio. June 1, 1822, Rev. John Andrews became stated supply at Sewickley and Duff's. The elders in 1821 were James McLaughlin and Thomas Backhouse, and the membership numbered eleven. It was thirty-two in 1826. After the retirement of Mr. Andrews, occasional services were conducted by Rev. S. C. Jennings for some time, but the organization seems to have become extinct. In 1837 Rev. Daniel E. Nevin preached at Edgeworth Seminary, and through the efforts of the principal, Mrs. Mary P. Olver, the church was reorganized February 17, 1838, with twenty members. Rev. Daniel Eagle Nevin was ordained and installed as first pastor in 1838, and resigned in 1847; his successor, Rev. James Allison, D. D., was pastor 1849–64; Rev Joseph B. Bittinger, D. D., 1864–85, and Rev. William O. Campbell, D. D., the present incumbent, 1885–. At an early period in its history this congregation worshiped in barns and houses, and in the woods when the weather permitted. A church was built in 1818 near a spring on the land of a Mr. Beers, now or lately owned by Mr. Robert Watson. The logs were roughly hewn and covered with clapboards, and the interior furnished with puncheon floor and seats. The first sermon in this church was preached by Rev. Michael Law, pastor of the church at Montours. A new church-edifice was necessitated by the reorganization of 1838, and formal action in that direction was taken February 1, 1839, at a meeting over which David Shields presided. Two years elapsed before the church-building was completed. It was a brick structure, in the gothic style of architecture. The present church-edifice was dedicated December 15, 1861. It is a stone structure, fronting on Beaver street, and highly attractive in its appearance and surroundings.

The first Methodist society in Sewickley valley was formed in 1809 by Thomas McClelland, a local preacher, who lived in a log cabin on the farm of John Way, Sr., and preached at the house of Jesse Fisher, a tenant of Daniel Leet. A frame building for religious meetings was built a few years later on a hill near the "Shields mill," and still later, a brick house in the same neighborhood was occupied as a preaching-place. A Methodist society was formed at Sewickley in 1837 or 1838, John R. Garrison being the leader in this movement. In 1839, during the pastorate of Rev. John White, a frame church was built on the site of the present place of worship. The latter, a brick structure of imposing appearance, is situated on Broad street, and was built in 1880–84, mainly through the munificence of Rev. Charles Thorn. The chapel was dedicated November 20, 1881, and the main edifice June 20, 1884. The chapel is forty by fifty-five feet; the main audience-room, sixty-two and one-



Joseph Brown

half by eighty feet. Sewickley became a station in 1858, and has since received the following pastoral appointments: 1858–60, D. A. McCready; 1860–61, H. W. Baker; 1862–63, S. G. Kennedy; 1864–66, W. H. Locke; 1867–68, Joseph Horner; 1869–71, C. A. Holmes; 1872–74, J. R. Mills; 1875–76, A. L. Petty; 1877–78, W. B. Watkins; 1879–81, William Lynch; 1882–84, M. J. Sleppy; 1885–, J. W. Miles.

The United Presbyterian Church of Sewickley was organized May 3, 1864. Rev. W. A. McKenzie was pastor 1865–71; D. S. Kennedy, 1872–78; W. L. Wallace, D. D., 1879–86; A. M. Campbell, 1888–. The church-edifice is a frame structure on Broad street.

Two services agreeably to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held at Sewickley in 1861, by Rev. Joseph P. Taylor, rector of Kennard School for Boys, New Brighton. In the following year Rev. William P. Tenbrook began to conduct regular services, and in 1863 he was regularly appointed to that duty by the diocesan convention. Rev. William Wilson officiated for the first time, as his successor, in 1865, and resigned in 1868. Rev. Samuel Earp was pastor 1869–70; S. B. Moore, 1871–73; George W. Easter, 1873–76; N. W. Camp, 1877–82; Edmund Burke, 1882–85; and Robert A. Benton, April 3, 1885–.

The cornerstone of St. Stephen's church was laid October 10, 1863, Rev. David Cook Page, D. D., officiating. The completed structure was consecrated May 20, 1864, Bishops Alonzo Potter and William B. Stevens, with seventeen clergymen, participating in the ceremonies. Messrs. George W. Cass and George Colhoun, and their families, were among those prominently identified with the history of this parish.

St. James' Roman Catholic Church originated in the labors of Rev. James S. Reed, of Beaver, whose field embraced the territory now comprised in nine parishes. He traveled on horseback, and had a wide acquaintance. He possessed in a remarkable degree the faculty of making converts and of gaining the coöperation of those beyond the pale of his church. He continued as pastor of Sewickley mission until his death, and was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Zwickert and J. Kunkle, when Sewickley and Glenfield were constituted a parish under the care of Father Zwickert. Rev. C. J. Coyne, the present pastor, assumed charge in 1884. A log church was built on Walnut street by Father Reed, and the present edifice, a brick structure, some years later. It had scarcely been accepted from the contractor's hands when the roof collapsed, and the entire building was re-erected.

The Sewickley cemetery is one of the most beautiful burial-grounds in all this section of country. The cemetery association was incorporated by act of the legislature approved April 11, 1859. The first interment took place October 12, 1860, and the formal dedication occurred November 1, 1860. The earliest place of burial in the community was a plot of ground about half an acre in extent on what is now known as Division street, set apart for the

purpose by the owners of adjoining farms. There was also a burial-ground in the rear of the Presbyterian Church. In 1867 and 1876, respectively, the bodies of persons buried here were disinterred and removed to the cemetery. No effort has been spared to render the cemetery an appropriate "last resting-place."



GENEALOGY AND BIOGRAPHY.

DR. FELIX BRUNOT. Among the early physicians of Pittsburgh who are entitled to a special notice in this work, because of the close relation which they sustained to the development of affairs, and on account of their high professional standing, was Dr. Felix Brunot. Born in the parish of Morey, France, January 9, 1752, member of an old Huguenot family, and a foster-brother of Gen. Lafayette, he was originally designed by his uncle, a Catholic bishop, for orders in the church, but, experiencing an aversion to this calling, he was permitted to enter upon the study of medicine. After graduation he joined Gen. Lafayette in his noble espousal of the patriot cause in America, and coming to this country in 1777 served as a surgeon in the army of the Revolution. He participated in the battle of Brandywine and other important engagements, and after the close of that eventful struggle, which established the independence of this nation, he located in the practice of his profession at Annapolis, Md., subsequently removing to Philadelphia, and finally, in 1797, settled in Pittsburgh, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying May 23, 1838, at the age of eighty-six years and five months. He resided on what is now known as Brunot's island, where he entertained Lafayette, Blennerhassett and other celebrated men. Later on he disposed of the island by sale, and resided on Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh, in a house which one of his sons, who died, had the building of. He was one of the noted physicians of his day, and enjoyed an extensive practice for many years, having an especial faith in the therapeutic properties of electricity. As a public-spirited citizen he was always deeply interested in the development of the city. He was a man of integrity and uprightness of character, and his life was devoted to the performance of good deeds. The doctor was first married at Annapolis, by which union he had one child, who married, but died without issue. His second wife, whom he married December 17, 1789, was Miss Elizabeth Krieder, of Philadelphia, by whom were born the following-named children, six sons: Britain, Casper, Felix, Hilary, James M. and Sanson, and one daughter, Louisa. Mrs. Brunot died September 5, 1845, aged seventy-eight years. Two of the sons were educated as physicians, while others entered the legal profession, settling in different portions of the south. Sanson became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, organized and officiated at a small church which his father built for him, on land which he also donated, and from which Christ Church, Allegheny, ultimately sprang. Afterward he had a parish at Greensburg, and later at Blairsville. His health failing, he went to Florida, organized an Episcopal church in Key West, which is now in a flourishing condition.

HILARY BRUNOT, son of Dr. Felix Brunot, was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 14, 1795, in a house that is still standing on the banks of the Schuylkill. At an early age he entered the military academy at West Point, graduating in one of the first classes emanating from that institution, and passing thence into the regular army. He served in the war of 1812, was wounded in the sortie at Fort Erie, and was afterward stationed at Fort Snelling, Mackinaw, Green Bay and Newport, Ky., and later in the arsenal at Pittsburgh. He resigned his position in the army in 1825, and engaged successfully for many years in the manufacture of white lead, occupying the whole square now covered by the Union depot, Pittsburgh. He retired from active business in 1850, and died March 26, 1872. Mr. Brunot was a man of great force of character, an earnest Christian, one who led a blameless, upright life. He was prominent in religious and political circles, and served for many years as a member of council. Mr. Brunot married, May 6, 1819, Ann Tankard, daughter of Randell and Margaret Reville, of Newport, Ky., a family that early settled in Somerset county, Md.

Mrs. Brunot was born Dec. 14, 1798, and died April 18, 1873. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brunot, viz.: Felix R., Elizabeth M., Hilary J., Louisa, Ann, Melusina, Sophia and John. Of these Elizabeth M. became the wife of George Morgan, of Pittsburgh; Felix R. resides in Pittsburgh, and Hilary J. in Greensburg; all the others died in early life.

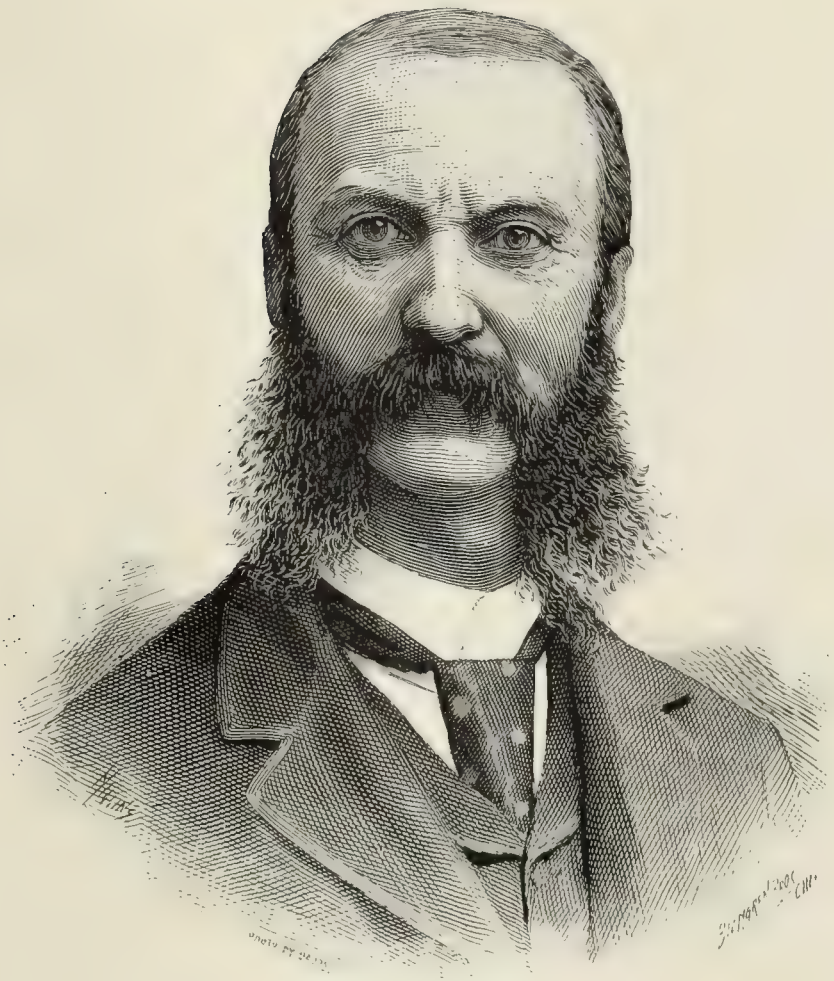
FELIX R. BRUNOT. In the van of prominent citizens in Pittsburgh stands this widely known, large-hearted philanthropist, whose name for over forty years has been intimately associated with the steel industry of that

city. He was born Feb. 7, 1820, at the United States arsenal, Newport, Ky., and when an infant was brought by his parents to Pittsburgh. When fourteen years of age he entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, and at the close of his collegiate curriculum he took up the profession of a civil engineer, which he followed until 1842. In that year he became interested in the milling business at Rock Island, Ill., whither he removed, and in connection with the same he dealt in wheat and grain at Camden, on Rock river. Having accumulated a comfortable competence, he returned in 1847 to Pittsburgh, where he permanently established himself, investing a portion of his wealth in the steelworks founded in the following year by the firm of Singer, Hartmann & Co., in which he became a silent partner, and he has continued in connection with the same concern to the present day. An enthusiastic believer in the great value of education, and the importance of reading as a means of enlarging knowledge and strengthening character, Mr. Brunot became one of the chief movers in the work of founding the Mercantile library in Pittsburgh, an institution that, in an educational way, has accomplished a vast amount of good. During many years he was its president, and, apart from his labors in founding it, has aided very materially in its advancement during his long connection with its affairs. He was the projector of Library hall, and is still one of its managers.

Mr. Brunot found more or less scope for the exercise of wise philanthropic effort, and at the opening of the war of the rebellion he had already made for himself a name and fame, which, without another deed, would have long survived him. Though offered rank and military command soon after the breaking out of hostilities, he declined the high honor tendered him, being conscious that he could accomplish the greatest amount of good in the work of relieving the sick and wounded, a duty for which he was admirably fitted by nature and the training of his life, and the bloody battle of Shiloh became his first opportunity. From Pittsburgh to the field of carnage two relief-boats, laden with medicines and supplies, were sent, Mr. Brunot being placed in command, a small army of nurses and surgeons accompanying him. At Pittsburgh Landing he began his noble work, and after rendering all possible aid returned with the boats to Pittsburgh, having on board nearly four hundred sick and wounded. On this return trip he was himself taken ill, being prostrated by his arduous labors, and suffering from blood-poisoning, which necessitated confinement to his home for several weeks. He was no sooner recovered, however, than he resumed with all his soul and energy his self-appointed task. Wherever his services were in demand, thither with all speed would he proceed, heedless of danger and indifferent to personal inconvenience. Early in the summer of 1862 Mr. Brunot was placed at the head of a small corps of volunteer surgeons, medical cadets and others, some twenty-five persons in all, and with them proceeded to the field. For several weeks they were engaged in their work of humanity at Savage station, when the battle of Gaines' Mills was fought. About this time McClellan's change of base had commenced. The Union troops, with which were Mr. Brunot and his little band, were ordered to retreat; and such was the suffering among the wounded who had to be left behind, that Mr. Brunot had not the heart to abandon them, and so, with eleven of his faithful comrades, he remained and continued in his noble task. When the Union forces withdrew, the confederates took possession of the point where they were located at Savage station, and shortly afterward the entire party were sent to Libby prison. Here Mr. Brunot was treated rather better than the others who were thrust into that awful pen, being permitted, as a physician, to sleep in a room set aside for that class of prisoners. After an incarceration of some eight days he was exchanged at Savage station. During the remainder of the war his course was marked by unswerving devotion to the Union cause, and the termination of the struggle found him so debilitated by the arduous character of his services, and the effect of malarial poison, that he was ordered to give up everything and betake himself to Europe as the only chance of recovery. After traveling several months, attended by his devoted wife, he so far recovered as to be able to return in the fall of 1865 to his native land.

In 1868, when President Grant, attempting to ameliorate the condition of the Indians, appointed the famous board of Indian commissioners, he named Dr. Brunot first in the list, and he was chosen chairman of the board. Great good resulted from the investigations of the board, in the prosecution of which eminently philanthropic work Mr. Brunot took the most intense interest, and in spite of the many obstacles he had to contend against, brought about by conflicting interests at Washington, he was ever active, in season and out of season, in advocating the cause of the Indians, and appealing for justice for them. He visited the Indians in their homes, in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Oregon and Washington territories, counseling them the course to pursue for their best good, which advice the Indians were more disposed to follow when they found he was serving without compensation, and simply in the interest of their welfare.

Although working in such broad fields of philanthropy as those mentioned, Mr. Brunot has never been insensible to his obligations as a citizen of Pittsburgh, as is manifested by the hearty interest he has always taken in its affairs, and in the many valuable services he has rendered to the people and to the municipality. He is as active in business life as he was two decades ago, and holds directorship and trusteeship in several leading corporations, including the Bank of Pittsburgh, the



B. Harrison

Safe Deposit company, the Monongahela Navigation company and the Allegheny Cemetery Association. He is a prominent director of the Western Pennsylvania hospital and of the General Hospital of Allegheny; one of the managers of the Western University, and for many years has been an active member of St. Andrew's P. E. Church of Pittsburgh, of which he is senior warden.

James Brown (deceased) was born at Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1780. When seventeen years old, having made three hundred pounds by trading in linen, he set out for America to purchase land for a home for his father's family. He was attacked with ship fever on the way, and was put ashore on the Delaware, where he lay ill for some time. By the time he recovered his means were exhausted, and he proceeded to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he found employment in a confectionery-store. In 1803 he came with his employer to Pittsburgh, and became manager of the business to which he succeeded. His brothers having followed to America, they went into partnership in the dry-goods business, which grew to be extensive, and was carried on by his sons in a wholesale way after his retirement. For fifty years Mr. Brown was a partner with James Varner (see his biography) in brewing ale. With George Miltenberger, the firm being Miltenberger & Brown, he purchased the Wayne Ironworks, which were afterward operated by his sons, John H. and Joseph S., and now by sons of the former, J. Stewart and Henry. Mr. Brown was a large investor in real estate, much of which is still owned by his descendants. The borough of Mansfield stands on land which was owned by Mr. Brown, it being his summer home. He was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and was identified with numerous financial interests, where his shrewd foresight came in demand. For nearly fifty years he dwelt on a lot purchased in Allegheny City in 1825, and here he died in November, 1874, in his ninety-fifth year. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and served in the borough and city councils. Although of a retiring disposition, he took great interest in the national welfare, and was an active supporter of the whig and subsequent republican party. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Mansfield Banton, a very early resident of Pittsburgh, and they had six sons: John, William, James, Mansfield, Henry and Joseph S., and several daughters, most of whom are now deceased.

James E. Breading (deceased), son of Judge Nathaniel and Mary (Ewing) Breading, was born on Tower Hill farm, Luzerne township, Fayette county, Pa., Oct. 19, 1789. When quite young he entered upon his long career as a merchant, at New Haven, in his native county, then the center of the largest and almost only iron interest west of the mountains. He then removed to Brownsville, where he pursued the same business until the death of his father made it necessary for him to take charge of the Tower Hill farm, in 1821. In 1829 he removed to Pittsburgh, where, in connection with his brother-in-law, George Hogg, and William Hogg (the uncle of George Hogg, both of Brownsville), he embarked as a pioneer in the wholesale trade in dry goods and groceries. This was the beginning in this county of a life of usefulness in the business enterprises of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Here, by his recognized character for honesty and integrity, and his remarkable business capacity, he was eminently successful, securing the confidence and respect of a large community with which he had business relations. He was for many years connected with a large mercantile establishment at St. Louis, as silent partner, holding the leading position in the house. Mr. Breading assisted Mr. Robert Dalzell in establishing the first iron-works at Sharpsburg, Pa., and was more or less connected with the iron interest here for many years. In connection with William and George Hogg he established Dalzell, Taylor & Co., in the grocery business, in 1836, an enterprise that was successfully conducted for many years. In his earlier years Mr. Breading engaged in merchandising at New Haven, his partner being James Blaine, grandfather of James G. Blaine. He retired some years before his death to enjoy that rest in the evening of his days to which his long life of activity entitled him. He was connected with the commissary department during Gen. (afterward President) William H. Harrison's campaign against Tecumseh and his braves.

He was married in 1820, and died without issue, in Allegheny City, Nov. 19, 1863, leaving to his wife his whole estate, which was quite large. His wife was Elizabeth Ewing, a daughter of William and Mary (Conwell) Ewing, natives of Luzerne township, Fayette county. Mrs. Breading was born July 9, 1799, and now resides at Emsworth, near Pittsburgh, passing her years in domestic quiet, her life being now given, as her earlier days were, in a great measure, to literally doing good to others and proving herself a good Samaritan, providing a home for the poor of her household, and commanding the respect and affections of all who know her. Her father and her husband's father were gentlemen of great force of character, very prominent in the growth and common welfare of the country in their days.

Mrs. Breading was one of the originators of the Home of the Friendless in Allegheny City, Pa., which institution has been of great service in relieving the poor and friendless and providing a refuge for the many unfortunate and homeless children, and those of our soldiers of the late war in particular.

Thomas Shields Clarke, the subject of this sketch, was born at Cannonsburg, Pa., Jan. 18, 1801, and passed away at his home in Oakland, Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1867. Thomas Clarke, his grandfather, was born in

County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America in 1771, settling on a farm on Brandywine creek, near Chadsford, and about six miles from Wilmington, Del. Here he resided during the revolutionary war. At the battle of the Brandywine in 1777, which was so disastrous to the cause of American patriots, a brigade under the command of Gen. Proctor encamped on his farm, and Gen. Lafayette made his headquarters at his house for some weeks. Having joined Gen. Proctor's command, he was made a prisoner by the British and held till after the retreat of the Americans, when he was released. Soon after the war closed he sold his farm, taking continental money in payment, much of which afterward became worthless, and is still in the possession of his descendants. A few years after the revolutionary war he removed from Delaware to Washington county, Pa., where he died, his remains being deposited in the cemetery at Chartiers Presbyterian Church, Cannonsburg, Pa. His wife, *nee* Martha Stuart, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, whom he married before coming to this country, preceded him to the same resting-place by a few years. Before coming to Western Pennsylvania they had adhered to the Established Church of England, but joined the Presbyterian Church, under Rev. John McMillan, D. D., soon after making their home at Washington. Of their numerous children William, father of Thomas S., settled at Cannonsburg, where he engaged in mercantile business and was the "village squire." His wife, *nee* Agnes Shields, was a daughter of Mathew Shields, of Chambersburg, Pa. In 1804 they removed to Beaver, Pa.

After Thomas S. Clarke had completed his education at Jefferson College (Cannonsburg), he spent a short period as clerk with his uncle Robert at Brownsville, Pa., and in 1819 went to Wheeling, Va., where he was employed in the forwarding-house of Knox & McKee, being on the great commercial highway of the olden time (the "National Pike") for transportation to the west, which held its supremacy over Pittsburgh until the completion of the Pennsylvania state works. He was sent with a bargeload of produce to New Orleans in 1824, and sailed thence to New York, arriving in time to learn that John Quincy Adams had been elected president by Congress. In 1825 he came to Pittsburgh and opened a branch house of Knox, McKee & Co., the style of firm being McKee, Clarke & Co. Soon after the opening of the canal, in 1832, Mr. Clarke became a member of the firm of D. Leech & Co., the first to operate through freight and passenger lines on the state works. In 1834, with Capt. John Vandergrift, he put in operation the first stern-wheel steamer on the Ohio river, named the Beaver, and made daily trips between the village of that name and Pittsburgh. This line was subsequently extended to Wellsville, and a steamer bearing the name of that village was added. Mr. Clarke also became interested in a line of freight-boats to New Castle before the completion of the canal to Erie, thus reaching out for the northwest trade. In 1842, with his brother-in-law, William Thaw, he formed the firm of Clarke & Thaw, and in 1843 resumed operations on the canal, establishing the Pennsylvania & Ohio line with boats and cars on the state works. This enterprise was profitable up to the year 1855, when the Pennsylvania railroad made inroads on the business. At this period Mr. Clarke associated himself with a new firm under the old name of Leech & Co., his Pittsburgh associate being George Black and his Philadelphia associates W. F. Leech and George W. Harris. At this period the Pennsylvania railroad secured the services of this firm, with their vast transportation experience, to take charge of its western freight business to gather freight from all points in the west; also to transfer the same at Pittsburgh. Other business engagements requiring Mr. Black's entire time and attention, at the end of nine months he retired from the firm, William Thaw becoming his successor. Prior to this connection with the Pennsylvania railroad the firm were large owners of steamboats on the western waters, among the most important being the palatial daily line of sidewheel boats between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, extending to Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans. The books of the firm contained the names of one hundred steamers in which the firm owned a partial or total interest. Through those interests Mr. Clarke made a comfortable fortune.

While accumulating a competency, Mr. Clarke found means and time for many unostentatious acts of charity. He contributed liberally to the churches and to charitable societies, his gifts being freely offered; and when civil war swept over the land his heart and purse were at the service of his country. His kindly nature revealed itself to all with whom he came in social contact, and the duties of an active and laborious business never chilled or made indifferent his warm heart. To this rare trait were added quick perception, decision, integrity and untiring energy. On July 5, 1831, Mr. Clarke married Eliza, daughter of John Thaw, a woman whose life-companionship was an ideal one in all the relations of wife and mother. Much to his sorrow, she was called away Aug. 11, 1864. Two children survive him: Charles J., who was many years his father's partner, and Agnes Shields, wife of Elias D. Kennedy, of Philadelphia.

Hon. Harmar Denny. Mr. Denny was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 13, 1794. He was the eldest son of Maj. Ebenezer Denny, a revolutionary patriot and first mayor of Pittsburgh. His mother, Nancy (Wilkins) Denny, was a daughter of Capt. John Wilkins, also of revolutionary fame, and a sister of William Wilkins, United States senator, minister to Russia, and secretary of war. He was named for Gen. Harmar, a bosom friend and brother officer

of the father. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1813, and read law and was admitted to the bar in November, 1816. He was subsequently taken into partnership with Henry Baldwin, with whom he had studied, and who afterward became a judge of the United States supreme court. Mr. Denny soon attained a high rank as a lawyer, and was intrusted with responsible positions in state and nation. He was elected to the state legislature, where he exercised a commanding influence. He was elected a member of the national Congress, in which body he served from Dec. 7, 1829, to March 3, 1837. In 1837 he was elected a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania, and in that body, composed, as it was, of the ablest men in the state, he labored with untiring zeal and industry, and was gratified with seeing many of the provisions which he advocated incorporated in that instrument. Perceiving the necessity to the prosperity of his native city for enlarged means of communication with the seaboard, he strongly advocated the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad, and subsequently became president of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville railroad. He encouraged the importation and improvement of farm-stock and the use of improved implements in agriculture. The cause of education found in him an unwavering friend. He was a trustee of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and one of the board of examiners, as also a director of the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny City. He was elected in 1848 a member of the American Philosophical society. In 1850 he was nominated to fill the unexpired term in Congress caused by the resignation of Moses Hampton, but declined. He was a member of the electoral college which chose Gen. Harrison president in 1840. In early life he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, during the ministry of Rev. Dr. Herron, and being possessed of an ample fortune in addition to his eminent talents and piety, it rendered his church relation one of great usefulness. On April 12, 1829, he was ordained a ruling elder, which position he held till the close of his life. In the church sessions and higher courts his deliverances, though modestly given, commanded great respect. At the inauguration of the Allegheny county auxiliary of the American Bible society, in 1818, he was elected its first president. While a member of Congress he was an active member of the congressional prayer-meeting.

He married, Nov. 25, 1817, Miss Elizabeth F. O'Hara, daughter of Gen. James and Mary (Carson) O'Hara, and their children and several of their grandchildren have followed in the pious footsteps of their parents. Mr. Denny's life was not a long one, but an eminently active and useful one. After a lingering and painful illness he died, Jan. 29, 1852, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

The following paragraph from the "Presbyterian Encyclopedia," from which many of the facts contained in this memoir have been drawn, may with propriety close this sketch: "His character was well established and symmetrical. No one ever questioned his rigid integrity, his profound sense of honor and honesty, the moral purity of his life or the perfect sincerity of his religious professions. He was a person, too, of very prepossessing features, whose appearance, however, had become prematurely venerable. He was erect and gentlemanly in his bearing, and though somewhat reserved and dignified, yet a man of genuine modesty and amiability, entirely free from all pretension and eminently kind and affable. In the several spheres of life—domestic, social, civil and ecclesiastical—he was truly and impressively a good man, and his life was without reproach."

Maj. Ebenezer Denny. Ebenezer Denny, an officer in the revolutionary war, in the expeditions of Harmar and St. Clair against the western Indians, and in the war of 1812, was born at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., on the 11th of March, 1761, being the eldest son of William Denny and Agnes (Parker) Denny. The mother was possessed of marked energy and intelligence, and a devout Christian. She was accustomed to attribute the preservation of her son amid perils by sea and in the hour of battle to a gracious providence, but her friends, to the fervent prayers of that pious mother. At the early age of thirteen he was intrusted with dispatches for the commandant at Fort Pitt, crossing the Alleghany mountains alone, lying out in the woods at night. He was described at this time as "a slender, fair, blue-eyed, red-haired boy." In two of these expeditions across the mountains he was chased into Fort Loudon by the Indians. For a time he was employed in his father's store at Carlisle, but learning that a letter of marque was about to sail from Philadelphia for the West Indies, he shipped as a volunteer. In the stirring encounters with the enemy he was always so brave and trustworthy that he was promoted to command the quarter-deck. He was about to ship for a second voyage when he received a commission as ensign in the 1st Pennsylvania regiment in the continental army, which he promptly accepted, abandoning his purpose of further following the sea. The army was now on the march to shut up Cornwallis at Yorktown and work the beginning of the end of the Revolution. Near Williamsburg his regiment had an encounter with the British partisan Simcoe. In his journal Denny says: "Here for the first time saw wounded men; the sight sickened me." As the American army closes around the British, he says: "Army encamped on the bank of the James; part of French fleet in full view." On the 14th of September he says: "Gen. Washington arrived; our brigade was paraded to receive him. Officers all pay their respects. He stands in the door, takes every man by the hand; the officers all

pass in receiving his salute and shake. This the first time I had seen the general." Siege-operations were at once commenced; the fighting became very warm on all sides, and the siegeworks were pushed with great vigor. "Easy digging," he says; "light sandy ground. A shell from one of the French mortars set fire to a British frigate; she burned to the water's edge and blew up; made the earth shake." On the 17th, he says: "Had the pleasure of seeing a drummer mount the enemy's parapet, and beat a parley, and immediately an officer, holding up a white handkerchief, made his appearance. An officer from our lines ran and met the other, and tied the handkerchief over his eyes," and thus was that great event, the surrender of Cornwallis, soon accomplished. When the terms of capitulation were definitely agreed on, Ensign Denny was designated to plant the first American flag upon the British parapet. He was subsequently with Gen. St. Clair in the Carolinas, and at Charleston during its investment and after its evacuation; but hostilities were now substantially over, and the long, dreary revolutionary war was at an end. In the subsequent campaigns against the western Indians, conducted by Clark, Harmar and St. Clair, Maj. Denny bore a conspicuous and at times confidential part, being adjutant to Harmar and aid-de-camp to St. Clair. In the signal and disastrous defeat of the army under Gen. St. Clair on the 4th of November, 1791, Maj. Denny was everywhere in the midst of danger and death, but escaped unharmed. When all was over and the surviving remnants of the army had been brought off, Maj. Denny was dispatched to carry intelligence of the great disaster to Gen. Washington, then president. The general was entertaining a party at dinner that evening, and sent his secretary to receive the dispatch, but the aid refused to deliver it to the hands of any but Washington in person, such being his orders. When the president had read far enough to discover the nature of the bad news he broke into a violent passion, and it is asserted that some very bad words escaped the lips of our Washington. In 1794 Denny was commissioned captain, and dispatched in command of a detachment, to protect the commissioners in laying out the town of Presqu' Isle, now Erie; but he was turned back when arrived at Le Bœuf, on account of objections by representatives of the Six Nations to having this point occupied at that time. Maj. Denny had married, on the 1st of July, 1793, Miss Nancy Wilkins, a daughter of Capt. John Wilkins, Sr., originally of Carlisle, but now of Pittsburgh. During the years 1795–96 he resided with his family on his farm, six miles from the city up the Monongahela river. While here he was a candidate for the legislature, but was defeated. In 1796 he was elected one of the commissioners of Allegheny county, when he returned to Pittsburgh, having disposed of his farm. In 1803 he was elected as the first treasurer of the county, and again in 1808. In 1804 he was appointed a director of the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established that year at Pittsburgh, the first bank west of the mountains. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Maj. Denny was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, was one of its trustees, was the first president of the "Moral Society," formed in 1809, was influential in securing the establishment of the Western Theological school in Allegheny City, and Mrs. Eichbaum remembers Mr. Denny and her father, Mr. Johnston, sitting at the door of the church to receive the contributions of the worshipers as they entered, an old Scotch custom. On the 1st of May, 1806, Mrs. Denny died, in her thirty-first year, leaving three sons, Harmar, William and St. Clair; and two daughters, the youngest an infant, which survived but a few days. In the war of 1812 Maj. Denny was commissary of purchases for troops on the Erie and Niagara frontier, pushing forward supplies in emergencies, though at great personal pecuniary sacrifice, waiving the thirty days' limit allowed him by his contract. When the city of Pittsburgh was incorporated, on the 18th of March, 1816, he was elected its first mayor. In the summer of 1822, while on a visit with his only daughter to Niagara, he was taken ill, and with difficulty reached his home, where he died on the 21st of July, 1822, in the sixty-first year of his age.

William Eichbaum. William Eichbaum, one of the most prominent of the early citizens of Pittsburgh, was born at Monte Cenis, Burgundy, June 25, 1787, and died at his residence, 139 Wylie street, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 30, 1866, in his eightieth year. His father, William Peter Eichbaum, came to the United States just before the French revolution. His life had been an eventful one. Born at Altenach, Saxony, his wife an English woman, having eight children born to them, he had immigrated to Burgundy, at the invitation of Louis XVI, to assist in establishing glass-manufactories in that province. Having immigrated to Philadelphia in 1793, he crossed the Alleghany mountains in 1797, and became a resident of Pittsburgh and manager of the glassworks just then erected by O'Hara & Craig below Jones' ferry, on the south bank of the Monongahela river, thus standing among the foremost of the pioneers, and notably of the German pioneers of the immense business now carried on in Pittsburgh and vicinity in the manufacture of glass. The son, William, from being the first apprentice to the bookbinding business in Pittsburgh, in the establishment of Cramer & Spear, became a partner in the firm. Before steamboats were invented he voyaged with Mr. Cramer to Louisville in an open boat. The firm connected printing and book-publishing with the bindery, thus furnishing reading-matter to the new settlements. Tales, religious works and books of travel

were among their publications, copies being still occasionally met with. Mr. Eichbaum was deeply concerned for the business prosperity of his adopted city, and freely invested his means in enterprises which would bring to it commercial advantages, in the commission business with S. F. Von Bonnhorst, in the Point Steam Mill Cracker Bakery, and in the foundry business with Mr. McHendry. He was also a stockholder in fire-insurance companies in Pittsburgh.

But beyond question the most important of the business enterprises in which he was engaged was that of securing the slackwater navigation of the Monongahela river. Without it, Pittsburgh could never have made such rapid strides in growth and business prosperity as it has. It is in part the realization of that dream which Washington fondly indulged in, of uniting the navigation of the Potomac with that of the Ohio. As early as March 24, 1817, an act was passed authorizing the incorporation of a company. But the majority of the citizens, at that early day, regarded those who advocated such a scheme as little short of lunatics. But Mr. Eichbaum was one of those who never yielded in his devotion to an enterprise which he regarded as feasible, and which would prove useful to the public. Hence, he allowed no discouragement to daunt him in his efforts, and with his associates, Thomas and John P. Bakewell, Morgan Robertson and Alfred Curling, he was unceasing in studying the methods of procedure, and in preparing for the public press skillfully devised paragraphs which should lead the minds of his fellow-citizens in its favor. Finally, after the lapse of twelve years, in 1829, a survey of the project was authorized, and seven years later, in 1836, the final act of incorporation was passed, and what at the outset had been regarded as a wild and visionary scheme became a reality, leading in its train prosperity and riches untold. In recognition of his valuable services in bringing the enterprise to a successful issue he was honored with the position of the first president of the company after its permanent organization.

Mr. Eichbaum enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the public in a remarkable degree. He was of the committee appointed by the citizens for the reception of Lafayette on his visit to Pittsburgh in 1824. For many years he was the efficient head of the fire department. On the occasion of the centennial celebration of the birth of Washington he was made chairman of the committee to conduct it. From 1823 to 1833 he held the position of postmaster of Pittsburgh, and it was while holding this office that his generous and accommodating disposition won for him that endearing esteem which he continued to enjoy through life, and which has been the theme of extravagant panegyric among those who recall his goodness of heart since his death. He was elected to and retained in each branch of the city councils as long as eligible, and then transferred, by the votes of the people, alternately for twenty-two consecutive years. In 1858 he was elected city treasurer, and held the office until his decease, in 1866, a period of eight years. To return to his business relations, in the great fire of April 10, 1845, Mr. Eichbaum, who was now possessed of an ample fortune, was stricken with almost overpowering force, losing nearly everything he had. "He met the consequences, however," says a writer of the public press at the time of his death, "with fewer regrets than would be possible to most men. He had large resources in his conscious honor, in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, the companionship of his thoughts, books and friends, a mind stored with principles and facts, and trained to reflection, and large and practical views of divine providence, which enabled him to discern blessings in the disguise of adversities. His experiences of Christianity were, though private, eminently devout. Accustomed to private devotion, and expressing his freedom from the fear of death, since Christ was such a Savior, he had been long accustomed to look on his dissolution with composure."

Mr. Eichbaum displayed marked inventive genius. To his active brain is due the machine that supplied faint-ruled letter-paper in the west. At first he was unable to to prepare his ink properly to take the right effect. Befriending an expert bookbinder from the old world on his way to Louisville, who knew the secret, but who was bound by his profession to guard the knowledge, or only to impart it on payment of a stipulated extravagant price, he said to Mr. Eichbaum: "I can not reveal the secret, and you have not the money to pay for it; but you have acted the good Samaritan by me, and I will give you a hint. Mix with your ink a certain small part of a very large animal." For many days his brain was racked to know what that "small part of a very large animal" could be. Passing through the market one day he bethought him of oxgall. Procuring one and incorporating it with his ink, it caused it to fly and be diffused over the paper. He finally had the secret. Mr. Eichbaum also discovered the secret of manufacturing Russia sheet-iron, and held the patent-right of the planished rolls, but, owing to his advanced age, never made use of the invention. In conjunction with Henry McCarthy, he introduced the exceedingly useful invention of patent locks, used in the Sault Ste. Marie ship-canal, the Monongahela slackwater, and the dams of Green and Duck rivers, Ky.

In closing this brief notice we quote, from the writer above referred to, the following paragraph: "His venerable form has long been a landmark in our community to a younger generation of citizens that have grown up around him, while so many of those who were his contemporaries, and who with him helped to create the history of these two cities, have passed away before him. For sixty years of active manhood he has been

identified with the wonderful developments of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. He lived here, as boy and man, seventy years. He came when ten years old, when Fort Pitt was a small outpost of civilization, containing but ninety-seven houses. He saw it expand into a great and populous mart of civilization, commerce and manufactures, and was among the foremost of the men of his generation who helped by their intelligence and enterprise to make it such, and to create the wealth that employs and feeds these hundreds of thousands. Looking back over this long and eventful history, he could have said, with Æneas, '*Omnia vidi, pars fui.*' "

JOSIAH COPLEY was the fourth child of Samuel and Jane (Sibbet) Copley, and was born in Shippensburg, Pa., Sept. 20, 1803. His grandfather was a woolen-manufacturer in Leeds, England, and a man of broad views, sympathizing with the colonies in their struggle against the mother-country. His four sons settled in this country while young, the elder two, John and Samuel, arriving in 1792. Samuel did business for a short time in Massachusetts, and went from there to Pittsburgh, Pa., purchasing property which is now in the heart of the city. Desiring to return to England, he sold out, but, changing his mind, he entered into the manufacture of textile fabrics with his brother John, in Shippensburg, Pa., where he was married, his wife being a North-of-Ireland Presbyterian, and a woman of strong character, to whose teachings and example Josiah attributed much of his own religious nature. Shortly after the birth of Josiah his father engaged in the woolen-manufacture in Blairsville, in which he was unsuccessful. This fact preyed upon his mind, and he died in 1813, in poverty.

Josiah, in 1818, was bound out to John McCahan, of Indiana, Pa., who printed and published a small weekly journal called the *American*. The boy was at this time in his fifteenth year, and was bound to serve until he was twenty-one. For the first three years he was engaged to spend one-half his time in carrying the mail on horseback, his employer being a mail-contractor as well as a printer. This work was sometimes dangerous, often disagreeable, owing to the furious storms, high water and similar characteristics of a wild country. The experience, however, was valuable to the young man, as it induced much of the meditative habit of thought and power of close observation which were marked characteristics of Mr. Copley. In 1825 the young printer entered into business in Kittanning in partnership with John Croll, publishing the Kittanning *Gazette*. This he continued for eight years, the last four alone. During this period, in 1826, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Chadwick Haas, daughter of his uncle, Mr. Sibbet, and widow of a young physician of Philadelphia. The Kittanning paper was a success from the start, and determined Mr. Copley's career, and for the remainder of his life he was always connected with newspapers, both secular and religious. He gained most prominence from his connection with the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which began in 1838 and lasted two years, when his health failed and he removed to Appleby Manor. Here he superintended a farm and a manufacturing establishment, but continued to write for various newspapers, and also issued a number of pamphlets. At this time he made a collection of his religious writings, under the title of "Thoughts of Favored Hours." From 1850 to 1852 he was again on the staff of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, but ill health again compelled him to retire. In 1860 he again removed to Pittsburgh

The rebellion now broke out, and Mr. Copley had four sons in the Union army. One, John Sibbet, fell at the battle of South Mountain, Md., in September, 1862; another son, Albert, was wounded at the battle of Stone river, Tennessee, taken prisoner, and died from exposure and privation during captivity, and now lies in an unknown grave; yet another son was taken prisoner at Chickamauga in 1863, and went through the untold horrors of Libby prison and Castle Thunder, Danville and Andersonville, as well as prisons in North and South Carolina.

Meanwhile Mr. Copley had again begun work upon the Pittsburgh *Gazette* staff, winning a wide reputation as a clear and strong writer. He remained in this position until advancing years compelled his retirement, but even afterward he continued his contributions to the *Gazette*, as the spirit moved him. He became better known, however, as a contributor to the religious press, writing much for the *Presbyterian Banner*, *United Presbyterian* and other papers. He possessed a wonderful command of language, and though slow of speech could write rapidly and without needing correction, always employing the purest English. In politics, Mr. Copley was a conservative abolitionist before the war, and afterward a republican; he also took a strong interest in the temperance cause. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, uniting with that church in early life. He was not bigoted, however, but recognized the several evangelical denominations as only other divisions of one grand army.

So late as Christmas, 1884, Mr. Copley published in the *United Presbyterian* a paper entitled "A Crippled Translation," in which he set forth his belief that the 71st and 73d Psalms were revelations of both the resurrection of the body and the consciousness of the everlasting existence of the soul. In 1878 he published a volume entitled "Gatherings in Beulah." Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" seems to have been, next to the Bible, the book that Mr. Copley most loved and read.

In November, 1884, after a life of more than fourscore years, it was seen that the end was near. As his body failed his spirit seemed to grow stronger and his intelligence

to shine brighter. He died in the evening of March 2, 1885, his only fear being that he was too anxious for his release and for his entrance into that better world he habitually contemplated as his final home. In 1886 a collection from Mr. Copley's writings was made, with an introduction by Rev. S. H. Kellogg, D. D., and published by A. D. F. Randolph, under the title "Gathered Sheaves." There are sixty-nine different articles in this work, most of them being of a religious character. Among those of a secular character is one entitled "Recollections of Boyhood," in which Mr. Copley sets forth many of his peculiar experiences, going back as far as 1810. Other papers in the volume are somewhat singular for speculations and investigations into primeval and ancient history. An article on "Scriptural Revision," giving a history of the English Bible and of the work of translation in different hands, is important as setting forth his judgment concerning the great value of the revised interpretation of the Bible. Mr. Copley's mind was broad enough to entertain ideas upon a great variety of different subjects, and his intelligence shrewd enough to make his views on the subjects he chose of importance to the reading community. Taking him all in all, not many general writers for the press have gained so high a reputation for dignified, conscientious and noble work as Josiah Copley.

Hon. Thomas Mellon. Thomas Mellon, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Pittsburgh, was born Feb. 3, 1813, in the Parish Cappigh, County Tyrone, Ireland. His ancestors on the father's side were from Scotland, and on the mother's side they were Hollanders, farmers on both sides, who emigrated to the north of Ireland in the times of Cromwell and the Prince of Orange. They were noteworthy only for their thrift, industry and intelligence. Mr. Mellon's parents left Ireland and arrived in the United States in 1818, when he was but five years of age, and settled on a farm near Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Pa. He learned to read at his mother's knee, and to her affectionate care and wise counsels he attributes in great measure whatever success in life he has achieved. Until he reached the age of thirteen the only schooling he had was about four months each winter in the country school, as was the custom of that day in the rural districts. In his thirteenth year, however, his father allowed him a session at the Westmoreland county academy. Every county at that time had its academy, which then held the same relation to the common schools which the high-schools do now. The principal of the academy, Thomas Will, was a fine classical scholar, and instilled into his pupil higher aspirations than comported with the drudgery of the farm. And it was at the critical time when the important question —vitally important to every boy—pressed on him, the question of occupation for life. His father was decidedly in favor of farming. He considered it the occupation of all others most honorable and independent, as well as most useful, and prided himself on being able to give each of his children a farm when the time should come for starting them out for themselves. It was therefore painful to him to find his oldest son averse to his favorite theory. The son was loth to disappoint his father, however, and it was not until in his seventeenth year that a fixed determination was arrived at.

In 1832 he entered the Latin school of Rev. Jonathan Gill, in his own neighborhood, his father having removed to Allegheny county. Here he prepared himself for college, but his time was divided between farm-labor and Latin grammar, committing to memory the rules of syntax while following the plow. And to this promiscuous kind of rugged mental and muscular training, which he received from childhood till nearly twenty-five years of age, he attributes his uniform good health through life and vigor of body and mind now in his old age. In 1834 he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, then in the imposing stone edifice on Fourth avenue which was destroyed by the great fire of 1845. The institution was in its prime, under the government of the celebrated scholar and educator, Robert Bruce, D. D. Here he soon found it so easy to keep up with his class that in order to gain time he entered as a law student in the office of Hon. Charles Shaler, the leading lawyer of the Pittsburgh bar at the time, and he was admitted to the practice of law shortly after he graduated from the college with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He graduated in September, 1837, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1838. His rise at the bar was rapid, and the character of his practice of the best and most lucrative sort. The best evidence of this was the staying qualities of his clients. When he went on the bench twenty years afterward nearly all those of the business-men of the city who had become his clients were still such.

In 1843 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Negley, the daughter of one of the early pioneers of the East End, and with her acquired an important addition to his increasing wealth; but the far more valuable fortune which she brought him were the sterling qualities of a good wife and mother. To union with her he attributes his great share of domestic happiness. The fruit of the marriage was eight children, four of whom are surviving, and among the most energetic and prosperous business-men of the city.

In 1859 Mr. Mellon's law practice had become so onerous as to threaten his health, and his friends advised him to accept the nomination for judge of the common pleas court No. 1. He was nominated and elected, and took his seat on the bench on the 29th of December of that year. He filled the position with great satisfaction to the bar and the

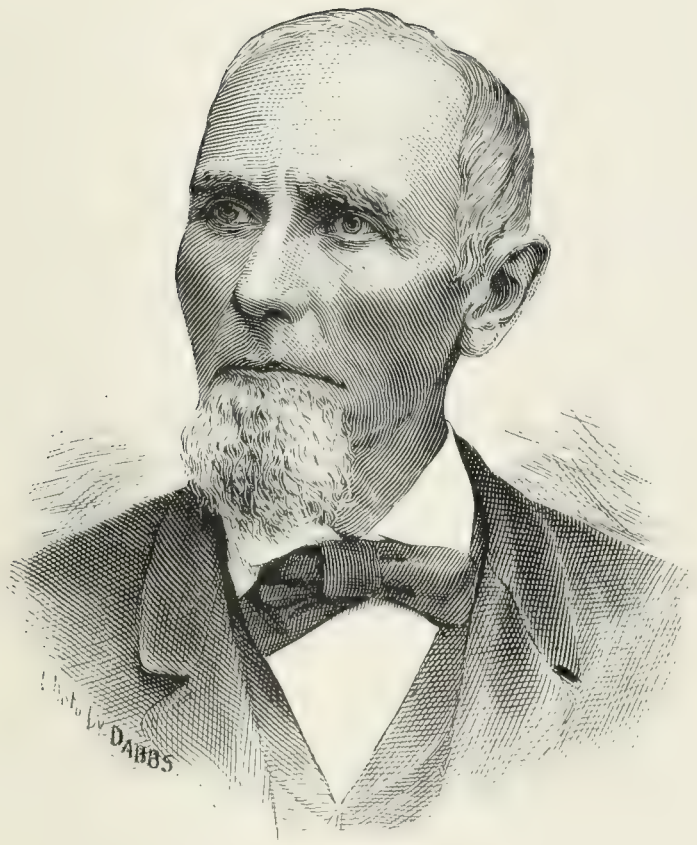
public to the end of the judicial term of ten years, and was urged to become a candidate for re-election, but he considered that to continue in office for another term would be too great a sacrifice of his private interests. Possessed of considerable estate, acquired by care and industry and judicious investments while at the bar, and the estate derived by his wife, he could not give his property the care and attention which it demanded so long as he remained on the bench, and besides he had now two sons fresh from school and verging into manhood who were urgent for employment in some regular business, and he desired to be with them, "their Mentor and Telemachus and ever-faithful friend." So he declined a renomination, and left the bench Dec. 29, 1869. Upon his retirement, the bar treated him to a sumptuous banquet, an honor before that time not conferred on a retiring judge of the lower courts. He did not go back to the bar, though he occasionally joined in the trial of suits where his own or the interests of his particular friends were involved; and in 1870 he established the banking-house of T. Mellon & Sons, which is now one of the most substantial private banks of the city, and is under the management of his sons Andrew and Dick.

It is said of Judge Mellon, what can be said of few others, that throughout his long life he has never failed of success in any enterprise he ever seriously undertook. There are others who became suddenly possessed of greater wealth, but his fortune is the slow and steady growth of well-directed enterprise. In politics he was a republican, but never a zealous partisan, always voting for the candidates he deemed most deserving, and ever a vigorous opposer of bossism or ring-rule. In religion a Presbyterian, according to the faith of his fathers, but of rather more liberal views, holding the Bible in its present state to be incomplete; that the great first volume, the book of nature, is wanting and should be restored to its proper place in the estimation of the religious world; that nature was the first and always present and infallible revelation of God to man.

Notwithstanding his burdensome professional and private labors, he was at all times a great reader, and keeps abreast of the times in philosophy and literature of every substantial variety, and now, in his seventy-seventh year, is believed to be as energetic and vigorous mentally and physically and as sound of judgment as at any former period of his life.

Richard Edwards. A well-known and prominent figure among the business-men of Pittsburgh subsequent to 1830 was Richard Edwards, who was born Jan. 1, 1803, at Binghamton, N. Y., where he spent his youth. He came to Pittsburgh in June, 1824, and entered, as a clerk, the dry-goods house of William Bell, whose wife was a distant relative. His energy, good address and business tact brought him rapid advancement, and in 1828 he became a partner in the house. The firm did a large and successful business in Western Pensylvania, and after fourteen years, in 1842, he withdrew, to engage in the manufacture of iron and nails with James Wood and William and James McKnight, under firm name of Wood, Edwards & McKnights. After six years of prosperous business the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Edwards engaged in the manufacture of locks, latches and platform scales with David A. Morris, under firm name of Edwards & Morris. He continued in this business, with some change of partners, until 1856, when he removed with his family to Dubuque, Iowa, where he became a member of the firm of Chislett, Buckley & Co., who carried on an extensive business in hardware and iron throughout Northern Iowa. In 1862 he returned to Pittsburgh, and embarked in the insurance business, securing the agency of several of the largest companies of the country. In conjunction with his son, Ogden M. Edwards, under firm name of R. Edwards & Son, a large business was built up, in which he continued till his death. Mr. Edwards was universally respected for his energy, good business capacity, sound judgment and unswerving integrity. He had, in a remarkable degree, the confidence of all who knew him.

But it was through the religious side of his character that his influence was most strongly felt. Descended from a long line of devout ancestors, being a great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the renowned theologian, the religious element in his character was the controlling force in his life. He was one of the original members of the Third Presbyterian Church, organized in 1833, and its first officer, having been elected a ruling elder before a pastor had been chosen. He was for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school, labored energetically in the church work, and contributed most liberally to its pecuniary support. Probably no one, except the pastor, did more than he to make this church the power which it speedily became. On settling in Dubuque he took an active part in organizing and building the Second Presbyterian Church there, and was chosen an elder. On his return to Pittsburgh in 1862 he resumed his connection with the Third Presbyterian Church, and was again chosen an elder. In May, 1873, on changing his residence to the suburbs of the city, he became a member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, and continued in that relation to his death. As a Christian man Mr. Edwards was marked by the unswerving steadfastness of his belief in the vital doctrines of Christianity; by the governing of his life and conduct by its principles; by untiring energy in its service; by an unusual liberality in money subscriptions, guided not by impulse but by principle; and by a cheerful readiness to obey the call of duty at whatever cost. One who knew him well said: "I never knew him to hesitate in the



Wm Orr

performance of duty, however hard. He never seemed to think of himself."

In 1828 he married Catharine Pond May, a sister of the wife of William Bell, his partner in business. In her he had a help-meet worthy, as wife, mother and Christian, of all the affection and honor which husband and children could bestow. They reared a family of seven children, all of whom became members of the Presbyterian Church, and one, Maurice Dwight Edwards, entered the ministry. Naturally a leader, he was often appealed to for advice and assistance, and never in vain. Although profoundly religious, he was no ascetic, but enjoyed keenly all the innocent pleasures of life. Especially did he delight in social gatherings, where his frank, cordial manner, strong sense of humor, and warm human sympathies made his presence always welcome. The bare facts of his life give very little idea of the influence for good which he exercised over others, due to an assemblage of qualities unusual in one person, combined with an intense earnestness, which affected powerfully all who knew him. Some of Pittsburgh's most successful men of a later generation could cheerfully acknowledge how much they owe to the stimulus of his example. He died on the 18th of September, 1884, in the eighty-second year of his age, leaving a memory fragrant with Christian faith and righteous living.

Rev. Francis Herron, D. D. Francis Herron was born near Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., June 28, 1774. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and received his early training from his pious parents and in the schools of the period. In due course he entered Dickinson College, then under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Nisbet, and graduated May 5, 1794. His heart had already been touched by the grace of God. He accordingly studied theology under his pastor, Rev. Robert Cooper, and was licensed to preach by Carlisle presbytery Oct. 4, 1797. His first service for his divine Master was performed while on a tour into the then western wilds of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which extended as far as Chillicothe, Ohio. Stopping for the night at a tavern at Six-Mile run, and it being known that he was a clergyman, he was prevailed on to tarry till the Sabbath. This he consented to do, and here, under the shades of an apple-tree, the young disciple dispensed the word of life to the few scattered pioneers and their families who could be gathered in. Two nights he encamped with the Indians, who had quite a numerous settlement at Marietta and vicinity. On his return he preached at Pittsburgh to a congregation of eighteen persons in a log structure which occupied the identical ground where the First Presbyterian church-edifice now stands, and so primitive was the house that the swallows, which had built in the eaves, invaded the premises, and sailed about the heads of his hearers. He assisted Rev. John McMillan at Chartiers and Buffalo churches in revival services. At the latter the people would have prevailed upon him to become their pastor, but he declined. Returning to the Cumberland valley, he was settled over the Rocky Spring Church, having been ordained and installed April 9, 1800. His services among the pioneers of the west, and in the revival services in conjunction with that devoted servant, Dr. McMillan, proved eminently useful to him. He systematized his labors, holding regular prayer-meetings, establishing a bible-class and giving catechetical instruction. For ten years he labored here. In the meantime, by the death of Rev. Robert Steel, the pulpit of the First Church had become vacant. On the occasion of a visit to Pittsburgh Mr. Herron was invited to conduct the services here. His fervent style of preaching pleased the people, and they gave him a unanimous call to become their pastor, which he accepted, and was admitted to the Redstone Presbytery on June 18, 1811.

Pittsburgh at this period was beginning to assume great commercial and manufacturing prosperity, but the spiritual life of its people was at a low ebb. The young pastor attempted to establish a prayer-meeting, but, strange as it may seem, some of his congregation opposed it. To avoid seeming to disregard their wishes, the meetings were not held in the church, but in a schoolhouse. But this did not satisfy them, and he was finally waited on and told that these meetings must stop. His reply was characteristic of the godly man. He said: "Gentlemen, these meetings will not stop; you are at liberty to do as you please, but I also have the liberty to worship God according to the dictates of my conscience, none daring to molest or make me afraid." From that day a greater degree of zeal and devotion marked the daily living of pastor and people.

Mr. Herron was not only a devoted man, but a common-sense man of affairs. A heavy debt, for those days, hung over the church property. Finally, in December, 1813, it was sold by the sheriff. The young pastor bid it in, on his own account, for $2,819. He then sold a portion of the lot to the Bank of Pittsburgh for $3,000, and after paying the purchase-money turned over the balance, $180, to the church treasury. In 1825 the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church resolved on establishing a theological seminary somewhere in the west. Dr. Herron advocated its location in Allegheny City, and was successful in his efforts. For its establishment and successful operation a vast amount of labor and judiciously directed effort had to be endured. From this he did not shrink, and to none more than to him is the success of this enterprise due. In 1827 Dr. Herron was elected moderator of the general assembly at its session in Philadelphia, an honor well deserved, for he was now in the full maturity of his powers and in the development of manly strength and beauty. And now, more than ever before, were his ministrations blessed, as the revivals

of 1832 and 1835 amply attest. Until 1850 he continued to labor; but now, having attained the age of seventy-six, he felt that he should be relieved, and accordingly pressed his resignation upon his people. This they consented to grant, provided he would accept of one thousand dollars yearly as long as he lived. He died on Dec. 6, 1860, in the eighty-sixth year of his life.

In the centennial volume of the church he so long served is the following summing up of his character, with which this sketch may properly be closed: "As preacher, careful in preparation, biblical, experimental and always impressive. As pastor, affectionate, accessible, persuasive and progressive in methods. As presbyter, a born leader in presbytery and synod, and moderator of the general assembly in 1827. As president, directing the board of directors of the Western Theological Seminary from its first meeting till his death. As citizen, devoted to the city's interest, jealous of its morals, helpful in extending its churches, founding the first 'Moral Association,' and holding the first temperance meetings. Dr. Herron's piety was marked. It was early, tender, strong, equable, yet stimulated by revivals, characterized no less by prayer than by active zeal. He was pre-eminently a man to mold the times. 'There are but two things in Pittsburgh,' was once said, 'Dr. Herron and the devil, and the doctor seems to be getting the advantage.' In personal majesty of presence unequaled, in influence commanding and magnetic. Equal to emergencies in church or city, with pronounced convictions and well-matured opinions, sound judgment and warm sympathies, of remarkable courage, and great practical wisdom. When he died all mourned as for a father. Business and even the courts were suspended in his honor. Tributes of every description were paid to his worth. The tablet erected by a grateful people in 1874, the centennial of his birth, bears these closing words: 'Revered by the church he served and the city he adorned.'"

William McCully. Prominent among the old business-men of Pittsburgh, whose careers of usefulness and honor have now been brought to a close by death, appears the name of William McCully. He was born near Shane's Castle, County Antrim, Ireland, about the year 1800. When a mere child he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Chartiers township, near the house of Robert Woods. Shortly after the family removed to Jack's run, where his father, Thomas McCully, died, and was buried in Trinity churchyard. His tombstone is still standing.

William McCully received only the rudiments of an ordinary common-school education, and first began to learn the trade of a glass-blower with Thomas Bakewell, on the site of the present B. & O. R. R. depot, at the foot of Grant street, blowing flint-glass only. He learned to blow window-glass at the O'Hara works on the South Side, opposite the Point. In connection with Capt. John Hay, he erected a flint-glass factory at the foot of Nineteenth street, on Railroad street, and continued there until the works were submerged in the flood of 1832, when he withdrew, and Capt. Hay continued to operate them alone. In 1833 he built the factory now standing at the corner of Sixteenth and Liberty streets, where he made green and black bottles. In 1834 he became interested with William Johnsen in a window-glass factory at Monongahela City, and in 1836 the firm of William McCully & Co. was founded, consisting of William McCully and F. Lorenz, Thomas Wightman being admitted as a partner two years later. Subsequently a dissolution took place, and in 1850 Mr. McCully bought of F. Lorenz the stone factory known as the Sligo works, and in 1851 he tore it down and erected the first brick factory in Pittsburgh. The second was built in 1854. After the erection of the new factory Mr. McCully admitted his only son, John F. McCully, to partnership with him, under firm name of William McCully & Co. In 1852 Mark W. Watson became a member of the firm. John M. King joined the concern as a partner in 1855. In 1869 Mr. McCully died, and the business has since been successfully conducted by Messrs. Watson and King under the old firm name.

Mr. McCully was one of the fathers of the glass interest, and to the development of that industry devoted all of his energies. He was the first one to build a seven-stone wheel oven, for flattening glass, west of the Alleghany mountains. It was put up by a man named Klein, who was brought from New Jersey for the purpose. Mr. McCully was possessed of a strong character, a decided individuality, and was a man of unblemished integrity. He was interested in many of the institutions of the city, serving as a director, but took an especial interest in the Farmers' Deposit & Exchange Bank. His kindly disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and the news of his demise inspired many hearts with the feeling of a personal loss. In his domestic relations he was peculiarly happy, and he did all that he could to make his home life cheerful and lovable. He married Martha Zelley, a native of Mt. Holly, N. J., and a representative of the good old Quaker families of Burlington county. Eight children were born to this union, of whom only four attained to years of maturity: John F was the only son; Margaret became the wife of Mark W. Watson; Jane L. is the wife of John M. King; Lavinia married Herbert Newton, of Newport, R. I.; Mrs. King alone survives.

William Frew, only son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McCully) Frew, was born Jan. 10, 1826, in a house that stood until 1880 on the corner of Liberty and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. He completed his education at the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, and was afterward employed in the wholesale grocery-house of his uncle, James

McCully, located on Wood street, between Liberty and Sixth avenue. Later he was taken into partnership and formed one of the firm of James McCully & Co. Aug. 4, 1853, he married Martha Elliott, second daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Long, and niece of Reuben Miller, Jr. In 1859, when petroleum oil was first discovered in paying quantities, he and Charles Lockhart, also connected with the McCully house, formed the partnership known for the next twenty-one years as Lockhart & Frew. This firm was among the pioneers in the production and refining of petroleum, and built the first Pittsburgh refinery, the Brilliant Oil-works. A successful business was done for seventeen years, and when, in 1876, the Standard Oil company was formed, the firm of Lockhart & Frew became part of that organization, Charles Lockhart being elected president of the Standard Oil company, of Pittsburgh, and William Frew vice-president. After a sickness of five weeks he died March 9, 1880, leaving a widow and one son, William N. Frew.

At the time of his death he was a member of the firms of Lockhart & Frew, Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, and Hubbard Bakewell & Co., Pittsburgh, besides being connected with many other business enterprises. He was one of the earliest believers, in Pittsburgh, in the homeopathic method of treating disease, and for a number of years prior to his death had served as president of the board of trustees of the homeopathic hospital. In 1870, much against his will, he was nominated by the better class of citizens on a Reform Platform for Congress, but, declining to secure his election by what seemed to him questionable and undignified methods, was defeated by his opponent, Gen. James S. Negley. Prior to 1860 he was captain of the Keystone Rifles, a military organization of Pittsburgh, and during the war was connected as major with the 15th regiment Pennsylvania state troops, into which the smaller organization had been merged. He was an exceedingly liberal and philanthropic man, giving freely to many religious, charitable and educational objects; a valued supporter of the Christian and sanitary commissions during the war; a firm friend of the Y. M. C. A.; a prominent member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Female College of Pittsburgh, and chairman of the investing committee of the Western University of Pennsylvania. In business he was regarded as a man of excellent judgment and sterling integrity; and in the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, of which he was a member, his advice and counsel were always recognized as carrying with them great weight. He was of good address, a pleasing public speaker, and thoroughly posted on all the questions of the day. He was a great lover of literature and art, had traveled extensively in the pauses of his busy life, in Europe and the far east, and had but just settled down to the enjoyment of well-earned rest when he was called away. As was said at the time, his death was a loss to his friends, to the city of Pittsburgh, and to the causes of charity, religion and education.

GEORGE HOGG, only son of John and Mary (Crisp) Hogg, was born June 22, 1784, in Cramlington, in the county of Northumberland, England. When twenty years of age (in 1804) he came to Brownsville, Pa., at the request of his uncle, William Hogg, where he established his home, and as a merchant created a very large and lucrative business.

On March 7, 1811, he married Mary A., eldest daughter of Judge Nathaniel Breading, of Tower Hill farm, Luzerne township, Fayette county, Pa. To this marriage were born the following children: Mary, William, George Ewing, Nathaniel Breading, John Thomas, Mary Ann (who married Felix R. Brunot), Elizabeth Ewing (Mrs. William S. Bissell), and James Breading (lost Sept. 27, 1854, near Cape Race, by the foundering of the steamer Arctic, which collided with a French vessel).

By the integrity of his character and strict attention to business, George Hogg was eminently successful, and secured the esteem of the communities in which he lived. Though a great lover of his adopted country, he did not cease to be an Englishman, and always looked back with pleasure to the good old laws and institutions of his native land.

In April, 1843, he removed to Allegheny City, Pa., and died there Dec. 5, 1849, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, on the property and in the house which he had purchased in an unfinished state of Alexander Brackenridge, Esq., which he completed, and wherein he spent the remainder of his years.

During his business career he, with his uncle, William Hogg, of Brownsville, Pa., established large business-houses in Pittsburgh as Breading & Hogg, in wholesale dry goods, and Dalzell, Taylor & Co., in wholesale groceries, and fifteen different establishments of merchandise- and commission-houses in Ohio, together with a forwarding-house at Sandusky City, that state, with which was connected a number of vessels running on Lake Erie, and also a line of boats on the Ohio canal connected with their business houses at Newark, Ohio. Mr. Hogg, with the coöperation of others, aided materially in the building of the bridge over the Monongahela river at Brownsville and Bridgeport, and was one of the original stockholders and managers of the Monongahela Navigation company (slackwater), through whose enterprise the great body of the coal which is mined along the Monongahela river and exported finds its way to the southern cities, New Orleans in particular. In 1828 he erected the Brownsville Glassworks, and supervised their operations for some years, ultimately disposing of them.

He was one of the original corporators establishing the Allegheny Cemetery company, and a director in the Bank of Pittsburgh, an institution in which his uncle, William Hogg, was one of the original movers,

established in 1810–14. Mr. Hogg was confirmed in his youth according to the usage of the Established Church of England, and through life was a consistent, devout and liberal member of that communion. By the record of Christ Church, Brownsville, we find the following:

In the year 1813 Rev. Mr. Clay succeeded Rev. Mr. Kemper, afterward Bishop Kemper, as missionary of the Advancement society in Western Pennsylvania. He assisted to build a church upon the lot of ground which they already had in possession. July 27, 1813, twelve trustees were appointed: Jacob Bowman, William Hogg, George Hogg, Robert Clarke, Charles Wheeler, John Wise, Basil Brasher, Basil Brown, Charles Ford, Henry Stump, Thomas Brown and Henry B. Goe. The secretary chosen upon this occasion was George Hogg. In 1823 the church-building was completed, and 1825 was consecrated by Bishop White; soon after this a parsonage was erected. Mr. Hogg was warden of this church until he left Brownsville, in 1843. When he came to Pittsburgh he and his family were connected with St. Andrew's Church, where he was warden until his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Western Pennsylvania hospital, and his portrait, with that of his colleagues, hangs in the entrance-hall at Dixmont.

A monument to his memory, executed jointly by the sculptor Henry K. Brown, of New York city, and the sculptor Piatti, a lofty plinth, mounted by a life-size figure of the Angel of the Resurrection, was erected in 1851 by his family in Allegheny cemetery, now in the city of Pittsburgh. Located near by is a cenotaph by Piatti, memorial of James B. Hogg, the son of George Hogg, who was lost on the ocean steamer Arctic.

Mr. Hogg, together with his uncle, and their successors, were instrumental in establishing seventy-six business-houses in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York city.

The successful business side of Mr. Hogg's character was not what impressed all who came in daily contact with him, but his beautiful, consistent Christian walk and conversation.

He seemed always to realize the omniscience and omnipresence of his God, and every action of his life indicated how gladly he chose to acknowledge the Lord in all his ways, and to give cheerfully back to him of that over which the Lord had made him the overseer.

The poor were sure to find in him a ready helper. At his death the universal feeling was, a holy and good man has been called from us to enter into a heavenly inheritance.

William H. Brown, for many years the leading and most successful coal-operator in Western Pennsylvania, was born in North Huntington township, Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 15, 1815. At an early age he started out in life for himself. He was first employed on the canal; worked for a time on a farm that is now in the corporate limits of Pittsburgh; dug coal in the winter; rose in a short time to the ownership of a horse and wagon, with which he delivered coal to his customers, and before long was employing a number of men and teams for the supplying of coal to Pittsburgh furnaces. In 1845 or 1846, when the roads were in a bad condition between Pittsburgh and his source of supplies at Minersville, the thought came to him that coal might be floated down the Monongahela at less cost and toil than to carry it in wagons. Not having the funds necessary to buy a boat, he borrowed the money and purchased a flat on credit. In a short time he was able to make a still greater venture, and in company with other Pittsburgh parties purchased a mine in the second pool of the Monongahela river. A subsequent disagreement with his more conservative partners as to the management of the business caused an early dissolution, Mr. Brown selling out his interest in the enterprise. A local paper said of him:

In 1848 Mr. Brown formed a connection with Messrs, Lloyd & Black, owners of the Kensington Iron-works, located in Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela. They began mining and operating in coal at the Nine-Mile run on the Monongahela, and coking with four ovens. Mr. Brown had charge of the business, and managed it in accordance with his ideas as to when risks should be taken or not, and what lines of policy should be pursued. The main portion of his trade was still with Pittsburgh, but when he had a surplus he disposed of it on his own plan, sending it down the river to Louisville and Cincinnati, and reaping a large success in that line of trade. His business and reputation grew apace, and by steady progress in his chosen line of activity soon found himself in the very front rank thereof, and recognized as one of the master-spirits of the trade. In 1858 Mr. Brown ventured on still another experiment that the wisest of the coal-men were, in advance, moved to declare would be a failure. His new purpose was to send a tow of flats from Louisville to New Orleans. "Prior to that time," says one account of the venture, "coal had been floated to New Orleans instead of towed by steamers, but it was done with barges, a class of large keelboats, and the expense of the trips did away with the profits. Towing was accordingly in no favor among shippers of coal to the lower ports, even with the most substantial boats; and when Mr. Brown was about to send a tow of flatboats, or rather boxes, of light and shallow construction, he was considered to be wild."

His "wildness" was that of successful inventors and pioneers in new paths of usefulness since the world began. He made the venture, it proved a success, and others made haste to crowd into the new way he had opened. He sent twelve boats, carrying about 230,000 bushels of coal, with the steamer Grampus on one side and the General Larimer on the other. His son, Capt. Sam Brown, was in charge. The trip was a success beyond question. The coal was disposed of at remunerative rates, and there was no loss to the cargo. Capt. Brown disposed of the flats, loaded his steamers with sugar and molasses, and came home in triumph. The keen vision of William H. Brown had been justified by the results, and a new outlet to the growing coal trade of Pittsburgh was opened.

With the widening of his business, Mr. Brown was compelled to increase his facilities. At first he hired his towing, but afterward purchased the General Larimer, which was the first towboat he ever owned. The first steamer built by him was the W. H. B., and he afterward had the Bee constructed, and sent her on her journeyings up and down the river. At a later date he purchased the Collier and the Shark, which were added to his busy fleet. Every year that passed saw an increase in his operations. He soon became the acknowledged head of his department of the coal business, and his judgment was accepted without question on all matters connected with the trade. On the breaking out of the war he secured important contracts for the supplying of the government at Cairo and Memphis with coal for the Mississippi fleet. At about the same time he began to supply St. Louis with coal for her gas-works. It was not only a time of the most intense business activity with him, but one of close watchfulness and severe responsibility.

While delivering a cargo of coal for the use of Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, he was captured by the Union forces while on his way back, and came near being executed as a confederate spy. A dispatch from Gen. Buell, then in command at Louisville, Ky., saved him.

The exciting times of the war, the dangers of traffic in supplying fuel to the government forces within the lines of the enemy a considerable part of the time; supplying markets during a time and under conditions which rendered every cargo especially liable to capture, confiscation and destruction by armed forces, not only regular but guerrilla as well, to say nothing of the increased dangers to navigation itself, were a state of affairs entirely congenial to his spirit of enterprise. It was attended with risks that other men did not dare to venture, and he made it pay. The profits were proportionate to the risks. He was successful. "Lucky" was the verdict of some, but those who were closest to his confidence are not backward in their testimony that there was something more than mere luck in such success. He knew the dangers, he faced them with nerve, handled his affairs with skill and in accordance with the ever-varying phases of the times; originator of his own plans, a copyist of none.

So extensive did his business become during the war that the impression gained some foothold that all his wealth was made by supplying the government. That by reason of his excellent management, tireless exertion and executive ability he made money from his government contracts can not be doubted—and these contracts were open to all persons in the business to bid for. Even if it were true, there would be nothing either disreputable or dishonorable in it. But it is not true. He was prosperous before the war. As an evidence of this it may be said that when Brown and Reis and Berger bought the rolling-mill at New Castle, Pa., a venture to which he paid no personal attention, he gave his check in payment for $100,000. Such an amount in one outside venture leaves no room to question that at this period, 1858 and 1859, he was justly accounted a wealthy man in the ordinary sense of that term, although of limited means compared with the accumulations he left at the time of his death, on October 12, 1875.

That William H. Brown was a remarkable man is well proven in the works he performed; and the great wealth of which he died possessed was the result of his own labor, sagacity and courage. He made the coal business a specialty, although in later years his capital was invested in worthy enterprises devoted to the development of the resources of Western Pennsylvania. Among the strong traits of his character were industry, untiring energy and a far-seeing business vision. That he had the nerve to take great risks is well demonstrated in what has gone before. His perseverance was a marvel, and his capacity for work seemed almost endless.

Mr. Brown was married in Pittsburgh to a daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith, of Minersville, a lady of high education, refinement and culture. She was a noble helper all through life, aiding him in many practical ways in his early struggles, and sharing with him in after years the fruits of their mutual toil. She passed away prior to her husband. Four sons and two daughters were the fruits of the marriage. Capt. James Brown died in July, 1882, and Samuel and Harry bought out the interest of Charles S., the other brother, and now carry on the business under firm name of W. H. Brown Sons. We quote:

As an indication that the business has suffered no decline in the hands of the present firm, it may be noted that the shipments of coal from 1869 to 1874, the later years of the life of W. H. Brown, were about 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels per annum; whereas in 1879, or four years after his death, the shipments were nearly 9,000,000, and in 1880 were over 12,000,000 bushels. These figures are not as large as those of 1883, which were the largest in the history of the house.

The present firm has five tugs and fourteen steamboats to furnish the motive power for its fleet of over one thousand boats, barges and flats, instead of the small number owned and controlled by the founder of the house. Instead of the few rods of track running from a mine in the second pool, with which the late W. H. Brown began business, the present firm owns no less than five coal-roads, all thoroughly equipped.

John Thaw. John Thaw, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born March 11, 1779, and died Sept. 3, 1866. The grandfather, John Thaw, was born in Philadelphia in 1710, where he lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1795. His bones now lie buried near Philadelphia, in Abingdon churchyard.

Benjamin, next in the line of succession, was born in Philadelphia in 1753, and married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Engle, whose parents, Benjamin and Deborah Engle, were English Quakers who settled in Philadelphia late in the seventeenth century. Of the children of Benjamin and Hannah Thaw, the subject of this sketch, John Thaw, was the second son. On July 2, 1802, he married Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of a sea captain lost at sea some years previously.

His early manhood was as adventurous and unsettled as his long subsequent career was uneventful and serene. Apprenticed early in life to Paul Beck, a Philadelphia shipping merchant, and from his calling having much to do with those that "did business in great waters," he acquired a fondness for a seafaring life, which he soon was offered the opportunity to gratify. He was appointed supercargo of a vessel, which, upon its first West Indian voyage, was seized (under Napoleon's Milan decree) and taken into Guadeloupe, whence, when at length released, he managed to return, only to be overtaken on the way, however, by a more serious distress, the yellow fever, that fell disease breaking out and striking down his crew, he, almost alone of all on board, escaping.

Afterward, undertaking to trade on his own account, he sent a ship laden with such wares as were merchantable there to Senegal, Africa. The captain of the vessel, reaching his destination, disposed of his goods, bought slaves on his own account, and, returning, sold them in the West Indies and ran away with the proceeds. (A curious memorial of this adventure is preserved in the office of Mr. W. L. Jones, agent of the Insurance Company of North America in Pittsburgh, being the policy of insurance issued to John Thaw in 1801 for this voyage to Africa, which was presented to Mr. Jones more than sixty years afterward, and is valued by him as an interesting evidence of the venerable standing of his company.) The loss resulted in financial ruin to Mr. Thaw. He next sought and found service in the Bank of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; was one of two sent out shortly after to establish a branch at Pittsburgh, in 1804, which, in 1817, was transferred to the old United States Bank, he shifting with it to serve as its cashier until the doom decreed by President Jackson brought it to an end Dec. 31, 1836.

Having acquired a comfortable competency, he then retired from active business,

and spent a serene old age, holding no position but that of secretary of the Monongahela Smithfield Street Bridge company. He had filled this little place from the incorporation of the company in 1816, and in his old age its light but systematic duties were so agreeable to him that only in 1864, after forty-eight years of service, did he consent to lay them down.

His wife died in June, 1865, and his own death followed Sept. 3, 1866—a union unbroken for sixty-three years, sixty-one years spent in Pittsburgh, during which a large family sprang up around them, marrying and multiplying to the fourth generation, so that in his last years he was the still living head of a numerous and widespread connection. Mr. Thaw's characteristics were marked. His straightforward business methods were upright and severe to the verge of austerity, but at heart he had a broad and comprehensive tolerance, and a practical regard for the welfare of all that made his daily life that of a good and kind as well as just man.

His extremely systematic habits are curiously illustrated by a continuous set of books of account found in his private desk after his death, and never before seen by his family, in which his entire private business was conducted in the most precise forms of double-entry bookkeeping, balanced regularly every year, and covering the whole period from March 11, 1800, to March, 1864—two years before his death. These books open with an account of stock taken the day he was twenty-one, when little more than his personal outfit constituted the items of this first entry in a set of books destined to have such a prolonged, unbroken life. It is, however, as the pioneer banker that Mr. Thaw's biography appears in this publication, his career in that capacity, though a long one, having ended more than fifty years ago.

William Thaw. One of the most important factors in the prosperity of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county has been the rapid and thorough development of transportation facilities connecting them with distant points, thereby furnishing markets for the immense natural wealth which has made Pittsburgh one of the foremost manufacturing cities in the country, if not in the world. If the establishment of Fort Pitt at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela was a military necessity in the infancy of our country, the erection of manufacturing establishments was no less a necessity in times of peace. The manufacturer, however, would be limited but for the facilities afforded for carrying the products of the mill and of the furnace and the forge to other parts of the country. The first medium of transportation, of course, was by wagon, soon to be followed by the stagecoach, the canal-boat and the flatboat, and later by the railway, which could climb the mountains and descend to the valleys, almost annihilating distance, and bringing the producer and the consumer near together. Many have been witnesses to this development, though but few have been permitted to take part in it through its various stages. A prominent figure among these few is Mr. William Thaw, second vice-president of the Pennsylvania company, and manager of one of the great lines that go to make up that immense organization. His experience is an illustration of the rapidity of the evolution from the wagon-train and stagecoach to the palace car and lightning express train.

William Thaw was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 12, 1818. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, tracing his lineage back to the time of Cromwell, with whom his ancestors, stern Covenanters, were in hearty sympathy. His great-grandfather, John Thaw, was born in Philadelphia in 1710, died in 1795, and now lies buried in Abingdon churchyard. Benjamin, grandfather of William Thaw, was born in 1753, married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Engle, whose parents, Benjamin and Deborah Engle, were of an old Philadelphia Quaker family, and died in 1811. Of their children was John Thaw, a sketch of whom appears above.

William Thaw was born fourteen years after his parents removed to Pittsburgh. His education began at the common schools and was finished in the Western University of Pennsylvania. He began business in 1834, as clerk in his father's bank, and Feb. 9, 1835, he entered the service of McKee, Clarke & Co., forwarding and commission merchants, as a clerk. In 1840 he formed a partnership with Thomas S. Clarke, as Clarke & Thaw, transporters and owners of steam- and canal-boats, which they continued until 1855. During these years the canal system was the great channel of communication between the east and the west. This had been suggested as early as 1792, but the links in the chain were not connected until the fall of 1834, when the Philadelphia and Columbia road and the Allegheny Portage road were completed, making, with the canal, a through line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. This gave a wonderful impetus to the latter city, and the business of furnishing transportation became one of the most important lines of enterprise. Clarke & Thaw owned and controlled the Pennsylvania & Ohio line, and held their own. The advent of steam worked a revolution in trade and commerce. The Pennsylvania railroad had its beginning April 13, 1846. The work of construction began at Harrisburg in July, 1847. The last division was opened Feb. 15, 1854, and the subsequent purchase of the Philadelphia & Columbia road gave the Pennsylvania Railroad company through rail connection from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and, of course, put an end to the canals. The history of the subsequent growth of this great corporation is familiar to everyone. By successive purchases or leases it has acquired control of and operates 3,211.2 miles of railway. As the railroad system of the country grew, the waterway lines gradually went out of exist-

ence. Recognizing the inevitable result of the contest, Mr. Thaw gave himself to the task of disposing of his transportation lines with the least possible loss, and then turned his attention to the new system. In 1856 he joined his former partner, Thomas S. Clarke, who had the previous year undertaken the conduct of the freight traffic of the Pennsylvania railroad between Pittsburgh and all points west. At this time there was no system of through bills of lading and through cars as now prevails, and each road worked "upon its own hook." The whole business of freight transportation was in an almost chaotic state, and the expenses were tremendous. About 1864 the Pennsylvania Railroad company devised a system of through transportation over different lines, and the Star Union Line was the result. Of this Mr. Thaw had charge until 1873. Mr. Thaw receives and is entitled to a large share of the credit of evolving this system, but he, with characteristic sincerity and modesty, disdains any special credit, and says that his labor was shared by many others, and that the system grew of itself and out of the necessities of the situation. The Pennsylvania company was chartered April 7, 1870, for the purpose of managing, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which owns all the stock of the former company, the roads controlled by the latter west of Pittsburgh. The importance of this company may be estimated when one looks at the list of lines concentrated under its system. Among them are the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Erie & Pittsburgh, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh and its branches, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis (Pan Handle), the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh, the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, the Little Miami, the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, and many more. Mr. Thaw is a director in the Pennsylvania Railroad company, second vice-president of the Pennsylvania company, and second vice-president of the P., C. & St. L. Ry., included in the above lines. Since 1873 he has been relieved of most of the duties connected with the transportation department, and gives his attention to the internal and financial affairs of the company.

Mr. Thaw has for many years been a member of the Third Presbyterian Church. He is a director in the Allegheny cemetery. He has been an earnest and generous friend of the Allegheny observatory, and to his liberality that institution is largely indebted for the financial help that has enabled it to prosecute its work. It was through his aid that the expedition of Prof. Langley to Mt. Whitney, in Southern California, some years ago was made possible.

Mr. Thaw has been twice married, and has a large family of children and grandchildren. Six sons and four daughters are living, of whom three are married. In his personal relations Mr. Thaw is one of the most estimable men in Pittsburgh. His large fortune is used for the noblest of purposes. His donations to his *alma mater*, the Western University of Pennsylvania, for which he cherishes a warm affection, aggregate three or four hundred thousand dollars, while he has given liberally to other educational institutions, as Hanover, Oberlin, Wooster University, Geneva, Carroll (Wisconsin), the college at Maryville, Tenn., the Western Theological Seminary and others. Charitable institutions of all kinds find in him a liberal and generous contributor.

Mentally he is among the foremost men of the state, gifted with a high order of intellect, strengthened by liberal culture and years of study and observation. He is an excellent judge of men, and quick to detect any shams or pretenses. His reasonings, based upon his convictions of right and duty, are never degraded to the service of expediency or mendacity. Impetuous and persistent, he is yet cautious in all that he does. Broad in his views, buoyant in disposition, honest, sincere and self-reliant, strictly upright in all his transactions, he has worthily won and as worthily holds a high position in the esteem and affection of all who know him. His sympathies and benefactions are bounded by no narrow lines of creed or prejudice, and his large benefactions go in every direction in which good may be accomplished. When he shall have passed to his last account, it will be said of him that the world is better for his having lived.

Casper Reel, Sr. (deceased), the pioneer of Ross township, was born May 11, 1742, in Frankfort, Germany. Emigrating to America, he made his home in Lancaster county, Pa., and served in the Revolution under Gen. Washington, participating in the battle of Brandywine and other engagements. His old watch and other interesting relics are yet in possession of his granddaughter, Almatia L. Reel. He came to Allegheny county in 1783, and was the first white settler in Ross township, where he built a cabin in 1792, and the same year planted many fruit seeds. The Indians, with whom he had many adventures, becoming too troublesome, he abandoned his place, but returned with his family in 1795. He had taken up one thousand acres of the choicest land in Ross township, where he was a central figure until his death, which occurred Oct. 10, 1824. He was an extensive trapper on Beaver river, and an expert in dressing skins, thus making considerable money, even in those days. Once upon returning from his traps on the Beaver river, in company with his brother-in-law, John Wise, he was accosted by a white man standing on the shore, who asked for something to eat. Suspicious of his new acquaintance, he gradually headed his canoe toward the opposite shore and at the same time kept up a conversation by inquiring if there were any Indians about. Upon receiving the answer, "no, they are all gone to hell," his brother-in-law began to insist that they should go to his relief; but he was ordered to

lie down flat in the canoe. The Indians, now perceiving their device about spoiled, arose from their ambush and fired upon the canoe, but fortunately the occupants escaped unharmed, though the canoe was hit in several places. It was Simon Girty. Previous to 1795 there was a gathering of a number of the settlers in what was then known as the Winebiddle farm, the object being the raising of a building, and among the number was an Indian who pretended to be friendly to the settlers, but when he became somewhat under the influence of "fire-water" his Indian proclivities began to show themselves in such a manner that he became obnoxious. His bragging about the number of white scalps he had taken so exasperated Casper Reel, Sr., that he sprang upon the redskin and with one slash of his knife cut off the Indian's ear so quickly that he could recognize nothing but the man with the red jacket. He was also a good husbandman, and his love for horticultural pursuits has descended to his grandchildren, the old homestead bearing evidence of their thrift. He was the first collector north of Allegheny river, his territory extending to the lakes. March 2, 1784, he married Elizabeth Wise, who was born Oct. 2, 1760, in Lancaster, Pa., and died Aug. 20, 1843. They had ten children: Mary, Jacob, John, Daniel, Conrad, Casper, Jr., and David (twins), William and a twin sister, and Elizabeth. The order of their deaths is as follows: In their younger ages—Daniel, Jacob, John (who died in the war of 1812, at Fort Maumee rapids, April 6, 1813, aged twenty-three years), and William who was killed by being thrown from a fractious horse. The more recent deaths have been those of David, in his seventieth year; Conrad, in his seventy-sixth year; Mary (Mrs. Johnston), in her ninety-fifth year, and Casper, Jr. (or second), who was born Jan. 22, 1798, and died April 25, 1887. He was an enterprising farmer, a member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church and most honorable in all transactions. Politically he was a life-long democrat, casting his first presidential vote, in 1820, for Monroe, and his last, in 1884, for Cleveland. In 1820 there were forty-three votes polled in Ross township, which then extended to the Allegheny river, including what is now Allegheny City. Mr. Reel married Elizabeth Nesmith, daughter of Capt. James Miller, of Belfast, Me., a woman of intelligence and great refinement. She died March 17, 1883, in the fullness of well-spent years, aged eighty-two. Five children blessed this union: Mrs. Elizabeth M. Jackman; James Miller and Mary Crooks, who died in childhood; Casper, Jr. (or third), a faithful son, who died suddenly, Jan. 5, 1887, in the prime of manhood; he was educated at Jefferson College, was well-informed on matters at home and abroad, and was a citizen of sterling qualities; Almatia L. Reel, the youngest, who yet resides at Reel's Hall, the old homestead.

The youngest member of the family, Mrs. Elizabeth Quaill, is still living, and is near the close of her eighty-sixth year. Her mind and memory are remarkably bright and retentive. Her jollity of temperament and affability of manner make her the most precious jewel to be found in the homes of her children. She is the last link that connects the long past with the present, and to converse with her is to be carried back, as it were, to the living past, into all its varied steps of progression, from the departure of the savage and his rude customs up the rugged road to the higher and grander times in which we now live and flourish as a nation and a people. The members of the old Reel family were strict Presbyterians. The older members were formerly of the Church of England, and were attendants at the church located on Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. This is corroborated by a Bible and common-prayer book of the Church of England (now in the possession of Jacob G. Reel), which the old gentleman carried in his pocket throughout the revolutionary war, and which was once the means of saving his life by warding off a bullet that otherwise would have killed him. The book was published by Susannah Collins, in 1724, for the Company of Stationers, London. The Hiland Presbyterian Church near Perrysville was located by Casper Reel, Sr., and it was here the family subsequently became Presbyterians, and remained such until separated by marriage, when three of them afterward became Methodists. The location of the Hiland Presbyterian Church proved in after years to be a most central one, as it became a numerous body, and notwithstanding its passage by time into the third generation it is still a stanch body. A large burial-ground attached to the church was the common burial-place for all, and in it shows where most of the former worshipers lie.

The first marriage that occurred in Ross township was at the farm residence of Casper Reel. It was the union of his employés, Christopher Rineman and Charlotte Zimmerman, in June, 1795. The ceremony was performed by Squire Robinson, father of the late Gen. William Robinson, of Allegheny City. The presents were a panfull of cherries.

ORLANDO METCALF (deceased), in his lifetime one of the most prominent members of the Pittsburgh bar, honored and respected in both public and private life as a lawyer, scholar and gentleman, was a lineal descendant of Michael Metcalf, a citizen of Norwich, England, born in 1586, who emigrated, with his wife, children and dependents, to America in April, 1637, settling at Dedham, Mass., in July, same year. Another ancestor, Robert Williams, also a native of England, born in 1593, came in above-named year from Norwich to Boston, Mass.; and still another English emigrant, William Hyde, from whom the subject of this memoir descended, landed at Newton, Mass., in 1640, becoming in course of time the founder of Norwich, Conn. He was also a descend-



A. A. Adler

ant of William and Mary (Seaton) Walworth, who came from London, England, to New London, Conn., in 1689, and was the founder of the town of Groton, in that state.

Orlando Metcalf was born at Metcalf Hill, Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1797, the second son of Hon. Arunah and Eunice (Williams) Metcalf, former born Feb. 14, 1771, at Lebanon, Conn., and latter Feb. 13, 1775, eldest daughter of Veach and Lucy (Walworth) Williams, of Lebanon. The intermarriage of Hon. Arunah Metcalf and Eunice Williams was one that linked together several families of note in the early history of Old England. One of the representatives of the Williams family was William Williams, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose wife was Mary, a daughter of Jonathan Trumbull, colonial governor of Connecticut, friend and comrade of Washington; while Lucy, wife of Veach Williams, was sixth in lineal descent from Thomas Clinton, third earl of Lincoln, being granddaughter of Susannah (Palmes) Avery, who was granddaughter of Lady Susan Clinton, a daughter of Thomas, Earl of Lincoln.

Hon. Arunah Metcalf was educated at Lebanon, Conn., and in 1794 moved to Otsego county, N. Y., where for several years he served in various official positions of trust and responsibility; was sheriff of Otsego county, 1806–1810; was a member of the legislature of New York state, sessions 1814, 1815, 1816 and 1828; was a member of the house of representatives of the XIIth United States Congress, sessions 1811–1813. Subsequently he removed to Cooperstown, N. Y., where he died Aug. 15, 1848, at the age of seventy-seven years; his wife died Feb. 28, 1844, aged sixty-nine.

Orlando Metcalf was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he received the degree of A. B. in 1819. Moving to Kentucky, he there met Henry Clay, who induced him to become a member of his household, with the agreement that Mr. Metcalf should be tutor to Mr. Clay's daughters and Mr. Clay should teach him law. Two years later our subject entered the law-office of Judge Gilbert, of Hebron, Conn. In 1826 he removed to Canton, Ohio, where he followed his profession until 1831, in which year he permanently settled in Pittsburgh, where he practiced law, with high reputation. May 17, 1826, he married Mary Mehitabel, daughter of Charles Knap, of New Berlin, N. Y. She was of the same lineage as her husband. Mr. Metcalf died Sept. 4, 1850; his widow, May 1, 1876. She was a lady of superior intelligence and refinement, and in social life was highly admired and esteemed.

The children of Orlando and Mary M. (Knap) Metcalf now living, and all born in Pittsburgh, are as follows: William, born Sept. 3, 1838. He graduated, C. E., at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., 1858; was afterward in charge of the Fort Pitt Cannon-foundry, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He is now a manufacturer of fine steel, and one of the owners of the Crescent Steel-works, of Pittsburgh. He was married Dec. 1, 1864, to Christiana Dager Fries, and by her has six children living. He is a gentleman of great skill and ability in the branch of business which engages his time and talents, and he has recently written a treatise on steel, published by "The American Society of Civil Engineers," which took the annual prize for its merit.

Orlando, born July 11, 1840. He married, Nov. 5, 1863, Agnes, daughter of James McElroy, of Pennsylvania, and has seven children; six of these were born at Pittsburgh, and one, the youngest, at Colorado Springs. He is a successful manufacturer in Pittsburgh, but resides at Colorado Springs, Colo., where he is a leading citizen and greatly respected.

Mary C., born Aug. 23, 1829, married, in April, 1865, Mr. Robert Bruce, a worthy merchant of Pittsburgh, and they have one son, Robert O. M., born July 7, 1871.

Miss Emeline Eliza, born June 15, 1832, in Pittsburgh, where she resides.

JOHN HARPER, president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, is remotely of English descent. From the reign of James I till the death of Robert Harper, the great-grandfather of John, in 1780, his ancestors were the owners of one of the townlands in County Tyrone, Ireland, and were men of high character. John Harper was born in County Donegal, Ireland, Dec. 5, 1811. At the age of nine (or in 1820) he came with his parents to Washington, D. C., where he received a thorough practical education under the superintendence of a relative, Alexander McCormick, Esq., who is still living at the age of ninety. In his boyhood he was distinguished for the strength of his memory, as well as for his domestic tastes and habits. His father, Hugh Harper, died in 1821, and in 1826 his mother, with her children, moved to Jefferson county, Ohio (his brother, Lecky Harper, still living, has been a newspaper editor for more than fifty years, and is an ex-senator in that state). When fifteen years of age he took a subordinate position in a mercantile house at Steubenville, and four years later he had become bookkeeper and confidential clerk. During his clerkship he was noted for his studious habits and the scholarly attainments he thus acquired. At this time Edwin M. Stanton was employed in a neighboring store, and between the two young men an intimacy sprang up that terminated only with the life of Mr. Stanton. In 1831 Mr. Harper became a bookkeeper in the house of M. & A. Leech, of Pittsburgh, and on Sept. 19, 1832, he was chosen, without his solicitation, to a position in the Bank of Pittsburgh, where he soon became principal clerk. In 1837 he was sent to Beaver as cashier in the branch bank at that place, but was soon recalled to become assistant cashier in the Bank of Pittsburgh. He was chosen cashier on the resignation of that office by Mr. John Snyder, and subsequently succeeded Mr. John Graham as presi-

dent of the bank, which position he still occupies. It is proper to remark here that during his service of more than half a century the bank has passed safely through all the financial crises that have occurred; that there was never a defalcation in its accounts, or a misdemeanor by any of its officers involving the loss of a dollar. It has never repudiated its obligations, and never failed to pay a semi-annual dividend. Mr. Harper has occupied many other responsible positions. He has been president of the Pittsburgh Clearing-house ever since its organization; is president of the Western Pennsylvania hospital, of which he is one of the founders; president of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co.; a director in the Monongahela Navigation Co.; a trustee in the Western University of Pennsylvania; a corporator and director of the Allegheny cemetery; a commissioner of the sinking fund of Allegheny county, and a member of other useful associations.

Mr. Harper married, in June, 1836, Miss Lydia Electa, a daughter of Nathan W. Metcalf, of Otsego county, N. Y. Mrs. Harper's genealogy runs through an honored line to Michael Metcalf, who came from Norwich, England, to the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in 1637, because of the religious tyranny of Bishop Wren, of Norwich. They have had five sons and one daughter, and to all these who survived their childhood were given a collegiate education. The family record might end here, but a few words more may not be amiss. The issue of the subject of this sketch might suggest inquiry as to the quality of their fruit. Maj. Harper, whose life-history follows this sketch, died unmarried. The only daughter, Lydia, married George B. Mallory, civil engineer, of New York, and died at the residence of her parents, Oct. 4, 1884, leaving a son, John Harper Mallory. John A. Harper, born June 29, 1839, in Pittsburgh, married, May 30, 1882, Flora, daughter of Col. Edward Warner Sherburne, of St. Louis, Mo., and they have three daughters. Orlando M. Harper, born Sept. 17, 1846, in Pittsburgh, married, Nov. 22, 1887, Kathleen Theodora, daughter of John Livingston Ludlow, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa. They have two daughters, and reside in New York. Charles S. Harper, born March 5, 1853, in Pittsburgh, married, Oct. 26, 1882, Julia, daughter of Gardner Bower Murfey, of Cleveland, Ohio; they have one daughter, and reside in New York. The subjects of this sketch, John Harper and Lydia Electa, his wife, celebrated their "golden wedding." June 4, 1886, with mental powers unimpaired. Both are able to look back without regrets on long and well-spent lives.

ALBERT METCALF HARPER was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 22, 1843. He was the second son of John and Lydia Electa (Metcalf) Harper. On his father's side, the subject of this sketch was of Irish descent, and on that of his mother he was an American of ten generations of New England ancestry, inheriting from both parents a strong, vigorous constitution. During his childhood he developed those manly qualities which in after years rendered him distinguished among his comrades at school, college, and in the army. His preparatory studies were pursued at Kenwood school, near New Brighton, Pa.; and at the age of eighteen years he passed the examination and entered into the regular course of study at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. During his summer vacation, in 1862, the second battle of Bull Run was fought and lost, which was followed by President Lincoln's call for more troops. Active, strong and healthy as he was, the appeal went straight to his heart and determined his action, which was to abandon his collegiate course and enter the army. He secured the consent of his parents, immediately enlisted, and was mustered into service Aug. 25, 1862, joining the 139th P.V., just organized in Pittsburgh, and was chosen its adjutant. The regiment was ordered to the front, and arriving at Washington was assigned to the sad and trying duty of burying the bodies of the slain that still lay exposed on the disastrous battlefield of second Bull Run. Thus began his initiation with the severest ordeal that could be imposed upon a young soldier fresh from home and a loving mother's arms. At the battle of Antietam he received his "baptism of fire," and subsequently passed unscathed through all the campaigns and battles his regiment was engaged in, until stricken down in the dreadful carnage at the battle of the Wilderness. So severely was he wounded in this engagement that at first his life was despaired of, the surgeons considering his case beyond their power to relieve; but comprehending his condition, he demanded their assistance at the appearance of a favorable symptom, and by sheer force of will, aided by the surgeon's skill, his life was saved. Still no hopes were entertained of his ever being able to render further active service to his country. He was removed to Fredericksburg, and from there to Washington to the residence of a friend, where, with careful nursing and skillful treatment, his wounds began to heal, and he was enabled to proceed to his home. Having recovered sufficiently, by the fall of 1864, to resume fresh duties, he was promoted, Aug. 17, 1864, to the rank of Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of U. S. volunteers by the President, and assigned to the Department of the Monongahela; was detailed by Gen. Couch to take charge of a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in the mountains near Uniontown, during a threatened invasion of Pennsylvania. Still unfit for field duty, in January, 1865, he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Cadwalader, Department of Pennsylvania, headquarters in Philadelphia, and was one of the guard of honor to President Lincoln, while his remains were in that city. May 21, 1865, he was breveted Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of U.S.

volunteers "for faithful and meritorious services and gallantry during the war." He was afterward transferred to the staff of Maj.-Gen. Weitzel, when about to proceed to Texas with his command; but was recalled by Secretary of War Stanton upon receiving a petition from his parents to allow their son to retire from the army, the war being practically over, if, in the secretary's opinion, his services were no longer actually required. When he reported to the War Department he was tendered a commission in the regular army of the United States, but he declined, and was honorably discharged at his own request, and mustered out June 27, 1865, by special orders.

Upon leaving the army, Maj. Harper returned to his home, and, after a brief visit, re-entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, N. Y., and resumed his studies where he had left them off three years before, and graduated with honor in the class of 1867, a Civil Engineer. Subsequently, mercantile pursuits claiming his attention, he assisted in establishing the firm of Dilworth, Harper & Co., continuing a member of the house till his death from typhoid fever, Dec. 10, 1871. His loss was an irreparable one to his family, who will continue to miss till the end of life's journey the beloved, affectionate son and brother; to his country, who lost a true, ardent, zealous patriot; to his comrades, who bear testimony to his brave soldierly qualities in camp and field; and to society, who recognize in him a perfect gentleman and citizen, exemplifying always those traits of morality and rectitude which mark the perfect man. On the ground where Gen. Braddock met his defeat in 1751, and where Gen. Washington engaged in his first battle, there was erected, in 1886, a noble granite shaft, overlooking that memorable field of bloody massacre, by the G. A. R. Post, No. 181, in memory of comrades who have died; this column bears in letters of bold relief the name of their patron hero, Major A. M. Harper. But to those who knew and admired him no granite monolith is needed to impress upon their minds and hearts the memory of the one they loved. Yearly, on Decoration Day, his comrades of the post gather at his grave, and with solemn ceremony strew upon it rare and fragrant flowers emblematic of his character.

Benjamin Franklin Jones, of Pittsburgh, whose influence upon the progress not only of his native state but of the country, has been none the less marked and determining because, in the main, it has been quietly exerted, was born at Claysville, Washington county, Pa., Aug. 8, 1826. His ancestors for several generations were also of Pennsylvania birth. On his father's side he is of Welsh descent, his great-great-grandfather having emigrated to this country from London near the close of the seventeenth century, landing in Philadelphia the same year as Penn. His mother was from those sturdy people that have impressed themselves so decidedly upon the fortunes of this state—the Pennsylvania Dutch and the Scotch. His father, Jacob A. Jones, who died at Rochester, Pa., at the age of ninety-six, was born in Philadelphia in the same year that gave birth to the Declaration of Independence, and was by profession a surveyor. His mother, Elizabeth Goshorn, was born in Franklin county, Pa., and married there in 1813. In 1837, when eleven years old, the subject of this sketch removed with his father's family to New Brighton, Pa., where he remained until his seventeenth year, securing in the meantime a good academic education at the New Brighton Academy, much better, in fact, than boys at that date not specially designed for one of the so-called learned professions usually received. Young Jones was indeed offered a liberal education, and such are some of his mental characteristics that, had he chosen a professional career, he would have been eminently successful, but with a knowledge of his own abilities and possibilities he wisely chose the life in which he has been so successful, a success due to no sudden freak of fortune following speculative ventures, but wrought out by the strength of his brain, the industry of his hands and his steady clearness of vision. In 1843, when but seventeen years old, Mr. Jones left his home and came to Pittsburgh to begin life on his own account. Pittsburgh was then, as it has been ever since the adventurous French descended the Allegheny to establish trade with the Indians and to secure control of the wonderful region that forms the great Mississippi valley, on the trail along which the commerce between the east and west came and went. The pack-train, the Conestoga wagon, the canal-boat and the railway-train have all in turn climbed the mountains and descended again into the valley, and deposited at Pittsburgh in ever-increasing amount and ever-growing value their burden of freight, either to be transformed into higher forms by that magic we call production, or to be passed onward to meet the demands of that magnificent empire that stretches westward.

When young Jones, full of ambition, energy and determination, came to Pittsburgh, it was the era of canal-boat transportation. The entire line of the Pennsylvania canal had been opened from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh nine years before, in 1834. The era of the railroad had not come, though even then it was fast approaching, and some of the pressing problems of that day concerned the relation of the canal-boat and the railway-car. Mr. Jones' first employment was as assistant shipping-clerk, or perhaps better, as receiving-clerk, at no salary, in the Pittsburgh office of the Mechanics' line of boats, which ran on the canal between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, with a tidewater branch to Havre de Grace, Md. Mr. Samuel M. Kier, the chief owner in this line, took a great interest in the young shipping-clerk, and encouraged him in every way. The agitation at this time in favor of a continu-

ous line of railroad between the east and west was widespread, and April 13, 1846, the Pennsylvania railroad was chartered, and the problem of the relation of the canal and railway became a present one to those who, through the canal, controlled the traffic between the east and west. Mr. Kier, nothing daunted, set about devising plans for utilizing both methods of internal communication, and established the Independent Line of section-boats, one of the first of this class to be run between Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and so constructed as to be adapted to both rail and canal. Within three years of his first appointment Mr. Jones, not yet twenty-one years of age, became manager of both lines of boats, at a salary at that time almost unprecedented. The canal-boat business also included a general commission and forwarding business. In 1847, shortly after the purchase of the furnace-property referred to below, Mr. Jones became a partner with Mr. Kier in the Independent Line and operated it until 1854, when the Pennsylvania railroad superseded the old system of state canals and railroads. Mr. Jones has never ceased to be connected with the transportation interest which furnished his first employment. For many years he has been identified with the railroad interests of Western Pennsylvania, and relative to railroad matters his advice is frequently sought and his judgment relied upon. At its first inception he was made a director of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad. He has for many years (twenty at least) been a director of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, and for a long period held a similar relation to the Allegheny Valley railroad. For some time, also, he was the president of what was formerly known as the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, now styled the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

His training in these early years was admirably adapted to develop those traits of character which have marked his whole business-life. The successful prosecution of the canal business demanded a combination of gifts that are somewhat rare, and it has more than once been remarked that those who were successful transporters in the old Pennsylvania canal days have been among our most successful business-men in later years. The canal business demanded great energy and push, prompt action, good judgment. The successful canal-transporter must be a merchant, a transporter, a good judge of men, wise to plan, quick to inspire his subordinates to action, and able to guide their acts. All of these traits Mr. Jones possesses in the highest degree, and has manifested all through his business-life.

It was in 1847, while still acting as manager of the canal-transportation line, that Mr. Jones became connected with the great industry to whose development he has devoted so large a portion of his life. In this year he purchased, in connection with Mr. Kier, an iron furnace and forges in the Alleghany mountains, near Armaugh, in Westmoreland county. The time was not propitious. Under the influence of the tariff of 1842, prosperity had become general throughout the United States, and Pennsylvania had shared it with others. but the fatal tariff of 1846, forced upon the country by the traitorous vote of a Pennsylvania vice-president, wrought disaster, and the furnace had shared the fate of so many others, and was idle at the time of its purchase by Mr. Jones and Mr. Kier. It is indicative of Mr. Jones' business ability that the furnace operation while under his management was without loss. In 1851 he became connected with the works with which his name has since been identified, and to whose upbuilding and extension he has devoted more than thirty-five of the best years of his life. In that year he took an interest in the American Iron Works, which were being built by Mr. Bernard Lauth, the firm name being Jones, Lauth & Co. It was not until 1852, however, that Mr. Jones became actively engaged in the management of the works. In 1854 Mr. James Laughlin came into the firm. The firm name was changed to Jones & Laughlin in 1857, Mr. Lauth retiring. The interests in this firm remain to-day as at first, the only change having resulted from the death of partners. In 1853 the Monongahela Iron Works at Brownsville were purchased. These were run for a year and then dismantled, part of the machinery being removed to Pittsburgh.

In the forty years that have passed since his first connection with Pittsburgh's iron trade, Mr. Jones has witnessed a marvelous growth. At that date there was not a blast-furnace in Allegheny county, and consequently not a pound of pig-iron made, most of the pig-iron for the mills coming from the wooded regions of the Alleghany mountains and the banks of the Allegheny and Monongahela. In 1888 there were produced in Pittsburgh 890,569 tons, more than the entire product of the country in 1851. Indeed it was not until 1860 that the production of the United States reached 900,000 tons. In every other branch of the iron business there has been a corresponding increase. Rolling-mills turning out 4,000 tons a year have given place to those of 100,000 tons capacity, the blister-steel and small cast-steel works to the steel-mill turning out 1,000 tons a day. The coke-product of the Connellsville region has grown from nothing to 5,000,000 tons annually, and the coal output from a small product to 500,000,000 bushels annually. In this growth Mr. Jones has had a notable part. The building of the Eliza Furnaces in 1860, at that time the best of their style, gave an impetus to the building of coke blast-furnaces in the west. These furnaces were among the first to use Lake Superior ores. His firm was also among the first, if not the actual, pioneers in buying coal-lands and making coke in the Connellsville region. When coal

was used as a fuel in the Pittsburgh mills they had one of the most extensive mining operations in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and when natural gas became the fuel of universal use they drilled their own wells and laid their own pipe-lines.

The center of Mr. Jones' iron operations is his American Iron Works, situated on the south bank of the Monongahela, a works of sufficient importance to receive special and very complimentary mention in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." These include not only one of the most extensive iron-rolling-mills and merchant Bessemer-steel works in the country, but in connection with these are extensive operations which are usually conducted as separate enterprises. Not only are there the necessary chemical and physical laboratories, as well as a mechanical engineering and mining staff, but machine-shops, brass- and iron-foundries, and various branches of business in which they re-work their own product. Their cold-rolled iron, especially shafting, is known throughout the world; their machine-shops and foundries are among the best appointed in the west. On the opposite side of the Monongahela from the rolling-mill, and connected with them by a railroad and railroad bridge of their own, are the four Eliza Furnaces, which are part of their plant, which also includes cokeworks in the Connellsville region and in Pittsburgh, iron-ore beds in Western Pennsylvania and Lake Superior, their natural-gas wells and the coalworks near the rolling-mills for fuel, and limestone quarries for the supply of the furnaces. In a word, from the mines to the rolls the raw material used is largely from their own mines and works. In connection with their business they also at an early date, 1857, established a large warehouse in Chicago, and the firm of Jones & Laughlins, as jobbers of heavy iron and hardware, is among the best known and most extensive in the northwest. In all of these enterprises some five thousand people are given employment, and there are no works in the country that run with greater regularity.

It is almost needless to say that the policy of protection to which this great growth is due has had in all of these years no more ardent supporter, no more intelligent and influential advocate, than Mr. Jones. His advocacy of this principle, however, is based on broader grounds than those of mere personal advantage. His belief is that the whole country and all classes are benefited by protective tariffs, the lawyer and the doctor equally with the manufacturer; the farmer as well as the laborer. He has no sympathy with those so-called protectionists who desire protection for their products and low duties or free trade for their raw materials; and has always advocated and defended the interests and safety of the weakest as well as of those industries that have grown strong.

In personal appearance Mr. Jones is five feet eleven inches in height, somewhat inclined to *embonpoint*, but well knit, with a somewhat massive head, and with a brilliant, piercing eye. His whole appearance is that of quiet, reserved strength. As he comes of a long-lived race, preserving its vigor to the close of life, it may be taken for granted that he is in his prime. The combination of traits of character which have contributed so much to his success as a business-man and manufacturer is remarkable. Though he has no mechanical education, either theoretical or practical, except such as he would naturally acquire in his business, he is a mechanician of no mean order. His organizing power—and it is upon a perfectly balanced organization, working without friction or waste, that the success of large manufacturing operations mainly depend—is of the highest, while his abilities as a merchant to dispose of his product, and as a financier to conserve his credit, all unite to form a combination of characteristics rarely met with. His chief mental characteristics are his saving common sense, and his rare judgment. He approaches a conclusion only after a careful consideration of all phases of the question before him. While deliberate, his mental processes are by no means sluggish, but on the other hand he is active, alert, and quick to grasp a subject presented. So well convinced are his associates of his good judgment and unswerving integrity and fairness, that he is often asked to serve as a referee or arbitrator in disputes involving immense interests, and is almost uniformly selected by both sides. While Mr. Jones has been all his life, except the first few months of his Pittsburgh experience, an employer of labor and not an employé, no Pittsburgh manufacturer stands higher in the esteem of all Pittsburgh workmen, and there is no one whose words as to the present, and whose forecast as to the future, is more eagerly listened to by the iron-workers, than his. His remarkable foresight has made his opinion as to the future, at times, almost a prophecy. He has brought to the consideration of the relations of employer and employed a wealth of experience, a soundness of judgment and a broadness of view that few men possess It is to his far-seeing wisdom and initiative that Pittsburgh and the world owe the sliding-scale, a method of paying wages that recognizes the true basis of wages, viz.: that wages are paid out of product, and should bear a certain relation to selling-price. It was Mr. Jones' foresight that recognized this at a time when almost the entire world held to the wage-fund theory, viz., that wages were paid out of capital.

While, as it has been stated, Mr. Jones did not secure a liberal education, he has a natural taste for literature, and in conversation displays a wide acquaintance with the best writers of the age. While not a writer or speaker in the sense these words are usually understood, he is by no means a tyro in these respects, as his article on "Protection" in the

North American Review and his speech in calling to order the republican national convention of 1888 attest. His object in writing or speaking is not, however, beauty of expression or the graces of the rhetorician or orator, but to convince and convict, to secure results. His thoughts are expressed in terse, vigorous, lucid English, while his style is a model of clearness. This clearness of speech and word is the result of his habit of thought. In considering any question he examines it from all sides and thinks it out all through, so that when he begins to clothe in words his thoughts on any subject it is clearly before him in all its details.

The management of his business has been a most liberal one. He has not sought to build it up at the expense of rival works. He has always been ready, even at some sacrifice, to join with his fellow manufacturers in adopting plans that promised to benefit the trade at large, even though the methods suggested did not always commend themselves to his judgment. To his debtors he has been lenient, while there is no manufacturer in the country, certainly not in the iron trade, who has the respect and confidence of his employés in a higher degree than he. His workmen look up to him as a friend and freely seek his advice, which is as freely given.

Prior to the war Mr. Jones was a democrat, but its first mutterings found him unflinchingly on the side of the Union. His influence and his writings, which appeared as editorials and communications in certain Pittsburgh papers without a knowledge as to their authorship, did much to influence public sentiment at a vital formative period. In the organization and enrollment of troops he was especially active. The Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, which gained such an enviable reputation during the war, was largely indebted to him for its early impetus and much of its success. He saw far more clearly than most of those in places of power, even, the great demand the war would make upon our resources, and had a clearer perception than most men of what those resources and the basis of credit were. In 1861 and early in 1862 he advocated, by formal letters to congressmen and anonymously through the press, the issuance of legal-tender treasury notes convertible into bonds. These letters on finance were admirable for their sensible, practical suggestions, the outgrowth of his own business experience. The close of the national republican convention of 1884 found Mr. Jones the member of the national committee from Pennsylvania, and upon its formal organization, much against his own wishes, he was elected chairman. It is doubtful if any other incumbent of this trying position ever had a tithe of the complications to contend with that confronted Mr. Jones—the open defection of valued party leaders; the lukewarmness or indifference of others; a large popular majority in the previous state elections against the party he was expected to lead to victory; the candidate he was to defeat, the chief executive of the pivotal state, elected but a short time previous by nearly 200,000 majority—and yet so untiring was the energy, so wise the methods, so skillful the management Mr. Jones brought to this task that when the votes were counted, the magnificent majority of 193,000 given the governor had fallen to a paltry thousand given the president, which but for an accident for which he was in no way responsible and could not have averted, would have been changed into a triumphant majority for the candidate he favored. After the campaign was ended his position brought him no end of labor. There was much consideration to be given to the future, many delicate questions of party policy to decide. Largely by his tact and shrewdness during this period, animosities were allayed, breaches closed up, the issues at stake clearly defined and when the contest was again joined the victory that was denied him was assured.

In December, 1884, the American Iron and Steel Association elected Mr. Jones as its president, to succeed Hon. D. J. Morrell. This selection was pre-eminently a fit one. Not only had Mr. Jones come to be recognized as the leading iron-manufacturer of the country, but his efforts, sometimes known, more frequently not seen by the general public, in behalf of all measures that would inure to the benefit of the industry of which this association is the organized head, pointed him out as the one man to be its recognized leader. Mr. Jones was married on May 21, 1850, to Miss Mary McMaster, daughter of John McMaster, Sr., one of the best-known citizens of Allegheny county. In his domestic relations he has been as fortunate and happy as in his business career he has been successful. In his personal relations with men he has been approachable, helpful and kindly to all. His life is an inspiration, and at the same time an example to young men. Without any of the adventitious circumstances in early life that promise success, he has achieved a large measure of it, and with his fame and wealth has also come a reputation for honor and uprightness that, after all, is the highest attainment in any human career.

Thomas Varner (deceased) was born on a farm in Baldwin (then St. Clair) township, Aug. 12, 1799, and died on the same farm Aug. 22, 1883. His autograph, accompanying his portrait, to be found in this work, was written three days before his demise. His father, John Varner, came from Lancaster county, Pa. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and a gunsmith by trade, which fact saved his life during the whisky insurrection. When the insurgents burned Neville's house, being opposed to them, Mr. Varner feared similar treatment; so, sending his family away, he loaded all his guns and awaited the attack, which never came, his services in his trade being valued by the insurgents. He married Mary Free, and four children were born to them: Thomas, Sarah, Christina and Phœbe. John Varner died at

the age of seventy-six; his wife passed away Nov. 28, 1814, aged forty-eight years. The family were reared under strict Quaker tenets, to which Thomas adhered through life. He was a liberal contributor to churches, but never joined any. His strict integrity was proverbial. He was commissioned a justice of the peace by Gov. Shunk in 1830, and served continuously in that office the remainder of his life. No case was ever appealed to court from his office. Through his influence the township of Baldwin was erected.

Observing the cruelties and neglect imposed on paupers under the then existing system for their care, he set to work to secure the erection of a county home. He was president of the board that purchased the farm, superintended the erection of the home, and was many years on the board of managers. Mr. Varner was fond of the chase, and always kept some hounds. On the 23d of March, 1824, he married Mary, daughter of Henry Beltzhoover, who came, with his father, Melchior, from Hagerstown, Md., to Pittsburgh about the beginning of this century. Mrs. Varner died in 1831, leaving one child, Melchior, then two years old. As her dowry she received a slave-boy six years old, who now resides with the son in Pittsburgh. He is supposed to be the only living representative of Pennsylvania slavery. Melchior Varner married Matilda, daughter of Joseph McClurg, and their only child, Thomas M., died, aged nine years. Mr. Varner was a soldier in the civil war, and is a member of the G. A. R. and of the A. F. & A. M.

Joseph McClurg (deceased) was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 30, 1851, aged sixty-two years. His father, Thomas McClurg, was also a native of County Antrim, of Scotch antecedents, and his mother, Elizabeth, was a sister of Sir William Montgomery, of that county. About one hundred years ago Thomas McClurg migrated to Pittsburgh and patented from the state six hundred acres of land in what is now the south side of the city. (The family mansion stood on the present site of the American Iron-works.) He was possessed of ample means, and left his family a handsome inheritance. He died Aug. 2, 1829, aged over seventy years. He had three sons and two daughters: Joseph, John, Thomas, Martha and Margaret. Of these, Joseph took a theological course, but was never ordained in the ministry. He was a consistent member of the Covenanter, or Reformed Presbyterian, Church, and was a deep Bible student, spending most of his time, not taken up in the care of his large estate, in his library. He endeared himself by his mild and genial disposition to the few who were privileged to know him. In March, 1817, he married Julia, daughter of James Fleming, descended from the houses of Fleming and MacDonald, of Scotland. Of their children only two are living: Miss Mary A. McClurg and Mrs. M. Varner (see sketch of Thos. Varner), who reside on the estate, and are known for their deeds of quiet charity. Mrs. McClurg died before her husband, in July, 1845. The other children were Thomas B., Joseph, James, Margaret (Mrs. Millard), and Elizabeth J. (Mrs. Laferty).

Thomas Bartholomew McClurg (deceased), eldest son of Joseph McClurg, was born in Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, 1819. His entire life was passed amid the advantages which wealth affords, and his education was received in the schools of his native city. On reaching manhood he relieved his father of the cares of his large estate, which he managed many years with the aid of his younger brother, Joseph. On the death of the latter he became sole trustee, and so well did he manage matters that after his decease no error was found in the accounts. He died March 15, 1873, leaving no male descendant of his father, two sisters and a grand-niece being the only near relatives that survive him. Because of his retired life, he was little known in the city; but the few who were so privileged prize his memory. He never married, and therefore leaves no widow to mourn his loss. When he found his heavenly home, Pittsburgh lost an estimable citizen and upright Christian.

Oliver Evans, Sr. (deceased), McKees port, was born in McKeesport Nov. 16, 1816, and is a son of James and Emily (Alexander) Evans. James Evans was born near Wilmington, Del., where he was reared and educated. He was a hatter by trade, settled in McKeesport in 1798, and later opened a store with a hatshop in connection. He was for many years magistrate, by appointment from the governor of the state, until the office became elective. He died in 1846. His wife was a daughter of William Alexander, of the Cumberland valley, and they had eight children: Ann M., Mrs. Dr. George Huey; John; Emily, Mrs. Dr. Robt. McClellan; James; Hannah, Mrs. Hugh Roland; Harriet, Mrs. David King; Oliver and George. Oliver, the subject of this memoir, was reared and educated in McKeesport and studied the higher languages with his brother-in- law, Dr. Robert McClellan, of Mercer, Pa., with a view of taking up medicine as a profession, but on account of ill health abandoned it and was all his life a farmer.

He married, Nov. 24, 1839, Mary A., daughter of Thomas and Ann (Kuhn) Sampson, of Versailles township, by whom he had five children: James, Thomas S. (who died), Cadwallader, Anna M. (Mrs. J. W. Bailie), and Oliver, Jr. Mr. Evans was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a democrat of the old school. He died at his residence on Capitol hill, Dec. 7, 1888.

Although living in comparative retirement, he was known to all as a man of strong convictions, of strict integrity and decided views on all public questions. Of great energy and tireless activity in his daily pursuits, he was no less active mentally, and

always found time to indulge his early love for literature and to gratify his desire for information on current events. Of a pioneer family, he saw the hamlet of his youth in a few years become a busy manufacturing city of twenty thousand people, and, with full faith in its future, he passed to his rest, after a long life, well spent, supported by the Christian's confident trust in his Savior and honored by all who knew him.

CADWALLADER EVANS, M. D., general superintendent H. B. Scutt & Co., and member of the Oliver & Roberts Wire company, Pittsburgh, was born in McKeesport, this county, July 23, 1843, son of Oliver and Mary A. (Sampson) Evans. He attended school at McKeesport, and graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1866, and studied medicine, graduating at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1868. He first located at Braddock; then, in 1869, in Hazelwood, Pittsburgh, where he successfully followed his profession until 1882. In that year, acquiring an interest in the Oliver & Roberts Wire Co., he abandoned the practice of medicine, and has since been actively engaged in the wire-manufacturing industry. Dr. Evans has been prominent in political as well as in business and medical circles. For the past fifteen years he has continuously represented his ward in the city council, as member of the select branch. Dr. Evans was united in marriage, Oct. 1, 1872, with Miss Maggie B. Oliver, a native of the city of Allegheny, second daughter of H. W., Sr., and Margaret (Brown) Oliver, and to this union were born eight children: Harry W., George, David O.(deceased), Bern, Cadwallader, Jr., Mary, Margie and Dorothy. Dr. and Mrs. Evans are members of Hazelwood Christian Church. The family have a beautiful residence in Hazelwood.

DR. JOHN DICKSON (deceased) was born in Cecil county, Md., April 24, 1812, the fifth John Dickson in line. Some of his ancestry fought with Wallace and Bruce in Scotland, and this was the cause of the family's removal to America. His life had been an example and a benediction. He was happy in the two factors which our later sciences assure largely determine the course of human life, race and environment. Of Scotch-Irish descent, the traditions and history of his family were connected with the records of his native state for more than five generations, and he was reared in that atmosphere of intellectual vigor and devout morality and piety characteristic of the race from which he sprang. His father and family removed to Clinton, Allegheny county, in 1821. At the age of sixteen young Dickson taught in the public school at Clinton while engaged in his own studies; for the purpose of reciting he walked to Cannonsburg every Friday evening, and acquired a reputation for his knowledge of the classical course scarcely second to any in the regular classes. The keen eyes of the venerable Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D., early recognized his ability, and he said to Mr. Boyd Emery (pointing to the young student): "There goes the most promising young man I know; if he lives he will make a great name for himself." He began the study of medicine when seventeen years of age, reciting to Dr. Leatherman (at that time a leading physician of Cannonsburg), and subsequently attended lectures at the University of New York, from which institution he received his degree. He was not twenty years old when he began to practice. He located at first in Sewickley, where he was well known; and so marked was the favorable impression which his early life and attainments had made upon the entire community, that in spite of the great drawback of youth, he entered at once upon a large and most respectable connection. In 1837, together with Mr. John Shilds, Dr. Dickson made a trip to Europe for the purpose of attending lectures in Edinburgh, Scotland, and Dublin, Ireland. The two young men then made a pedestrian tour over the route which Goldsmith describes in his "Travels." When the two arrived at Rome, they found the cholera epidemic raging there, and without hesitation the young physician went to work to aid the sufferers.

In 1838 he was married to Miss May Ann Way, and a family of eight children were born to them, all well known and greatly respected in this community. In 1843 Dr. Dickson removed to Allegheny, where he opened an office on the Diamond, afterward on Federal street, and finally on the corner of Penn and Ninth streets, Pittsburgh. He had previously, in 1851, established his residence again in Sewickley. From his entrance upon the work of his profession to the close of his life his ability and attainments commanded as large a clientage as perhaps any physician in this portion of the state. His profession was his idol, and being a great reader of medical works, he was never weary of perfecting his knowledge in medicine and surgery. He kept in close fellowship with the leading physicians of his time, with all of whom he was on friendly terms or in friendly correspondence.

Dr. John Dickson and Dr. McCook, after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, took charge of the two hospital-boats and with their respective staffs went down to transport the wounded to the hospitals here. Dr. Dickson's activity during the war closed with his services at Gettysburg, where he was one of the most diligent and respected surgeons.

In the earnest desire to strengthen his own knowledge and encourage the study of medicine, he established, when first settled in Allegheny, a dissecting-room, and had a large class of young men, among whom were Dr. James B. Herron and Dr. A. M. Pollock. No new remedy or mechanical invention promising help and healing to the sick and injured escaped his notice, and it is no disparagement to others to say that he had no superior in his day as an anatomist and surgeon. His eye was as bright as the sunlight, his hand as

steady as a rock, and his knowledge and courage were at all times equal to any operation, capital ones being performed with distinguished success. Dr. Gross, than whom there was no higher authority, said of him:

> He performed the operation of lithotomy, as far as he could learn, more frequently and with better results than any man in Pennsylvania. In 1866 he performed it eleven times, all the subjects recovering. The sciences adjunct to his profession especially he made himself familiar with, and in the judgment of competent persons there were few better chemists or botanists in this state. He nodded to the four thousand plants within our floral region as to familiar friends, and called them by their names as he would the members of his own family. In one word, he had set before himself the highest ideal of his profession, and made it the work of his life to realize it in himself, with what splendid success and with what boundless blessing to his fellow-men this whole community can attest. Our sketch of Dr. Dickson as a medical man would be imperfect without recalling two qualities not so common among the successful and distinguished as we could desire, namely, his unfailing promptness and punctuality in all appointments, whether to the high or low, and his friendly and almost fatherly help and kindness to young and struggling members of the profession. His powerful frame, perfect physical health and commanding presence were environed with such an atmosphere of tenderness and gentleness as made the sick-room take on an air of gentleness when he entered and hope when he departed. From the absorbing duties of his life he allowed himself but one relaxation. He was an ardent sportsman, a capital shot and a bold rider. It was not uncommon to hear the baying of his hounds, the herald of his approach on his daily rounds, and to see him sweep by in the glee and excitement of a boy. No doubt his early life amid the splendid hunting-grounds of Maryland laid the foundation of this taste; at any rate it never left him. He was one of the original members of the Kankakee club, and a regular visitant during the season, till age and increasing infirmities forbade any longer such enjoyments.

Dr. Dickson, at the time of his death, was nearly seventy-four years of age, and for nearly fifty-five years had been actively engaged in practice. Except when prevented by illness, he was in his office every day until near his death. Up to the time of his death there were no signs of mental disability to mark that over half a century of most laborious life had passed over him. Amid the cares and hourly demands of his large practice he found time to take a warm and active interest in every matter relating to the general welfare of his profession, and paid the most diligent attention to all new discoveries in his own and kindred sciences, and with such diligence, joined to an exceedingly retentive memory, it was not strange that he should have made a national reputation for his knowledge in all branches of science. Dr. Dickson could name and describe the life, growth and characteristics of the four thousand species of plants found in Pennsylvania, and was equally versed in zoölogy. He was a passionate sportsman, and during the early days of his practice, when he was compelled to make his visits on horseback through this and the neighboring counties, he was at all times accompanied by his fowling-piece and followed by a pack of thoroughbred hounds. Col. McKelvy, in relating his first meeting with the deceased, in 1834, said he had never seen a more handsome man, under more favorable circumstances. The doctor was especially well known for his never being without resource in any operation. He was an expert in devising instruments for special occasions, and some stories of his surgical feats are among the medical records of the nation.

Dr. John Dickson enjoyed, to a remarkable degree, the affectionate regard of all who knew him. Both socially and professionally he was venerated for his extensive knowledge, his eminent abilities, his long and valuable services, his earnest integrity and the spotless purity of his moral character.

Eight children who lived to maturity were born to Dr. John and Mary (Way) Dickson (seven of whom survive their father), all well known and greatly respected in the community. Their names are as follows: Mary W., wife of Alexander M. Watson, a leading attorney of Pittsburgh; Elizabeth S. Dickson; Agnes C., wife of T. J. Graff, iron- and steel-manufacturer, Pittsburgh; John S., M. D.; Joseph N., M. D., married to Hannah Watson; Sarah O., deceased wife of B. H. L. Dabbs, photographer, Pittsburgh; Birdie, wife of Herbert Johns, journalist on the Pittsburgh *Dispatch;* Laura A., wife of Edward M. Godfrey, paper-manufacturer, Pittsburgh.

John Shields Dickson, a leading and highly popular physician and surgeon of Pittsburgh, was born in the city of Allegheny, Pa., April 11, 1844, eldest son and fourth child of Dr. John and Mary (Way) Dickson. He was educated at Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Co. G, 28th P. V., Col. Geary commanding. For sixteen months he was with the regiment in all its engagements, was then discharged on account of disability, and following winter resumed his studies. Entering Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from there he graduated in 1868. For one year he practiced medicine with his father, and in June, 1869, he went to Europe, where he attended medical lectures in Paris during the winter of 1869–70. In June of latter year he returned home to Pittsburgh, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The doctor was married, Nov. 25, 1872, to Miss Sarah H. Caldwell, a native of Pittsburgh, daughter of James and Mary (Hannah) Caldwell, and by her has one child, Agnes Caldwell Dickson, born March 10, 1874.

Bishop Whitehead. Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., second bishop of Pittsburgh (P. E. Church), was born in New York city, Oct. 30, 1842. He graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1859, from Yale College in 1863, and from the Philadelphia Divinity School in 1867. He was ordered deacon by Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, June 21, 1867, and during three years following was a missionary at Black Hawk and Georgetown, Colo. He was ordained priest Aug. 7, 1868. From November, 1870, to his elevation to the episcopate, he was rector of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa. In 1880 he received

the degree of D. D. from Union College, and in 1888 that of S. T. D. from Hobart College. He was consecrated second bishop of Pittsburgh, in Trinity church of that city, Jan. 25, 1882.

Rev. Edmund Belfour, D. D., was born in Alsted, a suburb of Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 9, 1833. His father, who was well educated, came to this country in 1839, and the family followed two years later in the sailing-vessel Isabella, which made the voyage to New York in nine weeks. Here the family settled. The boy Edmund was the youngest of seven children, and at the end of one year's residence in New York he began to work in order to aid in supporting the family. It was not until his sixteenth year that he entered school, beginning at the very foundation. He expected to learn the machinist's trade, but his pastor, Rev. Dr. C. Martin, who confirmed him at this time in St. James' Lutheran Church, on Mulberry street, advised him and urged him to study for the ministry. By studying day and night he succeeded at the end of nine months in passing the examination for admission to the College of the City of New York. He completed his course in the summer of 1854, and received medals for proficiency in moral science and oratory. In the fall of the same year he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa. In the spring of 1857 he became the pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Schoharie, N. Y., and the Associated Lutheran Church at Central Bridge, also serving the parish successfully for eleven years. At the end of that time he became pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church in Easton, Pa., where he labored happily for nearly six years, when he was asked by the general council to go to Chicago to organize English Lutheran churches. He entered on this work Feb. 1, 1874, and succeeded in founding two congregations, Trinity on the north side and Wicker Park on the west side. But the climate bringing on a serious sickness, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church in Pittsburgh, and began his labors there Feb. 1, 1880, having now held the position nine years.

During his ministry the congregation built its magnificent church and chapel on Grant street. Dr. Belfour's ministry has been marked by persevering, conservative and successful labors, and has been singularly peaceful and happy. In his library are found books in eight or nine different languages. Twelve years ago he translated from the Danish "Pontoppidan's Explanation of Luther's Catechism," which is now in its tenth edition.

Rev. Dr. Reid. William James Reid, D. D., was born Aug. 17, 1834, in South Argyle, Washington county, N. Y. He graduated from Union in 1855, and studied theology at Allegheny. He was licensed April 2, 1861, ordained April 7, 1862, and has been pastor of the First U. P. Church in Pittsburgh since his ordination. He was secretary of the Board of Home Missions from 1868 till 1872, chairman of the committee to prepare the digest in 1876, principal clerk of the U. P. General Assembly since 1875, and delegate to the Presbyterian council of 1884. His publications are: "Unseen Battles of Youth," a sermon; "Lectures on the Revelation," and "United Presbyterianism." He is editor of the *United Presbyterian*.

Rev. Dr. Woodburn. B. F. Woodburn is a descendant of early settlers in Allegheny county. James Woodburn, his grandfather, was the first permanent settler in Crescent township, of which he and James O'Hara owned at one time nearly all the land. James Woodburn came to a tract adjoining Shoustown in 1794. B. F. Woodburn was born at the old homestead on the bank of the Ohio river, March 23, 1832. In the adjoining village many of the famous steamers of the olden time were built, and a river life had great attraction for the boys of that day. Young Woodburn, having secured a clerkship, embarked on a steamer for Fort Smith, Ark., and in that capacity, and as captain, he spent eight years on various steamers plying the Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland and other rivers. At the age of twenty-six years, having made a profession of religion, he entered on a seven years' course of study, graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, in 1862, and at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, in 1865. He became pastor of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church immediately after completing his studies, and after four and one-half years' service accepted a call to the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny, March 1, 1870. He has been intimately associated with the work of the denomination, especially in the western part of the state, and in 1881 he received the degree of D. D. from Lewisburg University. He has also been interested in the educational and philanthropic enterprises of this region. He has served for a number of years as a member of the board of controllers of Allegheny City, and has been president of the Allegheny General hospital since its establishment in 1886. He is the author of the history of the Baptist denomination published in this work.

James K. Moorhead. Gen. James Kennedy Moorhead was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1806, and was the son of William Moorhead, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to this country in 1798, settling in Lancaster county, Pa., where he was married. In 1806 the senior Mr. Moorhead purchased a farm on the Susquehanna, twenty miles above Harrisburg, long known as Moorhead's Ferry, where his son, James K., was born. Mr. Moorhead was not only an enthusiastic and successful farmer, but also a cultivated and refined gentleman. He was active in politics, and was by President Madison appointed a collector of internal

revenue. In 1815 he removed to Harrisburg, where he died two years later, leaving his widow and six children nearly penniless. They removed to the old farm at Moorhead's Ferry.

James K. Moorhead had no educational advantages, in the way of schools, after he was eleven years of age. At fourteen he had charge of the farm, and won quite a reputation in that capacity. He was apprenticed to a tanner in Lancaster county, completing his apprenticeship in September, 1826. He worked at his trade some time, and two years later took the contract to build the Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania canal, in which he was successful, and saved therefrom a capital of three or four hundred dollars.

In December, 1829, he was married to Miss Jane Logan, and removed to Huntingdon, Pa. For the next ten years he was engaged in work connected with the canal, especially the Pioneer line of packet-boats, which proved a greater success than had been anticipated. In 1836 he removed to Pittsburgh, and three years later he became connected with the Monongahela Navigation company, organized to construct dams and locks on the Monongahela river. This work was completed in 1841. In May, 1846, Mr. Moorhead was elected president of the company, and held the position for thirty-eight years consecutively. He was engaged in the construction of locks, dams, bridges, reservoirs and similar work in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Kentucky, and won a wide reputation for this class of work. In 1840 he united with others in establishing the Union Cotton-factory in Allegheny City, of which he was chosen manager, and he settled with his family in that locality. He held the position of manager until the spring of 1849, when the factory was destroyed by fire, as was Gen. Moorhead's residence. The next year he became a partner in the Novelty works, at Pittsburgh, and built himself a new house, which was burned to the ground in 1853. Gen. Moorhead was among the first to become interested in telegraphic communication, and largely directed the construction of lines between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and between Pittsburgh and Louisville, and was for some years president of the companies owning these lines. He was one of the leading spirits in telegraphic enterprises in this country. From the beginning of his residence in Pittsburgh, Gen. Moorhead took rank as a leading and public-spirited citizen. In early life he was a democrat, but aided in the formation of the republican party, being a strong protectionist. In 1858 he was elected on the republican ticket member of the XXXVIth Congress. So well satisfied were his constituents that he was four times re-elected, and would have been chosen for the sixth term but for his positive declination. His large experience in business affairs, his thorough knowledge of public interests, his unswerving integrity, and his sterling good sense made Gen. Moorhead a valuable representative. He served three years as chairman of the committee on manufactures, and was a member of the committees on ways and means and on naval affairs. Much of the complexion of our present tariff is due to what was known as the Moorhead tariff bill.

Gen. Moorhead was at one time postmaster at Pittsburgh and at another time state adjutant-general. Jeremiah S. Black owed his first appointment to the friendship of Gen. Moorhead, whose influence with Gov. Porter was very great. During the rebellion Gen. Moorhead's advice was frequently sought by Secretary Stanton, and even by President Lincoln. It is said that Mr. Moorhead personally prevented the removal of arms from the Pittsburgh armory by Secretary Floyd. He took an active and influential part in politics, and in 1869 and in 1880 was a prominent candidate for United States senator, and was also strongly recommended for an appointment in Gen. Grant's cabinet. He was chairman of the republican county committee in the Garfield campaign of 1880. Early in 1882, after a short visit to Washington, Gen. Moorhead began to show signs of failing health, and took a brief trip to Old Point Comfort. He started in May, to attend the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Saratoga, to which he had been a chosen delegate. He was unable to proceed farther than Philadelphia, when his physician ordered his return home. Here his health was very poor, confining him to his house the greater part of the time. The end gradually approached, and on the 6th of March, 1884, Gen. Moorhead breathed his last, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

At the time of his death he was president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, president of the Monongahela Navigation company, chairman of the executive comittee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, trustee in the Western University and in the Western Theological Seminary, president of the Ohio River Commission, member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, trustee in the People's Savings Bank, etc. Gen. Moorhead was as prominent in religious as in temporal affairs, and for many years was a ruling elder in the Third Presbyterian Church. His death was felt to be a great loss to the entire community. All the corporations and institutions with which he has been connected passed resolutions of regret and condolence upon the event. His monument is found in many of the leading business industries of Pittsburgh with which he was identified. The Monongahela *Republican* said of him:

> The breadth of his mind was only equaled by the breadth of his charity; the strength of his judgment by the tenderness of his emotions; the earnestness of his zeal by the warmth of his sympathies; the energy of his will by the gentleness of his spirit; the faithfulness with which he adhered to his own convictions by the tolerance which he accorded to those of others.

DR. O. W. SADLER. Oren Winslow Sadler, M. D., of Pittsburgh, though comparatively a young man, is one of the most prominent and successful practitioners in his line of practice in the United States. Born of New England stock, in Brewerton, Onondaga county, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1843, he traces his ancestry to John Sadler, who emigrated from England and settled in Massachusetts early in the last century, while other members of the family came still earlier. Dr. Sadler has in his possession a number of heirlooms in which he takes considerable pride, some of them dating back to the Mayflower. Dr. Sadler's grandfather, William Sadler, with three brothers, Scott, Giles and Arteus, settled in 1820 near Onondaga lake, near the city of Syracuse, then a small village, while the surrounding country was a wilderness. Of a sturdy and resolute race, they were not dismayed at the labors and hardships before them, but built for themselves homes in the new country. Dr. Sadler's father, William Dexter Sadler, grew up amid the surroundings usual to pioneer homes, yet, through the efforts of his noble mother, he was enabled to secure a fair education. When he was twenty-five years old he was married to Miss Nancy Spire, daughter of a neighboring farmer. William D. Sadler was not content to remain in the home of his birth, but, when his son Oren W. was three years old, removed to Millburn, Lake county, Ill, going via the Erie canal and the lakes to Kenosha, Wis. Here Mr. Sadler, by dint of persevering labor, built him a new home and secured a competency which enabled him to send his two sons, Oren Winslow and Alphonso S., to college. Mr. Sadler, with his good wife, is still living in Marshalltown, Iowa.

The oldest son, Oren Winslow, spent his boyhood on the home farm and in the public schools, developing not alone in body and mind, but in an ambition to make the best possible use of the powers God had given him. He tried one year of business life, but that did not suit the bent of his inclinations. Believing that the medical profession was best suited to his tastes and abilities, he entered, April 1, 1865, the office of D. B. Taylor, M. D., in whom he found a skillful practitioner and faithful instructor. Here the young man devoted from fourteen to sixteen hours of each day to study, and laid broad and deep the foundation of his future success. After a thorough summer's work he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he attended every lecture, taking a full course of analytical chemistry in the laboratory, and receiving his diploma. After another year of office study he entered Chicago Medical College, where he expected to carry out his own principle as to thoroughness. At the same time he attended a course of clinical lectures on ophthalmology at the Cook County hospital. This course was optional, and Dr. Sadler, though not neglecting other branches, gave many extra hours to the study of the eye, passing a successful examination, and receiving, in addition to his regular M. D. diploma, one from the chartered eye and ear infirmary. After his graduation Dr. Sadler settled in Dodge county, Minn., and was successful from the outset. He became a member of the Minnesota State Medical society, and of the Dodge County Medical society, being chosen secretary of the latter body. He at once took front rank in his profession, and here he won his first honors in surgery. After a difficult and dangerous operation, in which he was assisted by a physician who had retired from active practice, the latter remarked, "he dare do anything." Dr. Sadler kept in practice his knowlege of eye surgery, which was more to his taste than any other branch of his profession. Being ambitious to find a larger field for his chosen specialties and growing powers, he removed to the east in 1872, and settled at Titusville, Pa., then the center of the great oil-regions. Being a stranger among strangers, the question how to obtain a practice recurred. A friend (Dr. Sibbet) suggested the use of the public press. The suggestion was acted upon, and modest and truthful announcements of his specialty appeared in the daily papers, resulting in the immediate building up of a large and lucrative practice. After two and a half years of successful labor in Titusville, and when the oil-fields began to decline, Dr. Sadler, determining on a still larger scope of usefulness, removed to Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1874, and has since made that city his home. Here he won an almost unparalleled success. He has erected an eye and ear infirmary in connection with his residence, in order to increase his facilities for doing business, and the better to accommodate his patients, who come from nearly every part of the United States, so widespread is his fame.

Dr. Sadler was married at the age of twenty-four to Miss Josephine E., daughter of George W. Slocum, the latter now a resident of Mantorville, Minn. Her father's family were among the first settlers of Rhode Island, and with her grandfathers were pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, settling near Conneautville, Crawford county. She has proven a helpmeet in every sense of the word, and her husband invariably consults her before entering upon any new project, and to her judgment he attributes much of his success. Dr. Sadler is yet a young man, but has achieved a success seldom met with by those of nearly twice his years. He is old in experience, a close student and an untiring worker, and thousands owe to his skill their redemption from suffering lives of blindness or deafness.

WILLIAM ERWIN SCHMERTZ, president Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, was born in Drieburg, Westphalia, Prussia, May 24, 1826. His father, John Christian Schmertz, was collector of revenues for Baron von Sierstof, and his mother, Caroline (von Westphalen) was descended from a Saxon to whom Charlemagne granted the

province of Westphalia in 803. In 1832 William E. came with his parents to America, and his father carried on business in Pittsburgh, from which he retired in 1846, dying in 1860; his widow died in 1885. W. E. Schmertz attended the public schools of Pittsburgh until he was twelve years old, when he entered the shoestore of H. P. Cain. In 1848 he opened a retail shoestore, and within a few years embarked in the wholesale trade. In 1860 he became a trustee in the Dollar Savings Bank, of which he is now vice-president. He was one of the organizers of the Third National Bank in 1863, and was elected president the following year. He has served as president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, is a director of Braddock National Bank, and chairman of the finance committee of the Chartiers Valley Gas Co. In 1882, Mr. Schmertz was placed by the Chamber of Commerce at the head of the committee, which, after a three years' fight, succeeded in ousting the "bond syndicate," whereby the city was saved nearly $2,000,000. Mr. Schmertz was also prominent in other reform measures for the good of the city. Politically, he is a republican. Dec. 4, 1849, he married Amelia A., daughter of Rev. David Kammerer, who was fourteen years pastor of the Smithfield Street (Pittsburgh) Evangelical Church.

Rev. Dr. Boyd. John Carnahan Boyd, D. D., was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 16, 1832. He graduated from Jefferson in 1854, and studied theology at Allegheny. He was licensed April 4, 1857, and was ordained April 14, 1858. He has been pastor of St. Clair, this county, ever since his ordination, and is corresponding secretary of the board of publication. He was a delegate to the first Pan-Presbyterian Council in 1877, a professor and editor of the *Evangelical Repository* in 1881–85, and is now associate editor of the *United Presbyterian*. His publications have been: "An Anniversary Discourse," "The History of the Synod of Pittsburgh," and the "History of the Second Associate Reformed Presbytery of Pennsylvania." He is the author of the history of the U. P. Church in Allegheny county published in this work.

Rev. E. M. Wood, A. M., D. D., has been a resident of Allegheny county the greater part of the past twenty-five years. He was born at Alliance, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1838. His father was an upright and intelligent farmer, highly respected wherever known. Dr. Wood is one of fourteen children and one of six brothers, all of whom grew up to honorable manhood. He received such an education as was usually obtained in the common schools of his time, but as he grew up he realized the need of more advanced training to fit him for the great work for which he believed himself called. He entered Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, in 1858, and after working his way through a five years' course, mainly by teaching in the winter and laboring during the summer, he was graduated in the classical course in 1863 with second highest honor in his class. As a minister he entered the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church the year of his graduation. His fidelity and ability were soon recognized, and hence he has, during the twenty-six years of his ministry, filled some of the most prominent churches of his denomination, and his labors have been attended with remarkable success. He has been a most ardent student all his life. He is widely recognized as a fine Hebrew, Greek and Latin scholar, as well as being thoroughly acquainted with natural science, mathematics and general literature. As an orator, especially in the domain of theology, and on great public occasions, he has but few superiors in the country. His carefully prepared public lectures on various themes are often sought after and heard with great interest and profit.

Dr. Wood has made a reputation both in the United States and Europe as a writer and author. His style is characterized by clearness, conciseness and an attractive imagery which holds the attention of the reader. It is known that he did most of the work on the "Cyclopedia of Methodism," in personal association with Bishop Simpson (1877). His other works are "Methodism and the Centennial of American Independence" (1876); "How the Bible was Made" (1884); a poetical work entitled "A Splendid Wreck, and Other Poems" (1888). Besides these he has two other works of great interest about ready for the press. In 1885 Dr. Wood was elected professor in Curry University, Pittsburgh, and since that time he has been at the head of the department of natural science and logic.

John Dalzell, member of Congress, Pittsburgh, is an example of the success which attends well and intelligently directed industry. His parents, Samuel and Mary (McDonnell) Dalzell, came from County Down, Ireland, to America about 1840. John Dalzell was born in New York city April 19, 1845, and came with his parents to Pittsburgh in 1847. He attended the common school and the University of Western Pennsylvania, and graduated from Yale College at the age of twenty. He read law with John H. Hampton, and was admitted to the bar in 1867, at once beginning practice as partner with his preceptor. For twenty years he acted with him as attorney for the Pennsylvania Railway company and its western leased lines, and was also solicitor for numerous corporations, among others for those in which George Westinghouse, Jr., was a moving spirit. Through an extensive practice, to which he gave his earnest attention and his best talents, he accumulated what is considered a large fortune for a young attorney. He is a director of the Braddock National Bank, and is interested in other progressive and profitable institutions of the county. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Lth Congress by the republicans, having previously taken no active part in politics. He at once

distinguished himself in that body, and in 1888 was returned to the LIst Congress by a large majority.

In 1867 Mr. Dalzell married Miss Mary L., daughter of Peter Duff, the founder of the well-known Duff's Business College. Mrs. Dalzell is a native of Pittsburgh, and is the mother of four living children: William S., Bessie M., Samuel and Robert D. Mr. Dalzell resides with his family at Swissvale, where they attend the Presbyterian church. A flourishing social and political club, called the Dalzell Republican club, is established in handsome quarters at this pleasant suburb of Pittsburgh.

Hon. Russell Errett was born in the city of New York, Nov. 10, 1817. His father was a native of Wicklow, near Dublin, in Ireland, who came to this country in or about 1810, shortly before the outbreak of the war of 1812. His mother was a native of Portsmouth, England. His father served as clerk for Messrs. R. & A. Stewart, who had large interests in real estate in New York city, and he was in their service when he died in 1825, at the early age of thirty-seven. His mother remarried in 1827, with Robert Souter, a native of Scotland.

There were no public schools in New York then, and Mr. Errett had been at a private school kept by Henry Edmunds for about two years when the necessities of the family, caused by the death of his father, drove him to serve as an errand-boy with Holmes & Samo, who carried on the business of gilding hatlinings. In 1827 his step-father removed to a farm in Washington Valley, Somerset county, N. J., where the family lived till 1829, when Mr. Souter came to Pittsburgh and went in partnership with his brother-in-law, Robert M. Laren, who was then running the mill formerly belonging to West Elliott, in what is now Temperanceville, or the Thirty-sixth ward of the city. In 1835 Mr. Souter purchased a farm in Robinson township, two-thirds of which is now embraced in the borough of Chartiers, where he remained till 1857, when he removed to Hancock county, W. Va.

In 1832 Mr. Errett was apprenticed to Andrew Easton, a baker on Scotch Hill, for three years. When his time had expired he went to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Tuscumbia, Ala., where he worked for a time at his trade. He then returned to Louisville, and worked for two years with a Mr. Woolford, formerly of Pittsburgh. The panic of 1837 having paralyzed business in Louisville, he engaged in work on the slackwatering of Green river. Here he contracted the fever and ague, and was compelled to return home, arriving at the time when shinplasters were first issued in the hard time of 1837. He taught school for a while in Lower St. Clair (now Chartiers township) and in Robinson township, then taught during nine months, in 1838, in Findlay township. In 1839 he obtained a clerkship with John M. Snowden, Jr., then in the coal business at the mouth of Saw-Mill run. He remained till 1842, when he was appointed mayor's clerk by Alexander Hay, mayor of Pittsburgh, and continued till 1845. Prior to engaging in this service, or in November, 1841, Mr. Errett was married. During 1842, '43 and '44 he edited the *Daily Sun*, a small penny journal, issued in the days before the telegraph was known. In 1845 Dr. Lemoyne and other abolitionists of Washington county established an anti-slavery weekly paper in Washington, Pa., and Mr. Errett became its editor and publisher. His family that had remained in Pittsburgh were burned out in the great fire in 1845, and he removed them to Washington, where he resided till 1852. His anti-slavery paper, the *Washington Patriot*, was published four years, when it died. From 1848 to 1852 he worked at the printing business, first with Seth. T. Hurd, on the *Commonwealth*, and afterward with White & Baasman on the *Reporter*. In December, 1852, he accepted the place of mercantile reporter on the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and he has remained in and about the city ever since. From mercantile reporter he was promoted to assistant editor, and in 1856 he united with Samuel Riddle and D. L. Eaton in purchasing the *Gazette* from D. N. White. In 1865 the paper was sold to N. P. Reed & Co., the present owners.

In 1856 he took an active part in forming the republican party, and that party having carried the lower house of the state legislature in 1858, he became, on its meeting in 1859, a candidate for clerk of the house, but was unsuccessful. In 1859 the same party carried the state senate, and he was elected clerk of that body when it met, in January, 1860. In December, 1859, he had been nominated for city controller, having served for four years as member of the common council from the old Sixth ward, and having been for two years president of that council; but the republican party having been in a distracted state when he was nominated for city controller, he concluded that he would not be elected, and went to Harrisburg to press his election as clerk of the senate. The election in Pittsburgh took place on the same day that the senate was organized, and it so happened that he was elected to both offices, contrary to his expectation. He was re-elected clerk of the senate in 1861, and the war of the rebellion breaking out soon afterward, he was, in October, 1861, appointed paymaster in the U. S. army, in which capacity he served tiil July, 1866, when he was mustered out.

In 1866 he bought a third interest in the job-printing business of Anderson, Errett & Co. In 1867 he offered himself as a candidate for the state senate against Thomas J. Bigham, Esq., and was nominated and elected; his democratic opponent being James P. Barr, Esq., of the *Post*. He resigned after two years' service, in 1869, and was in that year appointed U. S. assessor of internal revenue by President Grant, in which position he served till the office was abolished.

In 1871, '72 and '73 and in 1874, he served as chairman of the republican state committee. In January, 1872, he was again chosen clerk of the state senate, and served till the close of the session of 1875.

In 1876 he entered into an active struggle for the congressional nomination with Gen. James S. Negley, and was successful. He was elected in November of that year by 1,530 majority over Hon. James H. Hopkins. He was re-elected in 1878 by 1,560 majority over David Kirk, greenbacker, the democratic candidate being J. K. P. Duff, Esq. In 1880 he was elected a third time by about 5,000 majority. He was a candidate a fourth time, in 1882, but that was the year of the "independent republican" revolt, and the independent republicans having given their votes to Hopkins, the latter was elected. In 1883, at the close of his congressional career, President Arthur appointed him U. S. pension-agent at Pittsburgh, which place he filled until May, 1887.

Mr. Errett is now in his seventy-second year, but hale, stout and hearty. He had five brothers and one sister. Of these three of the brothers, Henry, Joseph and John, are dead; the oldest, William, is still living at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and a younger brother, Isaac, editor of the *Christian Standard*, at Cincinnati, died last year. His sister, married to Joseph Johnson, is still living at Hazelwood. His mother died at the advanced age of eighty-three in 1877.

The long editorial experience of Mr. Errett has enabled him to wield a ready pen, as is attested by his compilation of the history of Pittsburgh in this volume.

John B. Larkin, postmaster, Pittsburgh, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 25, 1838, a son of Michael and Margaret Larkin, natives of County Derry, Ireland, who came to Allegheny county in 1835, former of whom was a carpenter and builder. Like a majority of our prominent men, John B. Larkin is self-made. When quite a youth he was employed as errand-boy with Messrs Kean & Keller, tin and sheet-iron manufacturers, remaining with them eleven years. In 1862 he located in Ironton, Ohio, and was elected clerk of that city in 1867, succeeding Hon. C. B. Edgerton, judge of probate court. His first report of the financial condition of the city was instructive, and a comprehensive document, opening up to the people of the city and county a book that had been sealed to them. The report attracted the attention of the business interests and he was offered the clerkship of the Olive Furnace company, an extensive iron firm, whose senior member is one of the wealthiest men in Southern Ohio. While in their employ Mr. Larkin received the unsolicited nomination for auditor of the county. He squared up his books, resigned his position and led the party in its forlorn hope. Gen. Grant was making his first fight for the presidency that year, sweeping the country, and Mr. Larkin, although leading his ticket, was beaten by about three hundred votes. His old position was immediately offered him, but, declining it, he turned his face homeward and engaged in business for himself at 22 Diamond square. The place was abandoned, owing to a dispute about the lease of the property, and Mr. Larkin was employed by Fleming, Agnew & Co. Subsequently he became junior member of the firm of McCandless & Co. This firm and that of Graff, Hughes & Co. had a common interest, and Mr. Larkin traveled for both, only ceasing his connection at the death of Mr. McCandless. He then accepted an office from Weldon & Kelly, resigning in 1883; was then appointed member of the Natural Gas company by Judge Stowe.

April 2, 1885, he was appointed postmaster of Pittsburgh. Mr. Larkin has given his entire attention to the postoffice department, and the result is appreciated by the general public. He has over one hundred letters from leading citizens and business-men testifying to their appreciation of his improvements in facilitating the more perfect and prompt delivery of mail. This result has been obtained by careful study, careful observation and hard work. Mr. Larkin devotes thirteen hours a day to his position, and is continually adding improvements that hasten the delivery of mail. He is well known all over the state through service to his party in the past twenty-five years. He began at the bottom, working his way up through the conventions, and represented Pittsburgh in the national convention that nominated Hancock in 1880. Owing to his knowledge of gases and mechanics he was appointed one of the five persons selected by Judge Stowe to form a gas commission to determine the best and safest means for controlling and transporting natural gas, which proved a success, no serious explosions having occurred since.

Mr. Larkin was united in marriage, May 9, 1873, to Miss Rose Cannevin, at Pittsburgh, daughter of Thomas Cannevin, and a sister of Revs. Regis and James Cannevin. Mr. and Mrs. Larkin have four children: Alice, John C., Regina and Naomi.

Reuben Miller, Jr. Briefly narrating the life of this highly honored old citizen of Pittsburgh is as the unrolling of a panorama of the present century's growth, and disclosing the changes that have been wrought in more than fourscore years of steady development.

Reuben Miller, Jr., was born near Frankford, Pa., June 24, 1805, a son of Reuben and Hannah Miller, natives of Chester county, same state. In the fall of 1805 the family moved to Pittsburgh, and here young Reuben received his education. At the age of thirteen he commenced work in his father's iron business. In 1821 he made a trading trip as far as Louisville, Ky.; then continued to 1824 in his father's employ, when he opened a general provision-store in Pittsburgh. In course of time his business extended into Blair, Huntingdon and Centre counties. In another year he became inter-

ested in a tobacco-factory. At this stage of life he married, the lady of his choice being Ann L., the youngest daughter of Peter and Sarah Harvy. In 1836 Mr. Miller bought out his partners, and continued the entire business alone. In the same year he and others commenced and successfully carried on a foundry on the south side of the Monongahela river. In 1839 the firm of which Mr. Miller was a part built the first and only iron boat, the Valley Forge, that ever navigated the western rivers. For fourteen years, commencing in 1840, Mr. Miller confined himself exclusively to his steamboat interests, and in 1854 he retired from the concern, transferring his interests to his sons. Of many public institutions in both city and country he has been director, president or manager, and has always kept his heart and hand interested in everything tending to the public good.

Five sons and two daughters were born to him, both the latter of whom died in early childhood; one son was drowned in 1860 at the age of fifteen; the next youngest gave his services to his country, and on the third day at Gettysburg received his death-wound.

JOHN H. FLAGLER, ESQ. Among the originators and foremost leaders of the various vast industries of this country, no one occupies a more prominent position than the subject of this brief sketch, and Pennsylvania is especially proud in having had his energies more particularly devoted to her welfare in the iron-manufacturing business. Mr. Flagler was born at Cold Spring, N. Y., which is on the Hudson river opposite West Point, in 1836. The famous West Point Foundry and Machine-shops are located at Cold Spring, and were in those days the largest in this country. It was a question as to whether Mr. Flagler should be schooled for West Point or take an engineering course; his natural tastes favored the latter. He was therefore sent to the Patterson (N. Y.) Academy, where he graduated. He then was taken into the iron business with his uncles, Messrs. John & James H. Haldane, who owned and operated the Greenwich Iron-works of Connecticut. After gaining practical knowledge there, he was taken to their extensive iron-stores in New York city, where he remained for a period of years. He was then sent to Europe by the firm, for the purpose of studying the detailed methods of iron-tube making as pursued there, for the purpose of introducing the foreign system in this country; there being but two concerns in the United States then manufacturing pipe and tubes, large quantities being brought from abroad, of which the firm of Messrs. John & James H. Haldane were the largest importers. In 1860 Mr. Flagler was given the Boston branch of this iron firm as his interest, and in 1862, when the war broke out, his knowledge of the question of heavy armor-plates for our monitor service, and his experience and ability in iron matters, enabled him to obtain the iron contracts for several of the monitors which were built in the New England waters; a portion of the iron which came under his direction was also furnished to the Monitor which fought the Merrimac. In 1867 Mr. Flagler conceived the idea of making pipe and tubes in this country, on his own account, by improved processes over those used in Europe, and he consequently built his wrought-iron pipe and tube works, operating it under the firm name of J. H. Flagler & Co., afterward merging it into that of the National Tube-works company at East Boston, Mass. The National Tube-works company was, therefore, incorporated in 1869. In that year 125 men were employed at the East Boston works. In 1872 he went to McKeesport, Pa., and built additional works for the company, where to-day 5,800 men are employed. Mr. Flagler's energy and keen foresight, therefore, have produced an establishment of such gigantic proportions that it can be properly called the Krupp's of America; it is now the largest pipe-and tube-works in the world, recognized as such throughout this country and Europe.

Mr. Flagler's opinion on mercantile and political questions is prominently recognized throughout Pennsylvania and New York, and his many duties connected with his interests have forced him to refuse many offers of political offices. As a friend and promoter of the workingmen's best interests, the feeling toward him was strongly evidenced a short time ago upon his return from a European trip, at which time over five thousand of his employés turned out in a parade of welcome, and the event was celebrated as a holiday in McKeesport. The great success of the National Tube-works company, and the close attachment between employer and employé evidence Mr. Flagler's ability and worth. Mr. Flagler to-day not only occupies the position as general managing director of the National Tube-works company, but is also president of other organizations representing, in the aggregate, over $70,000,000 of capital.

GEORGE HENRY MEYER, president of the German-American Insurance company, of Pittsburgh, was born near Osnabrück, Hanover, Prussia, Sept. 5, 1829, and is a son of Christian and Katrina (Schumacher) Meyer. He was reared on a farm, and received an ordinary German education. When seventeen years old he came to Pittsburgh, and immediately commenced work, in order to earn a livelihood. After a time he learned the builder's trade, and meantime attended night school for four years. For twenty-five years he was engaged in contracting and building, and was ten years a partner, with six others, in the manufacture of glass. He also invested some of his means in an iron-manufacturing concern. Mr. Meyer was one of the original incorporators of the German-American Insurance company, in 1873, taking the position of president from the start, and to his efforts is largely due the success of the institution. He is a stockholder in

the Fifth avenue and Duquesne banks and the German Insurance company. He has represented the Sixth ward three times in the city council, and in the school board, and was several years a trustee in the G. L. Church, with which his family is associated. He is a republican. Mr. Meyer was married, in 1852, to Eliza Gustvogel, who was born in the same locality as himself, and they have five living children: George, a builder; Frederick F., a glass-presser; Elizabeth; William F., member of a wholesale grocery firm, and Margaret M.

Rev. W. J. Holland, D. D., Ph. D. On the paternal side, Dr. Holland is descended from Philemon Holland, the celebrated English translator and author. His father, Rev. F. R. Holland, a North Carolinian by birth, has held a prominent place in the ministry of the *Unitas Fratrum;* on the maternal side he is a descendant of Rev. Francis Doughty, a Presbyterian clergyman, who, in 1643, preached the first sermon in the English language on Manhattan Island. He afterward preached to the Puritans in Maryland, of which colony his brother-in-law, Capt. William Stone, was governor, and there he died. His great-granddaughter, Mary Doughty, married Col. Timothy Horsfield, of Staten Island, one of the founders of the Moravian Church in New York, who subsequently removed to Northampton county, Pa., and became an active colonial officer. His son, Joseph Horsfield, who was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, married a daughter of Daniel Benezet, and was the father of Eliza Horsfield, who married Jacob Wolle, the son of a Moravian missionary in the West Indies.

Jacob was sent when a child to be educated in the United States, and made his home in Bethlehem, Pa., occupying his time during the latter half of his life mainly in the study of botany. It is from the Wolles and the Horsfields as well as from his father, who is a well-known conchologist, that Dr. Holland inherits his strong predilection for natural science. Dr. Thomas Horsfield, a descendant of Col. Timothy, was the naturalist of Sir Stamford Raffles' expedition to the east, and for many years the Curator of the British East India Company's Museum in London, and a recognized authority on the botany and zoölogy of the Indo-Malayan region. Rev. Francis Wolle, of Bethlehem, a cousin of Dr. Holland, is the highest living authority in America on microscopic botany. Dr. Holland's mother's maiden name was Augusta Wolle.

The doctor was born Aug. 16, 1848, at Bethany, a mission station of the Moravian Church on the island of Jamaica, where his father was then a missionary. He graduated at the Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem in 1867, and at Amherst College in 1869. After two years' experience as a teacher in Massachusetts, he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, whence he graduated in course in 1874. He immediately entered on the pastorate of Bellefield Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, where he has since remained.

Dr. Holland was married in January, 1879, to Carrie, the youngest daughter of the late John Moorhead, of Pittsburgh. In 1877 he visited Europe as a delegate to the first Pan-Presbyterian Council, which met in Edinburgh, and in 1879 he again visited Europe as a delegate to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Basle. In 1887 he went to Japan as the naturalist of the expedition sent by the National Academy of Science and the United States Navy Department to observe the total eclipse of the sun of that year. Several of his occasional lectures and discourses have been published; he has been a frequent contributor to the dailies, and has contributed many papers to the scientific journals, himself drawing and engraving most of the illustrations which accompany them.

Dr. Holland is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and of various other learned societies in this country. He is also a member of the Entomological Societies of London and France; is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and has been led to make lengthy researches into local history; and at the request of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh is engaged in the preparation of a history of that venerable body, of which, for many years, he was the clerk. He is one of the trustees of the Pennsylvania Female College, and of the School of Design for Women, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, and President of the Iron City Microscopical Society. He is also the historian of the Presbyterian Churches of Allegheny county in this work.

Abraham Garrison, senior member of the firm of A. Garrison Foundry company, under whose management for over half a century the Pittsburgh foundry has won a national if not a world-wide reputation, was born in Orange county, N. Y., March 4, 1804. His paternal ancestors, who were of English descent, settled in what is now Putnam county, N. Y., in 1686. His father had property on the Hudson near West Point, and was owner and captain of a sloop which sailed between Albany and New York. The mother of Abraham was Catherine Kingsland, of English ancestry, who were among the early settlers of New Jersey. From the age of fourteen Mr. Garrison assisted his father in the navigation of his sloop, Gen. Pike, on the Hudson, and long before his twenty-first birthday he was captain of her. On reaching his majority, he, for a year, carried on the grocery business in New York. In 1826 he came to Pittsburgh, where he entered the office of Kingsland, Lightner & Co., then proprietors of the Jackson and Eagle foundries. In 1830 he became foreman for Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy, the then proprietors of the Pittsburgh foundry. In

1836 he obtained an interest in the business, which was carried on under various firm names until in 1865, when it developed into its present style, our subject being in all these years an active partner.

Mr. Garrison was married, Aug. 1, 1830, in Albany, N. Y., to Mary Clement. He is president of the Diamond National bank, the Safe Deposit company, of Pittsburgh, and the Birmingham Bridge company, as well as director in several other institutions. He has been a generous though unostentatious giver to the varied charities of Allegheny county, and to St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which he was an original projector.

EDMUND COGGSWELL CONVERSE. One of the most brilliant and deservedly successful iron-masters in this great district is Assistant General Manager E. C. Converse, of the National Tube-works company. Mr. Converse was born Nov. 7, 1849, at No. 5 McLean street, Boston, Mass. His father was James C. Converse, Esq., now in good health at the age of eighty-two years, and president of the National Tube-works company, having preserved his faculties to a wonderful degree. His mother, who died some years ago, was Sarah Ann Peabody, of the New England branch of the Peabody family, the original members of which settled in America during the early period in the history of the country. On the Converse side his ancestors came over in the Mayflower with Miles Standish, and settled at Woburn, Mass. The family were of Norman origin, the name being spelled Conieres, then changed to Convers, and then finally changed with the new class of family spelling to Converse. During the progress of the colonial days the family were always identified with military affairs, and during the Revolution took an active and prominent part.

Mr. Converse was educated at and graduated from the Latin school of Boston, and afterward finished by an English course at the Boston English high-school, the mathematical branches of the latter being ranked with the best of colleges. He entered his father's dry-goods house in 1866, working for nothing as errand-boy. The firm name of the concern was then J. C. Converse, Blagden & Co. He was afterward transferred to their New York branch office, and put in charge of the receiving department in 1867. He remained there until 1872, at which time he applied to his brother-in-law, J. H. Fagler, the general manager, and to his father, the president of the National Tube-works company, for a position at the new works of this concern then being located at McKeesport, Pa. Mr. Converse still has his letter of appointment, which offers him the position of storekeeper at $450 per year, and which he accepted, entering the service of the company in August, 1872. He inaugurated the system of rigid inspection of skelp-iron, which has ever since existed at this company's works, and by close application made himself valuable in all mill departments. He rapidly gained detail knowledge of the business by the study of metallurgy and kindred matters pertaining to improved iron-working, oftentimes spending his evenings in welding, heating, and performing other operations of work for pleasure, and to obtain a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its intricate branches. From the position of storekeeper he was promoted to that of iron inspector, thence to general receiving clerk, thence to job clerk, thence to assistant correspondent, thence to correspondent, thence to order department, thence to cost clerk, thence to assistant superintendent, thence to private secretary to manager, thence to assistant to manager, thence to assistant general manager, and now he is one of the directors of the company. Mr. Converse is also chairman of the Republic Iron-works, limited, of Pittsburgh; president of the Edith Furnace company, vice-chairman of the American Water Works & Guarantee company, limited, as well as a director in the American Bank Note company, several banks and other large organizations.

As a young man Mr. Converse was noted for being the most successful pipe salesman in the United States, his ability in this direction no doubt being the result of his thorough practical knowledge of his business and the different processes through which the material had to go, from the ore to the finished product. This knowledge, coupled with his keen mercantile experience and foresight, is shown by the very great success his company enjoys under his management of the sales of the National Tube-works company, the present tonnage of finished pipe, tubes, etc., amounting to from eight hundred to twelve hundred tons daily. It is a very rare exception to find, in the iron business especially, a master so thoroughly competent in both practical and mercantile knowledge as is Mr. Converse. He possesses a clear and original mechanical mind, with that of a shrewd business-man. His inventions are numerous, the most important of which is his Converse patent lock joint water and gas works system, the first patents of which were taken out by him about 1882. Up to that time a perfect connection for wrought-iron pipe, without cutting threads, was unknown. After inventing the joint he perfected the system in all its details, and at this writing it is the only wrought-iron water and gas works system in the world. The sales from this department alone have amounted to millions of dollars; and thousands of miles of the pipe with this joint have been laid throughout this country during the past few years.

The great development of the National Tube-works company has rendered it necessary for Mr. Converse to take up his headquarters in New York city, where he is now permanently located, and from which point he manages the entire sales of the company, as well as conducting the operations of the New York branch house.

Dr. Jesse Spahr, physician, Woodville, Pa., one of the oldest physicians in Allegheny county, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Dec. 15, 1812. He is the son of Peter and Mary Elizabeth (Longsdorff) Spahr, who were both born in Cumberland county, Pa. Peter was by trade a wagon-builder, also a farmer; was born in 1784, and died in 1853. His wife was possessed of more than ordinary intellect, speaking fluently the German and English languages, and died in 1865, aged seventy-eight years. Jesse was educated in the public schools, and at the Western University, Pittsburgh. He commenced the study of medicine when a young man, and since 1835 has practiced his profession in Washington county, Bridgeville, and at his present home. He married, in 1838, Abigail Green, daughter of Obed Green, of Brooke county, West Va. (formerly of Baltimore, Md.). Five children, three of whom are now living, were born to Dr. Spahr: Clarence, a practicing physician with his father; Edward, a farmer, and Cornelia (Mrs. Moorehead). The farm on which Dr. Spahr resides is of historic interest, being near the site of the fighting-ground of the great whisky insurrection, and the remains of an ancient fort could, until recently, be seen on the farm. Dr. Spahr is conservative in politics.

Rev. Andrew Arnold Lambing, son of Michael A. and Anne Lambing (*nee* Shields) was born at Manorville, Armstrong county, Pa., Feb. 1, 1842. His father was descended from an Alsatian family that emigrated to this country about a century and a half ago, and his mother from one that came over from County Donegal, Ireland, a few years later. His early life was spent on a farm and in public works, until he attained the years of manhood, when he entered St. Michael's Preparatory and Theological Seminary, Glenwood, Pittsburg, where he made his course in the classics and divinity, and was ordained to the priesthood Aug. 4, 1869. After laboring on the mission in Cambria, Blair, Indiana and Armstrong counties he came to Pittsburg in the summer of 1873, and soon after took charge of the congregation of St. Mary of Mercy, at the Point, from which he was transferred to Wilkinsburg in October, 1885, where he still remains.

He is the author of "The Orphan's Friend" (1875), "The Sunday-school Teacher's Manual" (1877), "A History of the Catholic Church in the Dioceses of Pittsburg and Allegheny" (1880), "The Register of Fort Duquesne" (1885, besides a number of religious pamphlets. He is a regular contributor to religious and historical periodicals, and for the past year has devoted his attention almost exclusively to local and religious history. In the summer of 1884 he started "The Catholic Historical Researches," a quarterly periodical, and the first of its kind devoted to Catholic history in the United States. It was afterward transferred to a Philadelphia publisher, by whom it is still continued. In June, 1886, the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, conferred on Mr. Lambing the degree of Doctor of Laws.

William Sample, retired, Sharpsburg, the oldest citizen in the town, was born in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., July 28, 1800. James Sample, his father, a native of Cumberland county, came to Allegheny county in 1790. He was a farmer and miller, and purchased four hundred acres of land in Ross township, which he owned until his death. This pioneer married Christine Taggart, of Northumberland county, Pa., and by her had fourteen children, eight of whom grew to be men and women. William was the youngest of this family. James was a prominent citizen in his day, being the second sheriff elected in the county. He died aged seventy-six years. Our subject is now the only surviving member of the family. He owned two hundred acres (which he sold in 1871) of the original tract of land purchased by his father, and for fifty-four years was engaged at farming. He married Jane, daughter of Robert Anderson, of this county, and eight children were born to their union, six of whom are living: James, Martha, William Hays, Margaret, David and Elizabeth. Since 1872 Mr. Sample has resided in Sharpsburg, where he is a highly respected citizen. For twenty-one years he was school director of his township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican and voted for both the Harrisons for the presidency.

Rev. William F. Cowden. William F. Cowden, A. M., was born June 22, 1834, at New Bedford, Lawrence county, Pa. At the age of seventeen he commenced his academic education, which he continued, teaching at intervals till 1856. In the autumn of that year he entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pa., whence he graduated in 1858. He then resumed teaching at Athens, Ky., which he continued until 1861, when the civil war closed his school. While teaching he studied law during two years, but in 1860 he became a member of the Baptist Church, and abandoned his purpose of entering the legal profession. In the summer of 1862 he entered the theological department of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., whence he graduated with the degree of A. M. in 1864. In that year he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa., and in 1871 he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at New Castle, Pa. In 1871 a majority of his church withdrew and formed a union with the Disciples, or Christian Church, of New Castle, and Mr. Cowden was made pastor of the United Church. He remained in that relation till 1881, when he was called to the pastorate of the Main Street Christian Church at Lexington, Ky. Dec. 1, 1884, he became pastor of the First Christian Church in Allegheny, a position he still occupies. In his ministry he has always been successful.

He was married June 29, 1859, to Miss

Mary J. Rice, of Poland, Ohio, and they have two sons and two daughters, all of whom have attained to manhood and womanhood. He is the historian in this work of the Christian Church in Allegheny county.

Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, D. D., bishop of Cibyra and coadjutor of the bishop of Pittsburgh, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1828, the eldest of nine children, four of whom are dedicated to the service of God. His parents were Michael and Mary (Keoghan) Phelan, natives of the neighborhood of his birthplace. He received his early instruction in the schools of his native place and from private tutors. He pursued his classical studies in St. Kyran's College, in the city of Kilkenny. In December, 1849, in response to an invitation of Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, first bishop of Pittsburgh, for students for the then growing diocese, he sailed from Ireland and arrived in Pittsburgh the following month. He entered St. Michael's Seminary in that city, but after a short time proceeded to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where he completed the study of theology, holy scripture, etc. Returning to Pittsburgh, he was ordained priest May 4, 1854, by Bishop O'Connor, and was immediately appointed to the charge of a congregation in Indiana county. In the fall of that year the cholera raged in Pittsburgh, and, the clergy of the city being overworked, Father Phelan came to their assistance, and remained until the epidemic ceased. In February, 1885, he was called by the bishop to be an assistant pastor at St. Paul's cathedral, where he remained until September, 1858. He was then appointed to the pastoral charge of Freeport and Kittanning, Armstrong county, with other missions attached, where four or five priests now find work. In 1868 Father Mullen, then pastor of the old St. Peter's church, Allegheny, which was located where the Western Pennsylvania freight depot now stands, was appointed bishop of Erie. Father Phelan succeeded him in Allegheny, and under his guidance were built the beautiful new church and residence at the corner of Ohio street and Sherman avenue.

In 1876 Allegheny was erected into a diocese and Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh, placed in charge. In the following year Bishop Domenec went to Europe, where he died, leaving Father Phelan administrator of the diocese, in which capacity he continued until the diocese of Allegheny was reunited to that of Pittsburgh. In 1881 Bishop Tuigg made a journey to Europe, leaving Father Phelan administrator of the united dioceses during his absence, and on his return appointed him permanent Vicar-General. Bishop Phelan assisted at the last plenary council of Baltimore as the "procurator" of Bishop Tuigg, owing to the indisposition of the latter prelate. The illness of Bishop Tuigg—partial paralysis—continuing without much hope of immediate recovery, Father Phelan was appointed his coadjutor, with the "right of succession," and was consecrated bishop on the 2d of August, 1885, in St. Paul's cathedral, Pittsburgh, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia.

Capt. J. W. Porter, iron-manufacturer, Sewickley. Robert and Isabella (Wilson) Porter, the grandparents of Capt. Porter, were sturdy Scotch farmers, whose ancestors had fought for religious liberty. James Porter, the father of Capt. Porter, was born May 9, 1797, in Forfarshire, Scotland, and immigrated to America in 1827. In New York city he was one of the contractors and builders of the Astor House and the City Hall. In 1837 he came to Sewickley, Pa., where he was a farmer and horticulturist till old age demanded lighter toil, and he became a merchant, a vocation he has followed for over thirty years, being the oldest merchant in Western Pennsylvania. His many good traits of Scotch character have secured him a multitude of friends, who cheer the evening of his life. His wife, Helen (Grant), a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was possessed of great force of character, having those rare qualities of head and heart that make influence for good far reaching; and her son, Capt. J. W. Porter, attributes much of his success in business to the teachings and precept of this noble woman. She died Feb. 24, 1888, aged eighty-eight years. Of her nine children, six reached maturity: Mrs. Ann F. Dickson, Capt. J. W. Porter, Capt. Robert Porter, Mrs. Margaret J. McClelland, David R. and Mary E. Porter.

Of these Capt. J. W. Porter, whose name heads this biographical memoir, is a native of New York city. He came to Allegheny county when he was eight years old, and at the age of twenty entered upon a successful career as riverman. He began at the bottom of the ladder, and soon became clerk and then captain. His first boat was the J. W. Hailman. He has furrowed all the principal rivers in the Mississippi valley, and has led a stirring and eventful life, his knowledge of men and business being proverbial. He has been a successful man, and in the space of fifteen years of river life amassed a fortune. He was in the government employ in the civil war, carrying troops, ammunition, transport, etc. He was present at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, capture of Fort Donelson, Belmont, Island No. 10 and other engagements. At one time he carried Gen. Buckner (the present governor of Kentucky), with his staff and two hundred rebel prisoners, from Fort Donelson, where they were captured, to Louisville, Ky., on their way to Fort Delaware, near Philadelphia. With his boat he ran many rebel batteries, and had many narrow escapes.

Since the war Capt. Porter has engaged extensively in the iron business, the firm being known as J. W. Porter & Co. The captain was married, in 1865, to Miss Martha L. Ebbert, who died Nov. 25, 1879, and this union was blessed with two sons, John E. and J. W., and two daughters, Mary Cre

and Martha A. The sons are associated with him in business. It is but just to say of Capt. Porter that he is a self-made man in every respect, and has been the mainstay and support of his aged parents for many years. He has been identified with Allegheny county for half a century, and few of its business-men are better or more favorably known than he. He is a director of banks and insurance companies, and one of the executive managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Judge Edwin H. Stowe was born Jan. 2, 1826, in the town of Beaver, the eldest son of Hiram Stowe and Martha Darragh, a daughter of Maj. Robert Darragh, who at one time represented Beaver county in the state senate. The wife of Maj. Darragh was Deborah Hart, a granddaughter of John Hart, of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The grandfather of Hiram Stowe was a soldier of the Revolution from Connecticut, and his father, having purchased a farm near Warren, Ohio, in the Western Reserve, removed there with his family in 1808. Hiram being a man of enterprise and having a taste for mercantile pursuits, when quite young left his father's home and removed to Beaver county, where, in 1823, he embarked in business in the town of Beaver. In 1827 he removed to a village on the west side of the Beaver river, now known as Bridgewater, and entered into partnership with Mr. Darragh, then engaged in merchandising at that place, the firm becoming H. Stowe & Co. The business, which prospered, was continued until 1836, when Mr. Stowe, having been elected cashier of the Branch Bank of Pittsburgh, located in Beaver, retained that position until 1839, when the branch was withdrawn. He was after that date not actively engaged in any business of his own, but interested in a number of enterprises, and at his death, in 1877, was a director of the Western Insurance company, and the People's Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, as also of the Little Saw-Mill Run R. R. Co. He was at one time director of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. His widow still resides at New Brighton, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. Edwin H. Stowe was carefully nurtured, and enjoyed every advantage of education at command. For a time he was a pupil of the academy at Beaver, but, becoming dissatisfied, withdrew from it and recited to Samuel B. Coulter, a graduate of Jefferson College, and an accomplished scholar. In 1843 he entered Washington College, from which he was graduated in 1845. Removing to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1846, he entered the office of the late Judge Hampton, then a member of Congress from Allegheny county, as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and soon after opened an office as an attorney at law. Of a retiring disposition, he formed few acquaintances outside the profession, but upon the students and members of the bar he made a favorable impression. His progress was at first slow and discouraging; indeed, so much so, that at times he bitterly regretted his choice of a profession. But there was no retreat without disgrace, and he resolved by patience and assiduous study to prepare for better days. In 1855 he entered into partnership with John H. Hampton, Esq., a former schoolmate and the son of his preceptor. Soon business came with unstinted measure to the new firm, and the success of Stowe & Hampton was assured. In 1859 Judge Stowe's name was first mentioned for a judicial position among the members of the bar, and in 1862 he was nominated by the republican party and elected judge of the common pleas court of Allegheny county. It required but a brief time to gain the confidence of the public as a judge both "competent and honest." In 1864 Judge Stowe married Miss Emma Vick, youngest daughter of Charles Vick, Esq., an English gentleman of culture and means, who came to this country and settled in Allegheny City. Their three sons were Charles H., who died in 1881 in his fifteenth year; Edwin Walford and Percy Van Deusen, born in 1870 and 1874, respectively. In 1872 Judge Stowe was unanimously reëlected a judge of the common pleas court, and in 1882 the same flattering distinction was shown him. His experience on the bench for twenty-five years has extended through all branches of criminal and civil law, and his judicial career has met with public approval. One of the leading Pittsburgh journals thus speaks of him:

> A number of the most important cases recently tried in our courts have been tried before him. In the majority of these, of course, the most delicate questions were of a character to be appreciated only by those learned in the law. A few of these are interesting even to a lay mind, however. In the famous Clarke-McCully "Bond of Friendship" case, his ruling that Clarke was a competent witness, afterward upon re argument affirmed by the supreme court, by a divided court, won the case for him. What is known as the "Rising Main Case" is a leading case on the power of the city councils to discriminate between bidders for public work and award a contract to a bidder other than the lowest. In the Ortwein murder case, which was tried before Judge Stowe, the doctrine was laid down, for the first time in this state, that where the defense of insanity was set up against the charge of murder, the insanity must be proved to the satisfaction of the jury. It was not sufficient to merely raise a reasonable doubt in their minds. In this he was sustained by the supreme court, and it is now settled as law. He also presided at the tria of Lane, the poisoner, and Lenker, who murdered his partner. More recently he has held the scales in the contest of the rivermen with the Hostetter Smithfield Bridge company, the protracted Oak Alley church wrangle, and the Lawrenceville graveyard case.

To these may be added the case against James Nutt for the murder of Nicholas Lyman Dukes, who had killed Nutt's father shortly before and been acquitted by a jury, and in retaliation for which Nutt killed him, sent from Fayette county, and in which "impulsive insanity" was relied upon as a defense; and the Commonwealth *vs.* Riddle *et al.*, president and director of the Penn Bank of Pittsburgh, for embezzlement.

Thomas Wightman. Prominent among the leading glass-manufacturers of Pittsburgh appears the name of Thomas Wight-

man. He was one of the earliest of those now living to engage in this important industry, and is recognized as one of the fathers of the business. In 1840, in connection with the late William McCully and Frederick Lorenz, he engaged in operating the Sligo Window-Glass works, established in 1824, and also the old O'Hara works, on South Side or West End. Subsequently the firm separated, and in 1851 Messrs. Lorenz and Wightman organized another firm, under the style of Lorenz & Wightman, retaining the O'Hara works. After the death of F. Lorenz Mr. Wightman withdrew, and the works were operated by F. Lorenz, Jr., for a few years. After his death they passed into possession, as lessees, of Fahnestock, Albree & Co., who operated them for about two years in 1860, 1861 or 1862. Later on M. A. Lorenz, Thomas Wightman and Nimick & Co. carried on the works under the name and style of Lorenz & Wightman until the demise of Mr. Lorenz, when the firm became Thomas Wightman & Co., and afterward put into a limited company, in 1883, which is the present business name. Mr. Wightman is engaged in the manufacture of window-glass and bottles, and is one of the leading manufacturers of Pittsburgh.

JOHN FLEMING DRAVO was born at West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa., Oct. 29, 1819, and was reared near Elizabeth, in this county. He is the eldest of three children born to Michael and Mary (Fleming) Dravo, former of whom was for many years engaged in the coal business near McKeesport, this county; latter was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Anthony Dravo, grandfather of John F., and a native of France, settled at Pittsburgh very early in the history of that place.

The subject of this biographical sketch was educated at the common schools and Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., but was obliged, through ill health, to abandon the course at Meadville before its completion. He engaged in teaching school; and, being gifted with a ready flow of language, became a local preacher in the Methodist Church, with which he has been identified since early youth. Being employed as his father's assistant, he became familiar with the details of the coal business, and embarked on his own account in 1840. He founded the village of Dravosburg, on the Monongahela, and continued to operate in coal till 1868, when he sold out to engage in the coke business. He became treasurer and general manager of the Pittsburgh Gas-Coal & Coke Co., operating in the Connellsville region, and when he retired, in 1883, from its presidency the company was operating three hundred ovens, having begun with forty. For many years Mr. Dravo was president of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange; and as president of the Chamber of Commerce (of which he is a charter member) he has often appeared before committes of Congress in the interest of measures affecting trade. He was appointed collector and surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh by President Garfield in 1881, a position he held for four years.

Mr. Dravo is a director of the Tradesmen's National Bank and of the People's Insurance company; he is a trustee of Allegheny College, and president of the board of trustees of Beaver College, to which he has contributed liberally. Indeed, it is said by those who know him best that he has given away more for charitable purposes than he now owns. While a resident of Allegheny county Mr. Dravo was four years a director and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Reform school; also served eight years as director of the Allegheny County Home. He purchased a fine home on the banks of the Ohio, in Beaver borough, where he has dwelt since 1868. Mr. Dravo has ever been identified with movements tending to reform, being an earnest temperance worker and abolitionist. He commenced political life as a Henry Clay whig, and in 1848 was a candidate for legislature on the freesoil ticket. Since the republican organization he has given his efforts toward its success, stumping Western Pennsylvania for all its presidential candidates, and was a delegate in the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. As an orator Capt. Dravo often rises to sublime eloquence. His address at the memorial services in Beaver Falls on the occasion of Gen. Grant's death is one of the finest and most beautiful contributions to a literature made rich by thousands of talented eulogists. In his political addresses he has given much attention to the tariff and financial questions, and his speeches are so interspersed with flashes of genial humor and convincing logic that his services are in constant demand during political campaigns. His public addresses on various topics and for many objects have been made in the midst of an active business career, an evidence of a well-balanced and vigorous mind. In 1886 the people of Beaver elected him as their representative in the legislature, which position he continues to fill to their entire satisfaction, and was at once made secretary of the committee on ways and means. As chairman of the committee on constitutional reform he introduced the prohibitory amendment, and during the session placed in nomination Senator M. S. Quay.

Mr. Dravo is an original and independent thinker. In the realm of scientific inquiry he is fully up to modern thought While steadfastly holding to essential religious doctrines he refuses to accept much of former teachings. As a republican he seeks the best methods, stoutly contending for moral and political reform within the lines of party organization, to which he is ardently attached.

Mr. Dravo married, Nov. 23, 1843, Eliza J., daughter of Robert and Margaret Clark, and of their nine children five survive, viz: Margaret (widow of Robert Wilson), Josephine (wife of J. H. McCreery), John S. (a Pittsburgh merchant), Lida and Ettie (at home).

Hon. Thomas Penney, McKeesport, Pa., is now seventy-four years of age. He was born across the river, in the "Jersey settlement." His father's family came from the north of Ireland, and his mother's family from Scotland. His father's people moved here from New Jersey. His wife was a Miss Sill, and her people, coming to this valley, settled near Turtle Creek. His father moved from the Forks to McKeesport when Thomas was but two years of age and where he has lived off and on at least fifty-six years of his life. Of his family all are dead save Mrs. Houghton. Three of his brothers practiced medicine, one was a lawyer, and served a term at Harrisburg as president of the senate; one was an officer in the regular army, and one died a few days after graduating at Jefferson College.

Mr. Penney learned the tailor trade, tramped it awhile out west, but returned to McKeesport. He was one of those who formed the republican party, and has served the state as representative to the legislature from Allegheny county. He was one of the first to serve as burgess of McKeesport; he assisted to organize the First National Bank in that place, and was its first cashier. He now lives in an elegant home on Walnut street, and devotes much of his time to the interests and beautification of Versailles cemetery, being president of its board. He has no active business interest, but lives to enjoy the fruits of a well-spent life.

Henry I. Gourley. Mr. Gourley was born Oct. 3, 1838, at Thompsontown, Juniata county, Pa. His father, Joseph Gourley, was a farmer, but in the prime of life was removed by death in 1843, leaving a widow, two sons and one daughter, the children aged, respectively, three, five and seven years. The family soon after removed to Pittsburgh, and Henry was placed under the care of a farmer in Pine township, Allegheny county, where for twelve years he labored diligently, and formed those habits of industry which have proven the groundwork of his success in life. Desirous of securing something more of intellectual training than that afforded by the brief winter months of a country school, at the age of eighteen he earned by cutting cordwood, and by day labor upon the farm, sufficient funds to carry him through several months in Witherspoon Institute, at Butler, Pa., and he subsequently completed a course at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, graduating in January, 1857.

Believing that a fortune was in store for him in the great west, he went to Dubuque, and subsequently to Davenport, Iowa; but the business misfortunes of this year left little encouragement to the young stranger, and after a few months of bitter experience he returned to Pittsburgh. For a period of four years, from 1857 to 1861, Mr. Gourley gave himself to teaching and to study. At the end of this time he was elected principal of Troy Hill, now Thirteenth ward, Allegheny, public school. After two years of faithful and successful labor here he was promoted to the principalship of the Third ward Grant school, of Pittsburgh, where he remained four years, conducting with eminent success an institution of sixteen hundred pupils, having a corps of sixteen teachers. For a time he presided over private schools at Shadyside, a suburb, and in the city of Pittsburgh; but failing health induced him to seek more active employment, and for a period of five years he represented the great publishing-house of Charles Scribner & Co. in Western Pennsylvania. Again he became principal of the Grant school, Pittsburgh, but at the end of two years he was induced to accept the superintendence of the agency department of the publishing-house of A. H. English & Co., Pittsburgh The unfortunate failure of this house after two years of successful labor brought financial disaster to Mr. Gourley, as he was a creditor to a considerable amount. In 1879 he assumed the management of the publishing business of Messrs Taintor Bros., Merrill & Co., of New York, which position he still continues to hold, and in 1876–77 assisted Prof. M. B. Goff in the preparation of a series of arithmetics, which have been extensively used in Western Pennsylvania. In conjunction with Mr. J. N. Hunt he prepared, in 1881–82, "The Modern Series of Readers and Spellers," which are already widely circulated. In 1864–65 Mr. Gourley commenced the study of the law, for which he had aptitude and special talent, and it has always been to him a source of regret that he did not follow up the practice. Of late he has taken an active and very prominent part in the government of the city. He was elected in 1876 to represent the Seventh ward in the select council, which position he held till April, 1888, receiving at three of these elections the unanimous vote. In 1879 he was chosen president of the select council, which position he held until he retired from the council. In but one decision was he ever overruled by the board, and in that the body subsequently reversed its own authority. Among the subjects of great importance to the city which have been legislated on during his administration have been the new water-works and the paving of the streets. Though involving a vast outlay, the expenditures have been judiciously ordered. At present the introduction of natural gas into the city for heating purposes, and electricity, not only for public but for private illumination, is engaging the attention of the city government. In politics he is a republican, and has taken an active part in the canvass for several years past, doing yeoman's service.

Mr. Gourley was married in 1867 to Miss Jennie Brenneman, of Pittsburgh. In an elaborate article published in the *Magazine of Western History* for June, 1886, it is said of Mr. Gourley that "even while deep in the cares of business he finds time to keep up with the current thought and literature of

the day. All educational matters lie close to his heart, and any measure which has for its purpose the improvement of public schools finds in him an earnest friend. Viewed from all sides Mr. Gourley furnishes us with as fine a specimen as could be found of the successful and self-made representative American."

Dr. Curtis G. Hussey. Any history of Allegheny county would be incomplete without mention of Dr. Hussey, one of its well-known and honored citizens. He has won success in so many fields of labor, and has done so much as a business-man, manufacturer and developer of new fields of public wealth, that it would be difficult within these limits to enter into a detailed record of his life. In any mention, however, of industrial Pittsburgh, the name of Dr. Hussey stands prominent, for as the acknowledged pioneer of the Lake Superior copper region and as the first successful manufacturer in this country of fine qualities of crucible cast-steel, Pittsburgh owes much to him, and to his efforts and perseverance may be accorded the successful establishment of two of her great branches of industry, copper and steel.

Dr. Hussey was born on a farm near York, Pa., in August, 1802, and is a descendant of Christopher Hussey, one of the early settlers of Massachusetts. Christopher was born in Dorking, county of Surrey, England, about 1597, and came to America in 1632, having married in England a daughter of Rev. Stephen Batcheller, who also came to America. Christopher Hussey was a resident of Hampton, Mass., which town he represented in the general assembly for several years. He was also counselor of the province, and was active in the settlement of Haverhill. He was one of an association of ten persons, all Quakers, who during the winter of 1658–59 purchased the island of Nantucket, and soon after made it their home. This step was forced upon them by the persecutions of the Puritans, and in consequence of a protest signed by Christopher Hussey and others, against an act of the general court of Massachusetts which made it a "misdemeanor for anyone to preach to the people on the Sabbath who was not a regularly ordained minister of the church." The court regarded this action as a grave insult to its dignity and authority, and threatened severe measures to all concerned. Many of the offenders came forward and made open apology, but not so Christopher Hussey and his companions, who were contending for a principle of vital importance to their individual well-being and happiness, as well as for the liberties of those who should came after them. The persecutions of the Quakers were more or less actively continued, and in 1658 a new and stringent law was passed against them, and several were executed. For these reasons Christopher Hussey and his company took up their abode among the Indians of Nantucket, and about a century and a half later we find his descendant, the father of the subject of this sketch, settled near York, Pa., where, as before stated, Dr. Hussey was born. Soon after the family moved to Little Miami, Ohio, and in 1813 to a farm in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio. The parents of Dr. Hussey were Christopher and Lydia (Grubb) Hussey. The mother was also a Quaker, descended from a well-known English family. Her father, John Grubb, was a member of the Society of Friends in England, and came to this country before the revolutionary war, settling near the present city of Wilmington, Del., and where many of his descendants remain to the present day.

The early years of Dr. Hussey were spent on the farm in Ohio, going to school as opportunity allowed, and making the most of the educational advantages the day and neighborhood afforded. His choice was the medical profession, and he was fortunate in being able to study with a physician of prominence, then located at Mount Pleasant. After completing his course he removed to Morgan county, Ind., where he soon secured a successful and lucrative practice. He remained here for several years, giving close attention to his profession, and winning the respect and confidence of the general public. So large and remunerative had his practice become that in a few years he accumulated sufficient capital for embarking in mercantile pursuits, which he did in establishing several stores in adjoining counties, over all of which he exercised a general supervision as he traveled the country in following his professional calling. With keen insight and business ability of a high order, his ventures became large and his enterprises extended. He became a heavy shipper of produce to New Orleans, and his business transactions at that place proved very profitable. With all of his cares and duties he ever had at heart the development and prosperity of his adopted state, and at twenty-seven years of age, in 1829, he was elected to the legislature, serving one term, but declined a re-election on account of his varied business interests, which required his close personal attention. Possessing natural intelligence of a high order, and a strong and well-balanced mind, it seems hardly possible for him to have failed in any undertaking or in any calling. As a professional and business man he was eminently successful, but it is as a miner and manufacturer that he stands pre-eminent, his reputation as such being well known throughout the country.

In 1839 he married Rebecca, daughter of James and Susana (Jackson) Updegraff, of the well-known Ohio family of that name. James Updegraff, a man of enterprise and perseverance, was one of the pioneers of Jefferson county, settling at Mount Pleasant, and making for himself a home in what was at that time almost a forest wilderness, and contributed greatly by his energy and influence, particularly in the educational line, toward the growth of that flourishing town. Mrs. Hussey, a woman of high principle and

more than ordinary mental attainments, is still living, and has been to her husband throughout their long married life not only an efficient helpmate but a truly congenial companion. They have had five children, two sons and three daughters. The youngest daughter (Mrs. E. B. Alsop) is the only one living, she and her husband residing at the present time with Dr. and Mrs. Hussey at their beautiful home—Shadyside—in the suburbs of the city. Upon occasion, however, the doctor and his wife can gather around them a goodly number of descendants—one daughter and nine grandchildren. Shortly after his marriage Dr. Hussey settled in Pittsburgh, and soon after engaged in those copper and steel enterprises which have not only contributed much to the prosperity of that city but have given him almost a national reputation.

From various sources came rumors of the existence of copper in the Lake Superior regions, but no effort to explore or develop was made until Dr. Hussey took steps in this direction. In 1843 he sent Mr. John Hays, of Pittsburgh, to prospect and explore. During his trip he purchased for Dr. Hussey a one-sixth interest in the first three permits for mining in that region ever granted by the United States. These permits were three miles square. One was located at Copper Harbor, one at Eagle River, and the other about three miles west of the latter. Based upon this and subsequent purchases, in the winter of 1843–44 the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining company was organized, Dr. Hussey being a large stockholder, and afterward its president until its winding up. In September, 1844, Dr. Hussey made a visit to these wild and unexplored regions, and joined at Copper Harbor Mr. Hays, Alfred Rudolph (a geologist) and the party of eight miners, all of whom he had sent out in the spring of 1844. Their discoveries were of such a character that he at once stopped all work at that place. The following year, 1845, he transferred operations to Eagle River, where was soon discovered a wonderfully rich vein of mass copper, which soon became known as the "Cliff Mine." This was the first mine opened in the Lake Superior country, and the first to yield pure or metallic copper, not only in this country, but probably in the world. Masses weighing from one to eighty tons were found. This mine, the famous "Cliff," cost its owners in assessments $110,000, produced nearly $8,000,000 worth of copper, and paid them in dividends $2,280,000, truly a valuable as well as wonderful discovery. In this connection we quote from a publication of some years back:

The "Old Cliff" is truly a historical mine. During the dark days that followed the excitement of 1846, and during other dark days which from time to time fell upon the copper region, the Cliff was a sure and steadfast reminder that copper-mining could be made profitable in the upper peninsula. It was always a strong moral force, encouraging new hopes and enterprises. In the dark days it stood as a beacon-light to the despondent operators throughout the district; its failure would have been followed by general collapse, and the mineral wealth of Lake Superior would have been everywhere regarded as a punctured bubble.

The "Cliff" was a great mine, and once found, here was a great opportunity—the first of its kind. How many are there who have the wisdom to make the most of their opportunities? Only a favored and gifted few. It might, perhaps, be claimed that almost any man of average good business capacity, or any company made up of such men, having once found a cliff deposit, would have conducted it through a similar splendid and satisfactory career; but that by no means follows. Mining so strongly stimulates the fancy, and so powerfully appeals to the imagination, that many engaging in it lose a large share of the common sense and prudence they are accustomed to exercise in their regular and daily employments, especially when their ventures give early and flattering promise. The company was fortunate in its first great discovery, but still more so in having at its head such a man as Dr. Hussey, who, by his careful and conservative management, secured such brilliant results. As before mentioned, the product was found in huge masses, and the question arose how to smelt such masses. To cut them up would not pay. The furnaces of Boston, Baltimore and Detroit all failed and gave it up. It looked dark for Lake Superior copper. At this juncture Dr. Hussey solved the problem. It occurred to him to build a furnace with a movable top, and in spite of the incredulity of those around him, he had such a furnace built. The cover was lifted to one side, the masses of copper hoisted by a crane and let down into their bed upon the bottom. It was a success, and the first ingots cast were as good as those now made. This same principle is in use at the present day. The only market for the copper mined and smelted was through a commission-house in New York. The manufacturing was all done in the east. This did not suit Dr. Hussey, so in 1848 he conceived the idea of erecting a mill for the manufacture of sheet copper, brass, etc., but met with no encouragement for a long time. All who were approached held back. The scheme, however, was too clearly developed and too firmly lodged in his mind to be in any danger of abandonment. After much persuasion he finally secured a partner to join him in the enterprise, and the firm of C. G. Hussey & Co. was formed, a mill erected in 1849–50, and on July 1, 1850, manufacturing was commenced, and a warehouse opened for the sale of its products. It will be interesting in this connection to quote the following extract from a contribution to "A History of American Manufacturers," by J. Leander Bishop, Vol. III, 1867:

As the Pittsburgh Copper and Brass works was the first establishment projected for working exclusively American copper, and as the senior partner was one of the first successful explorers and adventurers in the copper regions of Lake Superior, his history is that of a pioneer in the development of what has become an important element of national wealth. The attention of Dr. C. G. Hussey was attracted to the Lake Superior region in the summer of 1843, immediately following

the consummation of the Chippewa treaty, which extinguished the possessory claims of the numerous tribes of Indians known by that name, and he dispatched thereto, during the same season, a small party to make necessary examinations preliminary to the organization of a regular mining force, if their report should prove favorable. In the summer of 1844 he visited the region himself and under his direction was commenced the first mining shaft, which was sunk in the vicinity of what is now known as Copper Harbor, on a tract selected in pursuance of the first permit to locate lands issued by the United States government. In the following summer regular mining operations were commenced by the company originated by Dr. Hussey and known as the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining company of which he is now (1867) the president, on the second tract selected in that region, and upon which is located the celebrated Cliff mine. This mine was the first to give character to the section as a reliable and remunerative copper-producing district, and up to this time it has produced more than seven millions of dollars' worth of copper, and paid to its stockholders a sum exceeding two millions of dollars. The Pittsburgh Copper-works, it will thus be perceived, are the legitimate outgrowth of the extensive and profitable mining enterprises with which its proprietors have been long and intimately associated.

The "Pittsburgh Copper and Brass Rolling-Mills," as they are called, and the smelting-works, are located on the Monongahela river, a mile above town, and of these Dr. Hussey is now, and has been for several years, the sole owner. The mills have lately been largely increased in capacity, and are among the most active industries of Pittsburgh. They used most of the product of the Cliff mine until that property gave out, and since then have bought their stock from the mines still in operation. The products are put into market by the house of C. G. Hussey & Co., which has continued the business without intermission under the old firm name. In 1858–59 the present warehouse, at 49 Fifth avenue, was erected, and in the spring of 1859 they removed to it, and have continued to occupy it ever since. As already stated, Dr. Hussey was the first man in this country to successfully make crucible cast-steel in large quantities, and of the best quality. It seemed to him a reproach that in this great and growing country, with its natural resources, all the steel used should be of foreign make. He knew the experiment had been tried by others and had failed. He also had evidence in abundance that the public had no faith in the attempt, and that, if he undertook it, it would be in the face of open and active hostility. His steel project was received even by his immediate friends with much the same doubt and coldness, amounting to positive opposition, that met his plans for a copper-mill ten years before. After many objections, and finding that he was fully determined to try the experiment of manufacturing cast-steel, his partner finally consented that the firm of C. G. Hussey & Co. might engage in it. He could not, however, refrain from accompanying his consent with the warning that several concerns in Pittsburgh, and many others in the United States, had utterly failed in the attempt. Of all the failures alluded to the doctor was well aware, but with a firm faith in himself, and indomitable energy, he persevered without a halt. All opposition, warnings and prognostications of evil only served to stimulate him, and as difficulties arose his inflexible purpose only mounted the higher. With such conviction, faith and purpose, but one result was possible—success. He decided to allow the experiment a fair trial up to the expenditure of $100,000, and began in 1859 with the purchase of the old steel plant of Blair & Co. The difficulties he had looked for did not fail him. England had, in her own interest, educated this country in the belief that the article could not be produced here. Men laughed at the pioneer endeavor. At first the blacksmiths would not use the new material; the public had no faith in it. But he kept on; he threw his Anglo-Saxon grit into the balance, and determined not to give up until every resource of courage and skill had been exhausted. He would never have undertaken to make cast-steel by the old English methods; he developed and perfected what is known as "the direct process," totally different from the English and all other known methods. This "direct process" was attacked bitterly by the agents of English steel in New York and elsewhere, who declared that good steel could not be made in any such way. Nevertheless, after the Hussey Steel-works had been running for two or three years, it was discovered that good steel could be made, and was being made in this country, and other works were started, they adopting, however, the old English cementation process. They all raised the hue and cry that Dr. Hussey could not make good steel by his direct process, which, of course, had its influence in prejudicing the people against the Hussey make of steel; but in the face of all this opposition he meanwhile built up a good business, and established the success of his process, which has been universally adopted in this country and to a large extent in England. In 1862, feeling the need of rest after his three years' fight in establishing the crucible-steel business, he made a trip to Europe. It appeared that his reputation in the steel business had already reached England, for while in that country he met Mr. Morgan, of the house of Peabody & Co., who solicited him to take an interest in the Bessemer patent for America, and asked him to go to Sheffield to see a "blow," which he did. He felt that the process had a great future, and so expressed himself to Mr. Bessemer's partner. He saw, however, that it was far from being perfect, and foresaw that its development would involve more risk and labor than he cared to assume, so the proposition was declined.

Besides his original developments, Dr. Hussey made other valuable improvements in the manufacture of steel, the details of which we omit. From a recent publication referring to Dr. Hussey and his steel enterprise, we quote: "The outcome of a small beginning and that to which it has led is best shown by a visit to the great steelworks founded by Dr. Hussey, which cover over

five acres of Pittsburgh's most valuable land, which is filled with massive and costly machinery, which employs a large number of men, which sends its products throughout all the country, and which has a name for good work and honorable dealing that is excelled by none."

We can not close our mention of the steel business without mentioning the name of one of the staff most intimately connected with the founder—his son, C. Curtis Hussey. He inherited great business ability, and gradually rose to the chief management of the business. This he retained with distinguished success for many years, up to 1884, when his honorable and useful life ended. He was held in great respect and affection by all who knew him, and his loss was regarded as a calamity to the manufacturing enterprises of Pittsburgh.

In addition to the copper and steel Dr. Hussey has also been at the head of several other successful manufacturing enterprises, but upon these we will not enlarge. We thus plainly see that Dr. Hussey was the pioneer of the copper and steel industries of Pittsburgh—industries for which the city has a world-wide reputation. Through many dark and depressing times, his good judgment, tact and business ability served to stimulate and encourage those around him. In all of the extensive and successful mining and manufacturing enterprises with which his name has been associated Dr. Hussey was the originator, and permanently controlled and sustained them throughout their continuance; and while most of those connected with him have done well their part, and have been useful in their spheres, yet there has been one source, one head from which the force and power have come. The history of the majority of similar successful undertakings always has been and always will be the history of one man, or of a limited number of men, possessing mental abilities and endowments far above the average inheritance of their fellow-creatures.

Dr. Hussey's efforts and interests have not been confined to the concerns with which he was originally identified. He was a leading factor in the development of the Aztec, Adventure, North American, Medora, Mass, Northwestern, National and other copper-mines. He was early in securing extensive tracts of iron-lands in the Michigan peninsula. His explorations were among the first, in 1849, in California. Gold, silver and copper in Georgia, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, British Columbia, Mexico and elsewhere have received his active attention and have been sought for with free expenditure. His knowledge of mines and mining had become so well known, and his opinions so valuable, that his advice was constantly sought, and his active coöperation in various schemes often solicited; his office was the first place, for several years, to which these schemes were brought. Of course every man's mine was a "big thing," but he never took hold without a thorough examination by an expert, and if the mine was worth attention the doctor was ready to take hold and spend enough to ascertain the probable true character of the property. The expert referred to made at least a hundred such examinations. These dangerous traps were set for years, and great care and judgment were required to keep out of unworthy schemes, and considerable money was expended, but it was a satisfaction to gratify his pioneering taste, and at the same time to assist in developing the wealth and resources of the country. Here it is worthy of remark that no man is of more patriotic nature, or appreciates and enjoys the institutions of his country and its innumerable benefits more than he does. He has always been zealous and active in whatever may have been conducive to its prosperity. From early life to the present time Dr. Hussey has been a firm believer in, and an ardent advocate for, the doctrine of a protective tariff, steadily throwing the weight of his strong influence in its favor, and contributing liberally of his means for the wide dissemination of protection literature. He has a remarkable faculty for divining the course of events. He forecasts the improbable and anticipates the unexpected with an accuracy that is sometimes wonderful; but his conclusions are all arrived at only through the closest reasoning and most thorough analysis. If his lot had been cast in Wall street he would have been one of its kings. Dr. Hussey's business policy since coming to Pittsburgh has been somewhat unusual in one respect, which is, that in his mining and manufacturing enterprises, and investments in property, he has never borrowed any money, and it has always been his custom to keep large cash reserves in his different concerns. If all business-men would follow the same policy we should have no money inflations, depressions, panics, or widespread insolvency, and business friction would be greatly reduced.

Not alone in business and manufactures is Dr. Hussey known in Pittsburgh and vicinity. He has been prominent in charitable, benevolent and educational undertakings. In Allegheny he, in 1860, took an active part in founding an observatory, purchasing a tract of land now very valuable, and contributing liberally of his means and personal attention, and he became its president. It was erected and equipped with a fine telescope, and a good assortment of appurtenant instruments. For seven years he retained this official relation, when the entire property was consolidated with the Western University, of which latter he is one of the trustees. The observatory has a world-wide reputation, being headquarters of the well-known astronomer, Prof. S. P. Langley. Another noted Pittsburgh institution claims him among its founders—the School of Design for Women. The position and needs of women have engaged his profound sympathies, and he has ever been on

the alert to give such sympathies practical expression. In 1864 Mr. Thomas W. Braidwood, principal of the School of Design at Philadelphia, came to Pittsburgh for the purpose of establishing a similar institution in that city. He at once sought out Dr. Hussey, and soon enlisted his sympathies and active coöperation. Their plans were made and presented to others, and they were afterward joined by William Thaw, Charles J. Clarke, and a number of other liberal-minded gentlemen. In January, 1865, the organization was effected and work begun. Dr. Hussey was the first president, and Miss Mary J. Greig, who had been Mr. Braidwood's first assistant in Philadelphia, was the first principal, and remained such until her marriage with Mr. Nicholas Veeder in 1866. After Miss Greig's resignation Dr. Hussey went to Philadelphia to secure her successor, and made arrangements for the coming of Miss Esther K. Hayhurst, a lady of rare qualifications, who occupied the position until her death, about four years later. About this time Dr. Hussey resigned the presidency, but though severing his active official connection he has always remained a liberal contributor. The school has always been a useful institution and has continued to flourish, and its patrons have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts are yielding good and lasting results.

Dr. Hussey, as previously stated, is of Quaker descent, and in religion, politics and social matters his views agree in the main with those of the Society of Friends. He is a strong opponent of war, and in accordance with the teachings of that body of Christians, believes that wars are entirely unnecessary, and that the principles of true Christianity, if applied in practice, would cause them to be avoided. He is also a strong anti-slavery man—a friend of the negro, and before the war of the rebellion was outspoken in his views in regard to slavery. In regard to temperance, he is a strong advocate of total abstinence, and has done much to promote that cause, and his good health and the perfect preservation of his mental faculties at an advanced age attest the practical benefits arising from temperance in all things. He is thoroughly kind-hearted and sympathetic, and no one is more ready than he to extend a hand to alleviate the suffering and distress of his fellows. His charities, while numerous and large, are always unobtrusive, and are generally bestowed in such a way as to be known to few except the recipients. His interests and sympathies are largely in the line of educational efforts, and many a struggling institution owes to him its existence and support. His benefactions in this line have been liberal and widely extended; schools in Tennessee, in North Carolina, in Indian Territory, and notably one in Mexico (the Hussey School for Girls at Matamoras, built, equipped and largely supported by him, where between one and two hundred young girls are being educated) attest the practical interest felt by him in this line of philanthropy. The Wesleyan College for Women, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Earlham College, in Indiana, both owe largely to his generous gifts their continuance and prosperity. An intelligent gentleman who has had a long, intimate personal acquaintance with him says:

> In person Dr. Hussey is tall and of fine appearance, and would be marked in any assembly as a distinguished-looking man. In disposition he is quiet and retiring, and although so widely known through his enterprises, he is seen and known but little in a social way. This seclusion is more of a loss to others than to himself, as the few who meet him socially are well aware. Many of his quiet home hours have been given to the shaping of his enterprises; also many to the diligent perusal of the best authors, of whose choicest treasures his retentive memory has secured a rich supply. With such stores of ripe thought within himself, he is never less alone than when alone. His very modesty and diffidence sometimes give an impression of austerity which a more intimate acquaintance would remove, for he is affable, considerate and easily approached. Though a good talker, and having an abundance of valuable information and sound views to impart, he is nevertheless a good listener, and will hear with attention and just appreciation what the humblest individual may have to say. One might think that a man who has achieved such large success and enjoyed for so long a time the consideration and respect arising from it would have become somewhat affected by such influences, but, though dignified in his demeanor, there is no trace of hauteur in his personal intercourse with people, of any class. His sympathies are on the side of the humble, the poor and the oppressed, and by those with whom he is in daily and familiar intercourse—his acquaintances, business associates and employés—he is regarded with veneration and affection, and well may this be, for now in the evening of life, upon looking back over a long and laborious business career of more than sixty years, he can safely say that while he has benefited many he has injured none.

Although advanced in years, and now at a period where most men who brave the storms and rigors of life feel the need of perfect rest and abstinence from business cares, he still fills an important place in the world, giving daily attention to his immense interests, watching the progress of events with keen vision, giving aid and encouragement to those about him, and looking over a long life that, although full of labor, has been crowned with splendid returns. He is held in the highest respect and esteem by the community in which he has produced such ample results, and his name will always hold a high place in the list of the pioneer manufacturers of the west.

Gen. Alexander Hays (deceased) was born in Franklin, Pa., July 8, 1819. He entered Allegheny College, Meadville, and later was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy. He was the fellow-student of Grant and Hancock, and graduated in 1844. As a brevet second lieutenant he was assigned to the 4th infantry. This regiment was among the first to enter Mexican territory, and Lieut. Hays, in conjunction with Lieut. Woods, captured the first gun at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. In this engagement he received a wound in the leg, and for gallant services was promoted to first lieutenant in being transferred to the 8th infantry. While recovering from his injury, he recruited a band of five hundred men from Western

Pennsylvania, and rejoined the army at Vera Cruz. He was in twenty battles, ending at Zacualtipan. He resigned when peace was restored, and engaged in civil engineering.

When Fort Sumter was attacked, he dropped his bridgework on the Allegheny Valley railroad, and joined a Pittsburgh militia company called the City Guard, being chosen its captain. When this company joined a three-months regiment he was commissioned major. At the close of this service, having declined a captaincy in the 16th U. S. infantry, he set about recruiting a regiment for the war. His companions of the City Guard, whom he had made real soldiers, joined him, and the regiment, of which he was made colonel, was designated the 63d Pennsylvania. The history of this regiment is a bloody one. At the second battle of Bull run Col. Hays had a limb shattered while leading his regiment up a steep embankment. Before he had recovered from this injury he was assigned to the command of the 3d brigade of Casey's division, having been appointed and confirmed brigadier-general of volunteers and lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. For some time he had charge of the defenses about Washington. On the third day of the battle at Gettysburg Gen. Hays was opposed to his West Point classmates Hill and Pickett, whose charges he repelled and saved the day. Two horses were killed under him, and his brigade captured twenty banners and battle-flags, suffering fearful loss. In the subsequent engagements of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Hays acted a no less brilliant part until the fatal 5th of May, 1864, the third day's fight in the Wilderness, when he was struck down by a bullet while leading his men in a desperate charge.

At the time of his death he was commissioned brevet major-general. The following is a list of his battles in the great rebellion: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, The Orchard, Glendale, Malvern, Bristoe (August, 1862), Bull run, Groveton, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristoe (October, 1863), Locust Grove, Mine run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness.

Gen. Hays' father, Samuel Hays, came from the north of Ireland to America in 1795, being then a boy, and became a general, commanding Pennsylvania troops in the war of 1812. He married Agnes Broadfoot. Their son, Gen. Alexander Hays, married Annie A., daughter of John B. McFadden, in 1846. Mrs. Hays' ancestry is traced in a direct line from John and Priscilla Alden, of the Plymouth colony. She still survives her husband, as do their seven children: Agnes (wife of George A. Gormly), Alden F., Rachel (Mrs. J. S. Sullivan), Gilbert A., Martha (Mrs. R. B. Black), Alfred Pearson and James McFadden.

J. H. McClelland, M. D. Foremost in the van of the noble army of able, honored and successful medical men of Western Pennsylvania stands Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, than whom no one has accomplished greater works in the same time, nor reached a higher position in the medical world at so early a period in life. He is a native of the city in which he resides, born May 20, 1845. His father, J. H. McClelland, Sr., who came of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, emigrated in 1816 from the north of Ireland to this county, when his vigorous intellect soon made him famous as a writer of and speaker on several subjects of public interest, and as architect and contractor he erected many public buildings in Pittsburgh and vicinity. From 1867 to 1871 he served as postmaster of his adopted city. The mother of the subject of this memoir was a daughter of Rev. John Black, D. D., of whom mention is made in the chapter on churches elsewhere in this work.

Dr. McClelland at the age of seventeen had received an appointment to Annapolis, but was induced by the family physician, Dr. J. P. Dake, to take up the study of medicine. This he did, graduating from Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1867, and on returning to Pittsburgh became identified with the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical hospital then being established. His aptitude for surgical work giving him an enviable prominence, he was at once appointed to a position on the surgical staff of the new hospital, and performed the first capital operation in that institution, on the surgical staff of which he has ever since served. The doctor was for fifteen years secretary of the board of trustees, and for some years has been its chairman.

Dr. McClelland achieved success in the line of his chosen profession from the very outstart, and rapidly built up an extensive practice, the constantly increasing demands of which have not kept his pen in idleness. He has contributed from time to time many able papers on surgery to various journals, and county, state and national societies, and as member of the surgical bureau of the American Institute of Homeopathy he has prepared many papers on a variety of surgical subjects. The doctor organized the Anatomical Society of Allegheny County, of which he has been demonstrator and president, has also been president of the Allegheny County Medical society, and was president of the state medical society in 1881. At the world's convention of 1876, at Philadelphia, he, by special appointment, presented a paper on one of the surgical diseases, and at the world's convention of 1881, at London, he was by appointment one of the debaters. In 1876 and 1877 he filled the professor's chair of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, his *alma mater*, and was president of that college for the year 1886–87. Many other honors have been offered Dr. McClelland outside his native city, but he has invariably declined to leave his home. While he has already won eminence in his profession, the doctor has still found time to cultivate and enjoy the graces of social life, and has won a large circle of friends. He

was married in 1884 to Miss Rachel May, daughter of the late John P. Pears, of Pittsburgh.

DAVID HOSTETTER, a distinguished business-man, financier and railroad projector, of Pittsburgh, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Jan. 23, 1819. His father was a cultivated physician of extensive practice, widely known and highly esteemed in that portion of the state. The boyhood of Mr. Hostetter was spent upon a farm owned and cultivated by his father, where the boy was free to devote his time to reading and study. He obtained a thorough English education. At the age of sixteen, having completed his studies, he set out to "make his way in the world." His first employment away from home was in a dry-goods store in Lancaster, with Christopher Hager, where he remained seven years, beginning as a "boy" and ending as "chief clerk and manager." On leaving Mr. Hager's employ he entered into business for himself in Lancaster, and was engaged in that when the gold fever broke out in California, and he, like many others, became possessed of the desire to seek his fortune in the new Eldorado; so in 1850 he sold out his stock, and on the 15th of April left New York for California. He reached the isthmus, crossed it on a mule, and after a dreary three months' wait at Panama for the steamer on which his passage was engaged, was carried to San Francisco. The trip to San Francisco occupied three weeks, and was made memorable by the death of seven of the passengers from the terrible isthmus fever. On his arrival at San Francisco Mr. Hostetter invested his capital in the the grocery business. Here the prospect for the achievement of fortune seemed excellent, but within a month all that he possessed was swept away by one of those conflagrations for which San Francisco was then noted, and to which, from the combustible nature of its buildings, it was constantly exposed. Though left absolutely penniless, he did not despair. Failing to find a suitable opening in California, he determined to return to his native state. With him to decide was to act, and within a month from making the determination he was in Pennsylvania, returning by the way of the isthmus. He soon found employment as paymaster with McEvoy & Clark, contractors of the Pennsylvania railroad at Horseshoe Bend.

Two years later he determined to put in operation a project he had long entertained, but had delayed for lack of capital. This was no less than the manufacture of the world-famed "Hostetter's bitters," an article which has now become a staple in the trade. Mr. Hostetter obtained the formula for this tonic from his father, who had satisfied himself of its excellent qualities during a long practice. Mr. Hostetter determined to put the article upon the market, and associated with him Mr. George W. Smith, a former resident of Lancaster, and who had been with him at Horseshoe Bend. They removed to Pittsburgh and founded the firm of Hostetter & Smith. The two made an excellent "team" for such an enterprise. Mr. Hostetter's tireless energy and push were just the elements necessary to lift it from the usual rut, and they were successful from the start. Within four years the business outgrew its original location, and new and enlarged quarters were found. Every legitimate means was employed to extend the sales of their product, and the firm became widely known as among the most extensive advertisers in the country. Hardly a newspaper could be found anywhere in the country that did not contain announcements of the virtues of "Hostetter's bitters," while millions of almanacs were annually scattered broadcast to extol the tonic. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Smith, in 1884, when the firm was succeeded by Hostetter & Co., the present organization.

The manufacturing business was not sufficient to absorb all Mr. Hostetter's energies, and he gave his attention to numerous enterprises calculated to foster and promote the trade of Pittsburgh. He was one of the founders of the Fort Pitt National Bank, and for fourteen years or more was its president. For sixteen years or over he was one of the directors of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank. He likewise took a prominent part in the inception and promotion of railroad enterprises. It was largely through his efforts, backed by subscription to its capital, that the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad was built, forming, with its connections, an air line to Cleveland, and a direct line to New York, Chicago and St. Louis. Mr. Hostetter was one of the directors of the company from its organization, and for many years held its vice-presidency. He was also president of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad company, and was one of the prime movers and promoters for the building of the South Pennsylvania road, in which company he was a director. He was always ready, with capital, experience and personal influence, to aid in forwarding any railroad enterprise that promised to be of any benefit to the trade of Pittsburgh. Mr. Hostetter was one of the first to take hold of the natural-gas problem, and invest freely of his money to aid in the development of this great source of wealth. For several years he had been president of the Pittsburgh Gas company; was interested in the Allegheny Gasworks, and was a director in the East End Gas company, and Consolidated Gas company, of Pittsburgh. He subscribed forty per cent of the stock of the Fuel Gas company, of Allegheny county, and later became interested in the Penn Fuel company, afterward becoming proprietor of both companies, which he sold to the "Philadelphia company," of Pittsburgh, in which he owned one-fourth of the stock, and in which he was a director. In common with many others, Mr. Hostetter was early interested in the oil business. In 1869 he made a venture in this direction which involved him in loss

and litigation. In 1875 he engaged in the building of a pipe-line from Pittsburgh to Millerstown, a distance of thirty miles. In opening his line for business he encountered the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, then all-powerful in the legislature and the courts, and later of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. Becoming disgusted, after a long struggle, Mr. Hostetter sold his interests to the Standard Oil company of Cleveland, in 1877, receiving therefor enough to make good his previous losses in the oil business. Many more details might be given, if space would permit, to show Mr. Hostetter's intense energy and activity. He was a gentleman of strong brain and will-power, possessing excellent administrative talent, and was a tireless worker and close thinker. His success in life was due to no accident, but was the result of his own energy and clear-sightedness. He was a republican and a believer in a protective tariff, and took a deep and abiding interest in the city of Pittsburgh and its prosperity.

Mr. Hostetter was married July 13, 1854, to Miss Rosetta, daughter of Randall Rickey, of Cincinnati, and four sons and one daughter were born to this union. His eldest son, Harry Hostetter, entered Yale College in 1874, but went to Europe in the following year to study the modern languages. In 1876 he entered Heidelberg University, from which he graduated the following year. His father thought that a year of travel might be beneficial to him, and in company with his mother, sister and a younger brother, he visited many points of interest in England, France and Germany, and finally went to Rome. At Florence the sister was seized with Roman fever. When she became convalescent Harry was stricken with the same disease. He died *en route* to Paris, whither he was being carried on a special car. Mr. Hostetter endeavored unsuccessfully to reach his son before his death. This blow was a terribly sad one to him, one of whose dominant traits of character was a deep love for his family. The loss of his third son a few years later was another great bereavement.

During his active business life he enjoyed unusually good health, but within two years of his death he was suddenly stricken with a malady which caused him intense suffering. He traveled in Colorado and California, and visited various hot springs in other localities, seeking relief from his trouble, and finally, in the latter part of October, 1888, he went to New York for treatment. An operation was performed which promised good results for a time, but the reaction was too much for his strength, which had been worn out by constant suffering, and on the afternoon of Nov. 6, 1888, he passed peacefully away, surrounded by his stricken family. In the death of Dr. Hostetter the city of Pittsburgh lost one of its most influential citizens, and one who had ever sought for its welfare and prosperity. His acts of charity were many, and those in distress who sought him never left empty-handed. Though he made no display of his good works he was identified with any movement looking to the relief of suffering humanity, and his name will ever stand on record with his fellow-citizens as a bright and shining example.

CALVIN WELLS was born in Genesee county, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1827. He came of sturdy New England stock, from which he derived those sterling qualities which have distinguished him through life. His father and mother were both of New England birth. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Samuel Taggart, a Presbyterian minister, was a man of mark in his day, wielding a strong influence upon the political as well as the religious affairs of the community. He represented the western district of Massachusetts in Congress for thirteen years. Mr. Wells' father's family was very prominent in Greenfield. His grandfather was Col. Daniel Wells, one of whose sons, Calvin Wells, father of the subject of this sketch, settled in Western New York, and bought a half interest in a mill, and also engaged in farming. Calvin Wells, Sr., was a justice of the peace for many years, and was an elder in the Congregational Church, and afterward of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was a woman of strong mental powers and deep religious convictions, and her teachings and influence did much to shape the future of her children. She died when her son Calvin was but fourteen years of age. In 1842 the latter entered the store of his brother-in-law, P. S. Church, a Detroit merchant, and two years later he went back to Batavia, N. Y., where he remained until 1847. He had always wished for a better education than had been afforded him, and for this reason wrote to a brother in Pittsburgh, Rev. Samuel Taggart Wells, a Presbyterian clergyman, who responded with an invitation to come hither, and make a home with him and attend the Western University. This invitation he gladly accepted, and, packing his goods in a pine box, took a boat to Erie, Pa., going thence by canal to Beaver, and then by boat to Pittsburgh. Here he landed Nov. 19, 1847, his worldly possessions being worth, probably, twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Wells entered the Western University and remained there until the winter of 1848–49. Early in the latter year he entered the dry-goods store of Benjamin Glyde as bookkeeper. The next year (1850) Mr. Wells was thrown into connection with Dr. C. G. Hussey, who had then commenced the copper business, having a mill and warehouse in Pittsburgh. Mr. Wells continued in this line until 1852, when Dr. Hussey started him in a bacon and pork business, the firm name being Hussey & Wells. This was continued until 1858 or 1859, when the firm became Hussey, Wells & Co., engaged in the manufacture of steel, and thus was laid the foundation of one of the great industries that have done so much to build up the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Wells was made manager of the new business, and went east to learn all he

could regarding the manufacture of steel. On his return he gave his entire attention to the enterprise, which grew rapidly, receiving a wonderful impetus during the rebellion, and demonstrated that England had at last found a competitor in the manufacture of steel. Mr. Wells sold out his interest in this concern in 1876, and thus ended his long connection with Dr. Hussey. In 1865 Mr. Wells became interested in railway elliptic springs, and owned a half interest in the firm of A. French & Co., then engaged in their manufacture. This business was a success and grew to large proportions. On leaving the firm of Hussey, Wells & Co. Mr. Wells gave his entire attention for a year or two to the spring company. In January, 1878, he was chosen president and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Forge & Iron company, and yet holds these positions. In 1884 he sold out his interest in the firm of A. French & Co. In 1877 Mr. Wells was induced to join in the purchase of the Philadelphia *Press*, founded by the late John W. Forney. At first he expected that his associates would manage the affairs of the concern, but a couple of years' experience convinced him of the necessity for a change, and he took hold of the paper with the same good judgment, business tact and energy that have distinguished him in other enterprises. The result is that the *Press* is now not only one of the ablest but one of the strongest and most influential newspapers in the country. It is especially noteworthy for its advocacy of a protective tariff, for Mr. Wells is thoroughly convinced that protection is a great blessing to all parts of the country as well as to Pennsylvania.

He has other interests engaging his attention. In 1868 he was led to investigate the subject of spelter. His practical knowledge of metals and his study of this branch of metallurgy led him to unite with some friends in the establishment of the Illinois Zinc company, at Peru, La Salle county, Ill., with a capital of $50,000. From the inception of the enterprise Mr. Wells has been president and treasurer of the company, the capital of which has grown to $400,000. He has been for a number of years, and is now, a director in the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh. He was at one time a director in the Consolidated Gas company, and was also connected with the Chartiers Natural Gas company.

All that Mr. Wells has and is are the product of his natural forces. He possesses special skill as an organizer, in systematic management, and in his ability to read and understand men and to put the right man in the right place. He is a man of strong will, resolute courage, and great tenacity of purpose, fertile in resources, alert to take advantage of circumstances as they occur. With all these advantages in business life, he has proven himself of kindly disposition and generous purposes. Though keeping himself posted upon political questions, he has been too busy to take an active part in partisan politics or enter public life. His father was a Henry Clay whig, and the son is a consistent republican.

Mr. Wells was married July 5, 1854, to Annie Glyde, daughter of Benjamin Glyde. She died in 1859, and in 1861 he was married to Mary Chaffey, a sister of his first wife. Two sons and two daughters have been born to him. His eldest son was born in 1866, and died in the same year. His two daughters are married, leaving him, his wife and his youngest son to constitute the family. Mr. Wells is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee for a number of years.

THOMAS M. HOWE. Hon. Thomas M. Howe, one of the "strong men" who have done so much to advance the interests of Pittsburgh, where he was a leading businessman, financier and capitalist, was born in Williamstown, Vt., in 1808. He was the sixth in descent from John Howe, of Sudbury, Mass., one of the earliest immigrants from England to that colony, arriving previous to 1638. His father, a merchant, removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1817, and settled on a tract of land in Bloomfield township. Thomas left the farm before he reached his majority, and went to Pittsburgh, where he engaged as a clerk in the dry-goods store of Mason & McDonough. Afterward he went to work, in the same line for S. Baird & Co. In 1830 he became a partner in the new firm of Leavitt & Co., hardware dealers. From this time on he made rapid advance. In 1839 he was made cashier of the Exchange Bank, of Pittsburgh. Here he showed that he possessed exceptional ability as a financier, and in the crises of 1842 and 1845 he showed more than ordinary courage. These brought him into active participation in politics, though his inclinations were against a political career. He was a firm believer in and advocate of a protective tariff, deeming it to be for the benefit of the manufacturers of the country at large. Being an enthusiastic whig, he labored zealously in the "log-cabin-and-hard-cider campaign" of 1840 for the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency. He became thoroughly conversant with the bearings of legislation upon the interests of his adopted state, and exercised a large influence in this direction. In 1850 he was elected to Congress from the Pittsburgh district, and was re-elected in 1852. He impressed his views upon his colleagues, and much of the tariff legislation of the period was shaped by his efforts. He was an earnest advocate of the principles which have since been embodied in the interstate commerce law.

In 1851 Mr. Howe was elected president of the Exchange Bank, and held that position until other duties compelled him to relinquish it. Upon the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he took an active part, Mr. Howe was elected its president, and held the office continuously until

his death in 1877. To him much of the success of that institution is due. As early as 1840 Mr. Howe was identified with the Lake Superior copper-regions and their development, and visited the fields in person. Upon his representations, and through his efforts, the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining company was formed, of which he became secretary and treasurer. This proved a very profitable enterprise, in which Mr. Howe retained his interest until the transfer of the company to Boston parties, about 1871. He helped to organize the firm of C. G. Hussey & Co., extensive copper-manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and remained a member of it until his death. He was also one of the original members of the firm of Hussey, Wells & Co., afterward, on the retirement of Mr. Wells, Hussey, Howe & Co., one of the heaviest steel-manufacturing firms in Pittsburgh. Mr. Howe contributed freely of his capital to these enterprises, and to his championship of the now gigantic steel industry is due much of its wonderful advance. In 1859 he was importuned to allow his name to be presented to the republican state convention for the gubernatorial nomination. To this he reluctantly consented. When the convention met, in 1860, Andrew G. Curtin was nominated, to the great relief of Mr. Howe, who cordially supported Mr. Curtin for election. When the great struggle of the rebellion began, Mr. Howe entered strongly into the support of the government. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general, on Gov. Curtin's staff, and rendered right loyal and efficient service, refusing all compensation therefor.

Mr. Howe was always ready to contribute of his capital and services in any enterprise tending to forward the interests of Pittsburgh. He was largely instrumental in the building of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railway. He was one of the founders of the Allegheny cemetery, serving as president of its board of managers for thirty years. He was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. In 1864 he was urged to accept the office of state treasurer, but positively declined. In 1874 he was prominently mentioned for secretary of the treasury, but promptly withdrew his name. These declinations of public trusts arose from no selfish motives, but because of Mr. Howe's dislike of the turmoil and methods of the political campaigning of that period. In civil life he labored unceasingly and ungrudgingly in enterprises that were largely beneficial to the city, state and nation. In his religious life he was active and conscientious. He was for thirty years a vestryman in Trinity Church, and took an active part in the establishment of Calvary Church, of which he became a warden and vestryman. He was for a number of years a member of the diocesan standing committee, and was twice elected a deputy to the general convention. In his business affairs he was the soul of honor, carrying into his dealings the teachings of the golden rule. In an unostentatious manner, not seeking the applause of men, he was a large contributor to charitable and benevolent work.

Mr. Howe's death occurred on the 20th of July, 1877. It was everywhere regarded as a public calamity, and was widely expressed not only by individuals but by numerous bodies and corporations with which Mr. Howe had been connected. His memory was perpetuated by the Chamber of Commerce by hanging his portrait upon the walls of its building. Notwithstanding the years that have elapsed since his decease, he is still held in grateful remembrance as a model citizen.

Hugh S. Fleming, late of Allegheny City, was born in a small frame house which stood on what is now Federal street, at the base of the hill, March 26, 1820. He was reared by his uncle, after whom he was named, and through whom he was afforded opportunities for securing a fair English education. When fifteen years of age he entered the drugstore of H. P. Schwartz, on Federal street, with a view to learning the business. He remained there three years, and then embarked in the drug business on his own account, on Market street, Pittsburgh. He continued in active trade until 1841, when his store was burned out. By the death of his uncle, to whom he was deeply attached, he came into possession of quite an estate, and thenceforth devoted his attention to public affairs, and to various private enterprises in which he was interested. When he had just reached his majority he was elected to represent the Third ward of Allegheny in the common council, and subsequently, in 1842, and in 1859, served two other terms as representative from the same portion of the city, in the latter year being president of the common council. In 1850 he was elected mayor of Allegheny, and held the office three terms. In 1853 he was elected treasurer of Allegheny county. In 1861 he recruited Co. K, 38th regiment, 9th P. R., and on May 4 was mustered into service and given a commission as captain. He was forced to resign after one year's service, on account of poor health.

Mr. Fleming was a member of Post 128, G. A. R., to which body he presented the first stand of colors it ever received. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Allegheny county to succeed S. B. Cluley. In 1873, upon the death of Mayor A. P. Callon, of Allegheny City, Mr. Fleming was elected to serve the unexpired term, and generously donated the proceeds of the office to the widow of that gentleman. By his courage in enforcing city ordinances, and the integrity and good judgment with which he administered municipal affairs, he secured a strong hold on the hearts of the people, and was uniformly respected and admired by all. He took great interest in all movements tending to beautify and develop the city of Allegheny, or that would in any way contribute to its material

prosperity. In 1877 he was elected president of the Third National Bank of Allegheny, and filled that position at his death, July 5, 1887. He was also a member of select council at the same time. By fortunate investments in real estate and other judicious speculations Mr. Fleming greatly enlarged his original estate, and left his family in very comfortable circumstances. He married Miss Julia H., daughter of Louis Bollman, who survives him with three children.

NATHANIEL HOLMES, founder of the banking-house of N. Holmes & Sons, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in March, 1782. He married Eleanor Kerr, who was reared in the same locality, and together they came to Pittsburgh in 1807. After engaging in mercantile pursuits Mr. Holmes, in 1822, bought out an exchange-broker named Gilmore, and continued to transact a banking business till his death, in 1849; his wife died two years previously. They had three sons—Thomas Ridgway, Nathaniel and John Kerr; and two daughters—Mary (wife of W. W. Wallace), who died before her father, and Jane (widow of W. B. Pusey), who is still living. The two eldest sons became his associates in business, but the first retired in 1857, and died soon after without issue. John K. gave some attention to literature and painting; he died in 1874, leaving no offspring. Mr. Holmes was a member of the M. E. Church, and an opponent of the M. P. seceders. He was a stanch whig.

Nathaniel, second son of the above, was born July 22, 1820, in Pittsburgh, and carried on the business established by his father until his death, in March, 1866. He was one of the incorporators of the Citizens' Passenger railway, the Pittsburgh & Birmingham railway and Western Insurance company. With his elder brother he continued the cotton-manufactory firm of Blackstock, Bell & Co., and later became head of the firm of Holmes, Bell & Co. (this being part of his father's estate). He married Susan, daughter of John and Mary Grier. Nathaniel, Jr., had three sons and two daughters, who reside with their widowed mother in Pittsburgh. Their names are John G., William R., Nathaniel, Mary G. and Eleanor K.

WILLIAM MCCREERY, capitalist, is a grandson of Hugh and Isabella (Graham) McCreery, who emigrated from Ireland to Washington county, Pa., before the opening of this century. His father, John McCreery, married Mary, daughter of Hugh and Rachel McCoy, also early settlers of that region. Hugh McCoy was born in the north of Ireland and his wife in Carlisle, Pa. All were descended from Scotch ancestors. William, John and David Hoge, uncles of Mrs. Rachel (Reddick) McCoy, settled in Washington about 1760, and William was at the head of that village for many years after its incorporation. Their descent is traced from David Hume, who lived in England three hundred years ago.

William, eldest child of John and Mary McCreery, was born in Washington county in 1828. His father died when our subject was a child, and he was reared by a good mother, who survived till Dec. 5, 1868. Soon after reaching his majority Mr. McCreery became a clerk in the Pittsburgh commission-house of Springer, Harbaugh & Co. Two years later he went to Philadelphia and engaged as a wholesale dry-goods salesman for two years. In 1856 he became a member of the grain and commission firm of Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., continuing until 1883. In 1860 he became president of a company organized to build a grain elevator. This structure, which cost $240,000, was destroyed in the riot of 1877. From the beginning of his grain business Mr. McCreery became a member of the Board of Trade, and has been a director of the Citizens' Bank since 1858. For seven years he was managing partner of the firm of McCreery, Bailey & Co., which purchased and operated the Mahoning Ironworks. About this time he raised money for building the Lawrence railroad—now a part of the Pennsylvania system—and was seven years president of the corporation. He also organized the P., Y. & A. R. R. Co., of which he was president until its absorption by the Pennsylvania system. In 1874 he secured the coöperation of a few capitalists in organizing an independent company, and the construction of the P. & L. E. R. R., a strong competitor of the Pennsylvania in the lake trade, is the result. In 1878 Mr. McCreery built the Montour Run railroad, a branch of the P. & L. E. R. R., and is president of that company, as well as of the Imperial Coal company. In 1874 he built and equipped the P., C. & T. R. R., now operated by the P. & W., and has built two street railways in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

While thus contributing to the material advancement of his home city, Mr. McCreery has built up a substantial fortune for himself, and has not spared of his time and means in charitable works. During the civil war he was chairman of the purchasing committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, which raised large sums for the relief of the sick and wounded. In 1861 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of Allegheny, and she was his most active co-operator in visiting and ministering to the soldiers at the front. At the close of the war the funds in the hands of Mr. McCreery's committee amounted to $200,000, which were invested for the benefit of disabled soldiers in the Western Pennsylvania hospital. For thirty-five years Mr. McCreery has been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and is a democrat.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, general agent and superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was born May 6, 1836, in the village of Johnstone, near Paisley, Scotland, the son of John (now deceased) and Agnes Pitcairn. His father and mother early in their married life immigrated to America, but returned to Scotland. In 1846 they again came to America, settling in

Pittsburgh. Robert received the usual common-school education, partly in Scotland and partly in America, and from force of circumstances he was obliged to earn his own living from almost his start in life. His first regular position was in a variety-store, in 1848. Afterward he secured the position of messenger-boy in the office of the Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph company, at Pittsburgh, where, taking advantage of the opportunity, he began the study of telegraphy, and, being associated with other bright, hard-working, ambitious boys, put forth extra exertion to keep pace with them. Soon perfecting himself as an operator, he became one of the first to read by sound. When the railroad west of Steubenville, Ohio, was started, he was sent to that place as assistant operator and telegraph-line repair-man. He was next promoted to operator at Pittsburgh on the Cleveland line, when the old Ohio & Pennsylvania (now the Pennsylvania, Fort Wayne & Chicago) railway was started, and afterward as operator at Pittsburgh on the Atlantic & Ohio (a line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia) when the Pennsylvania railroad was nearing completion. The railroad business having an attraction for him, and desiring to become connected with it, in 1852 or 1853 he secured a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad company as telegraph operator and assistant ticket-agent at the Mountain House, near Hollidaysburg, while the road was still using the old Portage road, with its inclined planes over the mountains. In February, 1854, the company completed its own track, over the mountain, and Mr. Pitcairn was transferred to the general superintendent's office at Altoona, where he remained, filling different positions, until 1861, excepting for about a year, when he was sent by the Pennsylvania railroad to the Western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, while the road was being completed between Plymouth and Chicago. In 1861, Mr. Pitcairn, having served as acting division superintendent in previous years, was regularly appointed superintendent of the Middle division, embracing that part of the line between Conemaugh and Mifflin. Soon after his appointment the road was divided into three instead of four divisions, and Mr. Pitcairn, being the last appointed, was left without a division. A new department, however, was created and he was put in charge with the title of "Superintendent of Transportation," and while filling this position organized the car-record, a system of car-mileage and other matters pertaining to that department as they are now conducted. After the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, in addition to the extra labor necessitated by the transportation of large bodies of troops and supplies, particularly in 1862, he had charge as superintendent of the Middle division, between Harrisburg and Altoona, and as superintendent of the Pittsburgh division, between Altoona and Pittsburgh. Though as superintendent of transportation his chances of promotion were better, yet his early ambition and desire were so strong that in 1865 he sought and secured the object of his highest ambition—that of superintendent of the Pittsburgh division, returning to Pittsburgh. In 1875 the general agency of the road at Pittsburgh was added to the position Mr. Pitcairn was holding.

July 26, 1856, he was married to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of John Rigg, a resident of Altoona, formerly of Lewiston, Pa., and of this marriage there have been born three daughters and one son.

While in no sense a politician, Mr. Pitcairn has been a stanch and unwavering republican from the organization of the party. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania. In addition to his railroad duties, Mr. Pitcairn is active in other fields, being interested in many of the leading industries of the country. He has been a director of the Masonic Bank since its organization; is now a director of the Citizens' National Bank, of Pittsburgh; director of the First National Bank of Greensburg; director of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition, and resident vice-president and director of the American Surety company. Becoming acquainted with George Westinghouse, Jr., years ago, when that gentleman started his world-known and celebrated air-brake, Mr. Pitcairn assisted in the organization and introduction of the same, and is now vice-president and director of the company; is also a director in the Philadelphia Natural Gas company, as well as other companies known as the Westinghouse plants, together with other institutions of Pittsburgh, both local and general.

Thomas Doremus Messler was born at Somerville, Somerset county, N. J., May 9, 1833. His father, Rev. Abraham Messler, D. D., was the beloved pastor of the first Dutch Reformed Church of that place from 1832 until 1879, and was recognized throughout the state as one of the most successful and influential clergymen in that wealthy and popular denomination. He manifested a warm interest in the local history of New Jersey, and contributed to the archives of the State Historical society much valuable material on the early history of the Hollanders in New Jersey, and of the Dutch Reformed Church, and kindred topics. Mr. Messler's mother was Elma Doremus, daughter of Cornelius T. and Eleanor (Mandeville) Doremus, and a representative of one of the oldest and most highly respectable families of New York and New Jersey. Prof. R. Ogden Doremus is one of the principal representatives in New York.

The genealogy of the Messler family can be traced to an early period in the history of our country. The name was originally spelled De Metselaer, and so it appears in the early records at Albany, N. Y. The original ancestor in this country was Teunis Teunis-

sen Metselaer, who emigrated from Holland and landed in New York in 1641, and afterward settled on the manor lands of the Patroon Van Rensselaer, known as Rensselaerwyck, near Albany, N. Y., and the site of old Fort Orange. Since that remote period of time the family can be accurately traced for eight generations down to the present time. About the year 1700, Johannes Metselaer, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, removed from New York to New Jersey, and from him descended the present family of that state.

Mr. Thomas D. Messler has recently become, by virtue of his ancient lineage, a member of the Holland society of New York, one of the conditions precedent to membership in that body being that the applicant shall be able to trace his ancestry, in the direct male line, back to a Hollander, or a son of a Hollander, who was a resident of New York, or one of the other American colonies prior to 1675. The Doremus family were also of Holland extraction, the ancestor in this country having emigrated from Holland to New York about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in Passaic county, N. J. Mr. Messler's maternal grandmother, Eleanor Mandeville, was of French descent. Giles Jansen de Mandeville, her ancestor, who introduced the name into this country, was a Huguenot who fled from Normandy to Holland as a refugee in 1640, in the days of Roman Catholic persecution, whence he immigrated to New York in 1659, in the same ship with the famous Gov. Stuyvesant, who afterward became much interested in his welfare. De Mandeville also settled in Passaic county, N. J., where many of his descendants still reside. Mr. Messner's paternal grandmother was Maria Stryker, a descendant of Jan Van Strycker, who was born in Holland and immigrated to New York in 1652, remaining there a little more than a year, and settling in 1654 at what is now known as Flatbush, L. I. He was a man of prominence and influence in secular and religious matters, and died in 1697, full of the honors which the early American colonies could bestow. Pieter Strycker, born in 1705, his great-grandson, and great-grandfather of Maria Stryker, removed to Somerset county, N. J., in 1730. He was the ancestor of the New Jersey families of that name. The Strycker family is of remote antiquity in Holland, and has become very numerous and of extended influence in New York and New Jersey.

The early education of Mr. Messler was received at the Somerville (N. J.) Academy, and at comparatively an early age (1852) he entered into the employ of the old New York & Erie Railroad company, in New York city. In 1856 he came to Pittsburgh, at the request of Moran Brothers, prominent bankers of New York, and became the secretary and auditor of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co., which had been organized in that year by the consolidation of the O. &. P., O. & I. and Ft. W. & C. R. R. Cos. In 1862 Mr. Messler became comptroller of the company, and in 1866 assistant to the president. The road was afterward leased to the Pennsylvania company, which was organized in 1871 in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. He was also at this time made comptroller of the P. & C. R. R. Co., which is controlled by the Pennsylvania company. In May, 1876, he was elected third vice-president of these two corporations; also in that year president of the St. L., V. & T. H. R. R. Co., and from time to time afterward, president of the C. & M. V. Ry. Co., N. W. O. Ry. Co., E. St. L. & C. Ry. Co., C. &. R. R. R. Co., Ohio Connecting Railroad company, W. & W. R. R. Co., Newport & Cincinnati Bridge company, and chairman of the executive committee of the G. R. & I. R. R. Co., all these companies being auxiliary corporations of the Pennsylvania company. He has passed rapidly through all these various grades of advancement because of his aptitude in the direction of railroad science and special genius for the successful solution of such financial questions as naturally arise in so vast and extensive a railway system as the Pennsylvania; and he is recognized as one of the most valuable officials in the employ of the company. He is a gentleman of fine literary and artistic tastes, and also takes an active part in social, financial and educational matters; is a director of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, of Pittsburgh, and of other corporations of that city in which he is interested, and is one of the trustees of Shadyside Academy, an institution which is having a most successful career, designed to prepare pupils for admission to any of the first-class colleges of the country. He has acquired wealth, and occupies a fine residence at Shadyside, in the east end of the city, where, with his estimable wife, *nee* Maria Remsen Varick, a descendant of the old Knickerbocker family of that name in New York, he entertains his friends in a hospitable and elegant manner. His son, Mr. Remsen Varick Messler, is one of the rising younger members of the Allegheny county bar. His only other child—Eugene Lawrence Messler—is a student at the Shadyside Academy, and will enter Yale College in another year.

Samuel R. Johnston was born in Pittsburgh July 26, 1797, in a house on Front street, now First avenue, which his father erected two years previously, and which was the third brick edifice built in the borough. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having been driven by the persecutions of Charles II from Scotland into the north of Ireland. His grandfather, Robert Johnston, came to America from Castle Derg, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1769, and settled in the Cumberland valley, near Shippensburg, Pa. He was by profession a physician, and upon the breaking out of the revolutionary war he entered the army as a surgeon, and served

for three years, when he died in an army hospital. An elder son, Robert, and a son-in-law, Benson Lecky, also enlisted in the same army, and served throughout the war. The son, Robert, was among those who suffered such cruelty in the British prison-ships in New York harbor after the battle of Long Island, and at a later period was connected with the ill-starred expedition against the Indians in which Col Crawford and other prisoners were massacred. He, too, was a prisoner, but effected his escape to Detroit, and returned to Fort Pitt.

The third and youngest of the sons of Robert Johnston, Sr., was John Johnston, the father of Samuel R. Johnston. John was in his fourth year when, with his father's family, he came to America. Upon the death of his father the family removed to Chambersburg, where the children could secure proper education. Here John learned the business of watch- and clock-making. His employer, a Mr. Scott, was a superior mechanic, and his apprentices were taught by him other branches of mechanics. While yet a journeyman, John and his skillful employer erected a paper-mill; they also built machinery for making wire.

In 1787 John Johnston married Mary Reed, in Chambersburg, and in the same year they removed to and established their home in Pittsburgh. A number of the near relatives of John's wife participated in the revolutionary war; one was an officer of distinction.

In his new home, in all matters of public interest John Johnston became identified. The records of the First Presbyterian Church mention him as among its earliest trustees. The oldest minutes preserved bear date "Meeting-house, April 27, 1801," and the trustees are thus mentioned: "Isaac Craig, John Johnston, John Wilkins, Ebenezer Denny, James B. Clow, Alexander Addison, George Stevenson, Andrew McIntyre and John Reed." It was during his trusteeship that the old brick church which succeeded the log house was built; and when the legislature authorized the congregation to establish a lottery to pay the debts of the church he was associated with John Wilkins in the commission to control the drawing. With Ebenezer Denny's coöperation he established in 1809 a Sabbath-school in the court-house on Market street. It was solely for the benefit of the poor, particularly for the children of Roman Catholic families who were found running at large on the streets. In 1813 he was among the promoters of a "humane society," established to relieve the necessities of the poor. These were war times, and much distress prevailed. For eighteen years he was postmaster, having been appointed by Jefferson in 1804, and serving also through the administration of Madison and Monroe. He died in 1827, his widow in 1839. Their children were Rebecca, who became the wife of William Eichbaum, and Samuel R. Johnston, the subject of this sketch.

Samuel R. received an excellent academic education, and then acquired a knowledge of the printing business in the house of Cramer & Spear. In 1818 this pioneer establishment passed into the control of Mr. Johnston and his brother-in-law, the firm being Eichbaum & Johnston. From 1819 until 1822 they were the publishers of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, then a weekly paper. About the same period they established a newspaper in St. Louis, Mo., called the St. Louis *Register*. Subsequently its place of publication was changed to Kaskaskia, then the capital of Illinois, when its title was the *Republican Advocate*. From these adventures they obtained more experience than profit. In 1824 the interest of Mr. Eichbaum was transferred to Mr. R. C. Stockton, the firm name changing to Johnston & Stockton. This house did a large business, extending over the west and south. They published books extensively, both school and miscellaneous, their catalog comprising many hundreds of volumes. The first power-press west of the Alleghanies was set up by them, and was moved by steam. They also for many years manufactured paper at Fallston, Beaver county, Pa. Among other enterprises outside of his regular business, Mr. Johnston was the principal owner of a line of stage-coaches running between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

In 1839 and the year following Mr. Johnston was treasurer of the city. In 1841 he was elected treasurer of Allegheny county, and served the term of two years. Again in 1846 he was city treasurer, and, excepting for a few months in 1847, he held this position continually until the close of 1851. At the first organization of public schools (1835) he became a director of the First ward schools, and held the position many years, serving as secretary most of the time. He declined a nomination for mayor tendered him in 1843, when his election was well assured, the position being altogether unsuited to his taste. In politics he was a whig; in 1824 he voted for John Quincy Adams, while his father, an old-time democrat, espoused the cause of Jackson. When, in 1829, his brother-in-law, Mr. Eichbaum, took an active part with Harmar Denny, Edward Simpson and others in forming the anti-masonic party, Mr. Johnston also fell in with this movement, and it was as a candidate of this party that he was elected treasurer in 1841. Commissioned in 1821 captain of the Pittsburgh Blues, he for a number of years was associated with that historic company. During the last twelve years of his life he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and in much of this time he occupied the double position of secretary and treasurer. During the erection of the present church-edifice he was treasurer of the building fund, and was among its liberal contributors.

He married, in 1824, Mary Nelson, a niece of the late Maj. William Graham, Jr., in whose residence from childhood she had been an inmate. His wife died April 24,

1839; his death occurred Sept. 17, 1854. Their children are two daughters, Valeria Collins and Mary Oliver, and one son, William Graham, who, as the head of the printing- and stationery-house of William G. Johnston & Co., has since 1857 conducted that business, while he has also filled numerous other positions of prominence, among them president of the Citizens' Insurance company, president of the Duquesne National Bank, president of the Pittsburgh Steel Casting company, and president of the Hainsworth Steel company.

William Anderson, grandfather of William A. Herron, and one of the pioneers of the notable Pittsburgh family, was born in Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century. He came to America when the cry of liberty had lately arisen among the colonists, and with all a young man's ardor he entered heartily into the revolutionary spirit of the age. It was between 1775 and 1780 when he first put his foot upon the soil of the country that was so soon to shake off the thrall of the tyrant of the old world. He first settled in Carlisle, Pa., but soon joined the army under Gen. Washington, taking the rank of major, and serving with distinction throughout the war. At its close he was awarded the contract for building the presidential mansion (the White House). The structure, still in splendid condition after a hundred years of use, is a lasting monument to the excellence of Mr. Anderson's material and the judgment with which it was employed. The brick- and stone-work will to-day bear the closest inspection. He was a living example of a sound mind in a sound body. Stout, hearty and vigorous, he possessed remarkable executive ability, and was honored with the friendship of some of the greatest men of his time, including Washington himself. As an instance of his physical strength as well as his determined will, it is related that at one time, on account of sickness in his family, he walked from Washington to Carlisle in twenty-four hours. In 1795 he left Carlisle, and after stopping several months in Huntingdon and Bedford, Pa., putting up public buildings in both places, he arrived in Pittsburgh in 1797. His first place of residence was on the north side of Penn street, between Fourth street (formerly Pitt street) and Evans alley, about where J. H. Shoenberger's residence now stands. The house was built of logs. The orchard was between the house and the Allegheny river, and the horse- and cow-pasture between Penn and Liberty streets.

Mr. Anderson built the first steam sawmill and gristmill west of the Allegheny mountains. He bought his logs of the Indians, and did a large business in lumber. His gristmill was the second one erected in Pittsburgh, and during a part of each year was running day and night to supply the demands upon it. In dry seasons farmers, who came in from many miles around, were often compelled to wait several days for their turn to get their grain through the mill. He also owned a large brickyard, and built a number of public edifices, besides business-houses and residences, employing a large number of workmen. Among the more notable buildings erected by him may be mentioned the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street. The new church was built over the old log edifice, the logs being taken out of the windows of the new church. In 1810 he built a two-story brick residence on the corner of Penn street and Irwin's alley (now Eighth street) for himself and son James, which is still standing, immediately in front of his sawmill. John Herron afterward purchased this property on Penn street, with the house and mills, from Maj. Anderson (his father-in-law) between Maddock's alley and McCormick's alley, where he carried on the business for many years, but afterward confined himself entirely to his coal operations. Mr. Anderson was a close friend of Col. O'Hara, and was very active in all public enterprises in Pittsburgh's early days.

He united with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, bringing his certificate of membership and good standing with him to America. On his arrival in this country he joined a church at or near Carlisle, and later he and his wife became members of the First Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh. He was a prominent member thereof until 1820, when he removed to Mercer county, near Mercer city, where he owned a fine tract of land that he intended to improve. He was not able to carry out his intentions, however, for in 1821 he was attacked by an illness that proved fatal within a few days. His body was taken to Pittsburgh and buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard, beside that of his wife, who had passed away about 1816. She was Mary Ann Cann, born in Carlisle, Pa., and, becoming an orphan, lived in the family of her guardian, Rev. Dr. Duffield, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, of which she was a member.

John Herron, who did so much in his lifetime to mold the character, business and religious sentiments of the early and pioneer days of Pittsburgh that he will always be a prominent figure in the city's history, descended from Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. He came of good stock physically, intellectually, morally and religiously, and he showed the excellence of his breeding in every act of his life. His grandfather, Francis Herron, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to this country in 1734, settling eleven years thereafter on a creek now known as Herron's branch, in Franklin county, Pa. He had two sons: John, father of Rev. Francis Herron, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, and James, father of John, the subject proper of this sketch. Maj. James Herron was born in 1754, married Nancy Davidson, and died April 24, 1829, at Shippensburg, Pa. He was a man of fine physique, and was honored for his consistent and active Christian life and his many charitable works. He had four sons and two daughters:

John, Nancy (wife of John Criswell), William, James, Sarah (wife of Robert McIntyre) and Samuel D.

John Herron was born April 3, 1792, on Herron's branch. He received as good an education as was obtainable in those days, and in 1812 went to Pittsburgh. Here he started his business life on the lowest round of the financial ladder, but his natural abilities proved a fountain of wealth that never ran dry. His first position was as clerk for Ephraim Blaine in the lumber business. In a few years the young man bought Mr. Blaine's interest and ran it for a time with great success. Afterward he and Col. James Anderson purchased the steam saw- and grist-mill of Maj. William Anderson, on what is now Eighth street, below Penn street, putting therein what was said to be the second steam engine west of the mountains. Later Mr. Herron bought out Col. Anderson. To his other interests he added a brickyard, and conducted an extensive business in contracting and building. He then purchased a large farm of coal-land at Minersville (now a part of Pittsburgh), and engaged in coal-mining and farming. Besides using some of the coal for his own works he supplied large quantities of it to other consumers, the combined business requiring the employment of a great number of men and horses. His next purchase was a large sawmill and property, an entire square, of John Irwin, the mill being on the opposite square from his grist- and saw-mill. Mr. Herron gave his personal attention to all of his ventures, and particularly interested himself in the welfare of his army of employés. He knew most of the children in Minersville by name, and he was loved and respected equally by them and by their parents. His charities were numerous and unostentatious, and his hand was ever ready to succor the needy and unfortunate.

In 1817 Mr. Herron married Clarissa, daughter of Maj. William and Nancy (Cann) Anderson. To this union were born nine children: James A. (deceased July 4, 1842, in his twenty-fifth year), William A. (sketch of whom follows), John D. (married to Emma, daughter of Samuel Thompson), Richard G. (a colonel in the war of the rebellion, married to Annette Tomlinson), Francis J. (the youngest general in the Union service during the civil war), David R. (lieutenant of an Iowa battery), Mary Ann (married to Rev. George A. Lyon, D. D., of Erie, Pa.), Eliza (married to Richard Sill, also of Erie) and Margaret D. (married to William C. Friend, of Pittsburgh).

The family moved from Pittsburgh, where Mr. Herron owned a great deal of property, to Minersville in 1833, on account of his health. Here he built a Presbyterian church, taking the active interest in all religious work that he had in Pittsburgh. He was an elder in the church, and was a zealous promoter of the interests of the Sunday-school. He brought an honored and useful life to a close at his home in Minersville in May, 1863, regretted by thousands of people who had profited by his benevolence and admired his exemplary career throughout Western Pennsylvania. His wife died in May, 1873.

William Anderson Herron, son of John Herron, comes of old revolutionary stock, and is to-day one of Pittsburgh's most honored citizens. Within gunshot of the handsome residence in which he now lives he was born, on the 7th of August, 1821. The house in which he first saw the light still stands at the corner of Eighth street and Penn avenue. He received a good education, principally in the Western University. He commenced his business career in the dry-goods store of A. Way & Co., but the confinement did not agree with him and he soon joined his father in his extensive coal interests, which embraced a number of mines in what is now the Thirteenth ward of Pittsburgh, but which is still called Minersville. It was a very productive tract, and though coal was taken from it in large quantities for many years, it is not yet exhausted. In 1846 he and his father, with W. H. Brown, purchased a coal-farm on the Monongahela river at Turtle Creek, with which they did a large business under the firm name of Herron, Brown & Co. They floated their coal in flatboats to Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and New Orleans. They supplied the iron- and gas-works in Pittsburgh. Mr. Herron's health failing at this period, he sold out his interest in the business and devoted two years to traveling, etc., until he regained his usual robust condition. Then he went into the lumber trade with his brother-in-law, Richard Sill. At the same time Mr. Herron was a partner in a brass-foundry, and had an interest in a cotton-batting factory and a glassworks, but bestowed only a small part of his attention upon the practical management of these establishments. He was also part owner of a large tract of coal-land on Pine run on the Monongahela, the firm being Herron, Blackburn & Co. They built a coal-railroad and did a large business. Mr. Herron and Mr. Hercules O'Connor, under the firm name of Herron & O'Connor, now purchased the steamboat George Albree and some model barges. Then they took a contract to supply the gasworks at St. Louis by running the coal to Cairo in flatboats and reloading in model barges to tow up to St. Louis. In 1855 Mr. Herron opened a banking-office at the corner of Wood and Sixth streets, continuing in the business until 1860, when he assisted in the establishment of the German Bank. He was also one of the founders of the Iron City Trust company(now the Second National Bank), and was one of the original stockholders of the Third National Bank and the Mechanics' Bank.

In 1860 he was elected, by a large majority, clerk of the courts of Allegheny county, serving until 1866 with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. His health compelled him to relinquish the office after

six years' service, though he could have been easily re-elected had he desired it. In 1863 he, with two others, secured a charter for the People's Savings Bank, and organized it under the laws of the state, Mr. Herron being the first president. The bank is now one of most successful savings institutions in the city. On leaving the clerk of courts' office he went into the real-estate business, which is now conducted by his sons, Rufus H. and John W., who are bright young businessmen, the latter being vice-president of the Commercial National Bank.

Mr. Herron united with the Presbyterian Church in 1836, when only fifteen years of age, and has been a consistent member ever since. He has held the offices of elder and trustee for many years, besides taking an active part in Sabbath-school work. He was superintendent of the school at Minersville for some years. He has always been prominent in philanthropic enterprises. He was elected a director in the Western Pennsylvania hospital in 1863, and is one of the most energetic members of the board. He is a member of the executive committee of Dixmont Asylum for the Insane, vice-president of the Homeopathic hospital, a director of the Blind Asylum of Western Pennsylvania, a director of the Young Men's Home, and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a delegate to the Centennial General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in Philadelphia in 1888, and has been delegate to synod and presbytery from the Third Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Herron has always taken an active part in charitable work in Pittsburgh, and is known throughout the state as a lady of great executive ability, as well as of a benevolent disposition. She was elected the first president of the Woman's Christian Association, of Pittsburgh, after assisting in its organization. To her must be credited the conception of the present system of management of the Association for the Improvement of the Poor. By her own indefatigable energy and the assistance of a few friends she was enabled to carry out her plan, and the society is now rendering assistance to thousands of unfortunate people annually. She has been its president since 1875. She is the personal friend of every needy family in the city.

Mr. Herron is in the full vigor of ripe manhood. His sixty-odd years sit lightly upon him, and have not yet succeeded in bending his shoulders or weakening his sturdy frame. He is as straight as an arrow, and though he leaves his large real-estate business partially in the hands of his sons, he can be found in his private office throughout the long business days, attending to the many interests that he yet retains. He has the kindly manners characteristic of the Herron family, and has probably more friends to the square mile than any other man in Western Pennsylvania. He is proud of Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh is proud of him.

William A. Herron was married Oct. 23, 1843, to Miss Louisa J. Hills, daughter of Rufus Hills, of Erie, Pa. She is a native of Amesbury, Mass., where she lived until she was thirteen years of age. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Herron, of whom four are living: James A. (married in 1867 to Isda Green, and both now deceased), Rufus H. (married in 1872 to Jennie Shugart, of Titusville, Pa.), Sarah (married in 1868 to Ogden M. Edwards); John W.(living), Louisa J., Fannie D. and William (deceased).

William Backhouse Negley, attorney, Pittsburgh. The first Negley of which we have record settled at or near Frankfort, Germany, having fled from Switzerland after the death of the reformer Zwingle, whose firm supporter he was. As layman and deacon, he labored to disseminate the new doctrine in Germany. The record is next found in 1734, when Jacob Negley married. Five years later he set out for America with his wife, Elizabeth, and three children—Alexander, Casper and Elizabeth. He died at sea; his family settled in Bucks county, Pa. Alexander, the eldest, born in 1735, married Mary Ann Burkstresser in 1762, and had ten children. He was a blacksmith and came to Pittsburgh in 1778, settling as a farmer where the Hiland avenue reservoir now is, where he died Nov. 3, 1809; his widow, born in Bucks county, June 20, 1741, died June 17, 1829. With forty-one others Alexander Negley established the First German U. E. Church congregation, the first church in Pittsburgh, in 1782. Felix, his eldest child, settled on the present site of Tarentum, and married Ruth Horton in 1798. Jacob, the second son, born Aug. 28, 1766, married, June 19, 1795, Barbara Ann, daughter of Conrad Winebiddle. She was born Sept. 15, 1778, and died May 10, 1867. Jacob Negley was a farmer, and founder of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. He died March 18, 1827. His twelve children were named, in order of birth, John, Elizabeth, Jacob, Daniel, Mary Ann, George G., Catharine R., Margaret, William, Sarah Jane, Alexander and Isabella M. Daniel married, Jan. 15, 1824, Jane, daughter of James and Jane (Moore) Backhouse. Jane Negley's father was a cabinet-maker, and was an elder in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. She died Feb. 21, 1834, and Mr. Negley afterward married Keziah Peebles Cox. His first wife bore him six children and the second seven. Daniel Negley was a merchant, and a large property-holder in East End. He was a Presbyterian, and was elected to the state legislature in 1858 by the republican party. He died Dec. 4, 1867. But four of his children are now living.

William B., the third and only living child of Jane Negley, was born in Pittsburgh, June 5, 1828. He was educated in Western Pennsylvania, read law with Hon. Thomas Mellon, and graduated from the law college

of Princeton University, with the degree of LL. B., in June, 1849, and following November he was admitted to the bar. From 1851 to 1855 he was a member of the law firm of Mellon & Negley, and from 1857 to 1886 was associated with D. D. Bruce, as junior of Bruce & Negley. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed chief of staff of Gen. James S. Negley, with rank of major, and served in that capacity during the service of that general with the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 he was a delegate to the national republican convention at Baltimore. He was elected to the lower branch of the city councils in 1870, and served in that body twelve years, being its president half the time. In 1875 he was appointed trustee in bankruptcy, without bonds, of the famous "Nation Trust Co. Bank;" became a director in the Western Theological Seminary in 1883, and two years later, in the Citizens' National Bank, which positions he now holds. Since May, 1884, he has been president of the Allegheny Bar association. Mr. Negley was one of the founders of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, in which he is a ruling elder; was a delegate from the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. of A. to the general alliance of the Reformed churches holding the presbyterian form of government, at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1877, and again to a like alliance in London, England, 1888, and was a commissioner to the general assembly in 1883, from the presbytery of Pittsburgh. May 17, 1853, he married Joanna, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.

Milton Browning Goff, chancellor of the University of Western Pennsylvania, is a native of Pittsburgh, born Dec. 17, 1831, to Philo and Prudence (Brown) Goff. His paternal ancestor, Joshua McGoff, lived at Drumsill, County Armagh, Ireland, prior to 1801, and from that date to 1807 at Dublin, where he died in 1817 or 1818. In 1801 John, son of Joshua McGoff, set sail for America, and, dropping the Mc in his name, located in that year six miles north of Portland, Me., at a place now called Goffstown; but removed thence, with his six sons, to Allegheny county in 1820. He soon after located at Sewickley, where he died May 11, 1837. Philo, his son, a carpenter by trade, was married in Allegheny (his wife being a native of Virginia and sister of Benj. N. Brown, of the Baltimore Conference), removed to Sewickley in 1835, and was accidentally killed there in 1852. Up to twelve years of age Milton B. Goff remained in Sewickley, attending the public school and Rev. J. S. Travelli's academy. He took his degree of A. B. in 1855, from Allegheny College, at Meadville, and was elected the same year professor of mathematics and natural science at Madison College, Uniontown, where he remained two years; was principal of the North Illinois University, at Henry, Ill., for three years, and principal of the academy at Sharpsburg, Pa., and of the Third ward school, Allegheny, four years all together. Jan. 1, 1865, he took the chair of mathematics at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and held this position seventeen years, being *pro tem.* chancellor in 1881. In 1882 he went to Allegheny College as professor of mathematics and astronomy, remaining two years, and since 1884 has held his present position. Prof. Goff has published six text-books on arithmetic, and frequently contributes essays on astronomy and kindred topics to the periodicals. He has received the following degrees from his *alma mater:* A. M., in 1858; Ph. D., in 1881; LL. D., in 1884. He is now preparing to add new technical features to the course of the university, and otherwise enlarge its scope. He is a thorough republican. His only civil service was as school director and burgess of Sewickley, where he dwelt from 1867 to 1883 In the M. E. Church Prof. Goff has filled every office. In 1856 he married Emily Virginia, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Ann Locke, of Baltimore, and they have following-named children: Edward Locke, Ella, Anna Mary and Virginia. Mrs. Goff is a sister to Rev. W. H. Locke, D. D., whose grandfather, Nathaniel Locke, was for many years a merchant in the Barbados.

Charles Frederick Spang, the subject of this sketch, was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1809, His great-grandfather, the progenitor of the family in this country, was Hans George Spang, who emigrated in 1751 from Rotterdam, Holland, to America, and settled in Greenwich township, Berks county, Pa. Of Hans' six sons, Leonard and George served in the war of independence; the former died a prisoner of war in Trenton, N. J.; the other went to Europe with Gen. Kuyphausen, who had commanded the Hessians, and became a resident of Bremen, where he acquired a large fortune, and died without immediate heirs, in 1826. A portion of his distant relations in America are now claimants of the estate. Another son, Frederick Spang, became the owner of the Oley furnaces at Semple, Pa., one of the oldest works of the kind in the United States, having been erected in 1772. He left this property to his son, Henry S. Spang, the father of the gentleman whose name heads this article. Mr. Spang's father, Henry S. Spang, afterward removed to Huntingdon county, Pa., where he established iron-works. The Pennsylvania canal was opened about this time to Huntingdon, thus offering a market in Pittsburgh for their products.

Charles Frederick Spang, the junior member of the firm, came with his father to Huntingdon, and was an active assistant in the conduct of the business. In the prosecution of this he visited Pittsburgh frequently, and with characteristic intelligence and forethought discovered the advantages its location afforded, and its prospective importance as a manufacturing center. The result was the formation of the firm of H. S. Spang & Son, and the erection of the Etna Iron-works

on the site of a sickle-factory that had been built at Etna in 1817. The firm was destined to take a prominent place among the manufacturers of the west. The son, now nineteen years of age, became the business-manager and a resident here. On the death of H. S. Spang, the firm became Spang & Co. (Charles F. Spang and James McAuley). The business was conducted under this style till 1858, when the present firm of Spang, Chalfant & Co. was formed, consisting of Charles H. Spang, John W. Chalfant, C. B. Herron and George A. Chalfant. In 1878 the Spang Steel & Iron company (limited) was organized as a branch of the above. Its officers are Campbell B. Herron, president; John C. Porter, treasurer, and George A. Chalfant, general manager.

In the year 1858 Mr. Spang removed to Nice, France, where he has since resided, making occasional visits to his native country. He was a pioneer in the iron business here, and was the first manufacturer of iron tubing west of the Allegheny mountains. He was one of the early directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, one of the founders of the Western Pennsylvania hospital, a corporator of the Allegheny cemetery, and a vestryman of Trinity Church.

Charles H. Spang, son of C. F. Spang, and a member of the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Co., was born in Pittsburgh. He was educated in this city, and succeeded his father in the business. Norman Spang, the second son, who is connected with the business, resides in Pittsburgh.

Thomas Liggett was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 17, 1779, one of a family of two boys and four girls. The family immigrated to America in 1791, and settled in Carlisle, Pa., where the father died one year later. Thomas was then apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, which he mastered, and in 1802 moved to Pittsburgh, where he began building operations. Aug. 31, 1809, he married Elizabeth McPherson, and to them were born eight children: James, Thomas, William G., Sarah, John and Joseph (twins), James and Joseph. The first James and both Josephs died in childhood; Thomas practiced law at the Allegheny county bar, and died Nov. 8, 1851, aged thirty-nine years; William G. died at Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 4, 1837, aged twenty-one; James the second died June 4, 1848, aged twenty-five years, leaving as survivors John and Sarah, who are still residents of Pittsburgh.

Thomas Liggett continued actively in the contracting business for many years. In the meantime, having faith in the future of Pittsburgh, he invested his savings in realty, most of which yet remains in the family, notably the block on Smithfield street from Fifth avenue to Diamond alley, partly occupied by the Kaufmann building. This Thomas Liggett bought in 1827, from Alexander Miller and John Thaw for $3,800, being about $15 per foot front, and afterward used as a lumber-yard. In 1836 he bought of Joseph McFarland twenty acres in Wilkins township (now Twentieth ward of Pittsburgh). He called the place "Springwood," built a country residence and moved there in 1839. The old homestead is still occupied by John Liggett, having been his home for fifty years. Thomas Liggett served as prothonotary of this county, and died at Springwood, Dec. 15, 1854, aged seventy-five years. His wife survived him (living with John at the old homestead) until Nov. 10, 1861. The only then surviving members of the family were Sarah and John. The former is the wife of L. P. Hitchcock, and she is now living on Fayette street, Allegheny.

John Liggett married, June 7, 1853, Frances B., daughter of John Kelly, for many years the most prominent mathematician and schoolteacher of the county. (See sketch of R. H. Kelly.) Mr. and Mrs. Liggett took up their residence at Springwood, where they still live. Owing to an infirmity in his hearing, he has never engaged in active business. To them were born six sons and two daughters, two of whom—one son and one daughter—died in infancy, and all the rest, save one, reside with their parents. Their names are Elizabeth, Thomas (who has been prominently identified with the real-estate business of Pittsburgh for the last ten years, married to Anna G. Say, of Oil City, Pa,, and with their three children, Thomas, Lawrence S. and Dorothy F., are living within a short distance of the old homestead), John, Jr., and Frank R. (associated with Thomas in the real-estate business), Augustus G. (fitting himself to become an architect) and William G. (attending Shadyside Academy in preparation for a collegiate course).

James Verner, retired, was born Aug. 30, 1818, at Monongahela City (then called Williamsport), Pa., and is the youngest child and only son of James and Elizabeth (Doyle) Verner. His grandmother died at Verner's Bridge, County Armagh, Ireland, where she lived nearly a hundred years, and where her husband had died many years before her. Their ancestors were of Scotch origin. James and Elizabeth Verner came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1806, and after a brief stay at Pittsburgh moved to Williamsport. About 1820 they settled permanently in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Verner engaged in the brewing and lumber business with James Brown, the firm being known as Brown & Verner. He died in 1854, aged seventy-one; his wife survived him and died two years later at the same age. The family consisted of three daughters and one son. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. Samuel Morrison) died in 1887, aged eighty-two. Ellen Holmes, widow of Bishop Simpson of the M. E. Church, now resides in Philadelphia; Mary died many years since, unmarried.

James Verner has lived nearly all his life

in the Fourth ward of Pittsburgh. He attended a private school kept by John Kelly in Allegheny, and Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He married Anna, a daughter of Gen. James Murry, of Murrysville, Pa., and settled on a farm of four hundred acres at the site of the present borough of Verona, which was formerly called Verner's Station. Mr. Verner cleared and fenced the farm and added to it. After the completion of the Allegheny Valley railroad he formed a company to lay out a village, which now constitutes the First ward of Verona borough, and secured the location of the A. V. R. R. shops there. Returning to Pittsburgh, Mr. Verner became a partner in the brewing firm of George W. Smith & Co., in which he continued several years. He then became interested in and operated the Excelsior Omnibus company, which transferred passengers and baggage from the Pennsylvania railroad to the Ft. Wayne railroad. Selling out this, Mr. Verner applied for and obtained a charter for the Citizens' Passenger Railway company, which was put in operation in 1859, the first street railway operated west of the Alleghany mountains. This road is now consolidated with the Transverse road in the Citizens' Traction railway. Mr. Verner afterward organized the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron company, of which he was for four years its president, and is still a director.

He served several years as member of council from the Fourth ward, and has always been a whig and republican. He has always been noted for his love of field sports, and has the reputation of being the oldest "wingshot" in Western Pennsylvania. He was one of the first to interest himself and others in the improvement in the breeding of hunting-dogs, and was one of the organizers of the Sportmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania, an association organized for the protection of game and fish, and now numbering over three hundred membership of the best citizens. Many years ago he purchased the ground, organized a company and laid out what now comprises the larger portion of what constitutes the present Ninth ward, Allegheny; the railroad station was then and is still called Verner's Station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. He attends the M. E. Church, in which his mother was an active member. In April, 1881, Mr. Verner was deprived by death of his faithful helpmeet, her age being fifty-seven years. There were five sons and five daughters, one-half of whom grew to maturity: Priscilla, Mrs. Charles C. Scaife, of Pittsburgh; Amelia, Mrs. Arthur Malcom, of Philadelphia; James K., secretary Pittsburgh Forge and Iron company; Murry, superintendent of the Citizens' Traction railway, and M. Scott, mechanical engineer.

Andrew Brown Stevenson, banker, Pittsburgh, was born in Peebles township (now part of the Twenty-third ward of Pittsburgh), Dec. 30, 1817. His grandfather, Andrew Stevenson, died at Wilmington, Del., while in pursuit of a person for whom he stood bail in Ireland. James, son of Andrew, born in County Donegal, Ireland, eloped with and married Elizabeth Jane, a daughter of William Erskine, of County Down, Ireland. Mr. Erskine pursued and found them when about to sail for America, and finding they were married, he threw one hundred guineas in his daughter's lap, bidding her farewell. They arrived in Pittsburgh in 1817, and Mr. Stevenson became a postoffice clerk under David Lynch. He was tax-collector for the South (now Second ward) at the time of his death, which occurred June 15, 1836. He had five sons and three daughters, as follows: Andrew B.; William Erskine, who, after serving in the Pennsylvania house of representatives, went to Virginia and helped organize the state of West Virginia (he served in both houses of the legislature of that state, and was elected governor; for many years he edited the *State Journal*, a leading paper of that state, and is now deceased; he was a member of the convention which first nominated Lincoln for president, and was persecuted for his opinions on settling in Virginia); John Armstrong, residing near Iowa City, Iowa; Elizabeth Jane, widow of Alexander Cummings, residing at New Brighton, Pa.; James Hammil, who died in Pittsburgh; Thomas J., residing in Pittsburgh; Ruth, widow of Robert H. Beatty, in Coultersville, Ill., and Margaret, deceased, wife of Robert Brewer.

Andrew B. Stevenson was educated in private schools, and when about fourteen years old was apprenticed for seven years to a cabinet-maker. He carried on pattern-making, served fifteen years as justice of the peace, and was twenty years in the insurance business. For many years he has been a director of the First National Bank of Birmingham, and for part of the time president. He was an abolitionist, and is now an independent republican. Before the incorporation of Birmingham borough with Pittsburgh he served as burgess of the town. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and supports the Presbyterian Church. In 1842 he married Catherine Cameron, who died leaving four children: John C., Elizabeth C., wife of D. C. Ripley; Ruth Emma, Mrs. Geo. Barker; and Matilda A., living at home. For his second wife, Mr. Stevenson married Cynthia, widow of Thomas H. Douglass.

John F. Jennings. The men who laid the foundations of manufacturing and commercial strength on which Pittsburgh was built are rapidly passing away, and those who remain should be made to feel that the new generation has an appreciation of the past, and is willing to give a full meed of praise when it is due. John Fleninken Jennings was one of this hard-working body of pioneers, and he well earned the comfort and ease in which his declining years were spent. His life was a useful and busy one. He was born in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa.,

Oct. 28, 1807, his ancestors coming originally from New Jersey. His maternal grandfather, John Fleninken, while a native of Pennsylvania, was for many years a citizen of North Carolina, where he remained all through the revolutionary war, serving gallantly as a member of that band that has passed into history as Gen. Marion's minutemen. He was a delegate to the Mechlenburg convention, which adopted the famous Mechlenburg declaration of independence in 1775, and was one of the signers of that immortal paper. He was a man of high standing and great influence in the south. When the war was over, his wife having in the meantime died, he returned to Pennsylvania, bringing with him two children, a son and daughter, the latter becoming afterward the wife of Benjamin Jennings and the mother of the subject of this sketch. On Mr. Fleninken's return to the north, he was appointed one of the first associate judges of Greene county, and served with honor in that position.

Mr. Jennings' paternal grandfather, Jacob Jennings, was a resident of Morris county, N. J., and came to Pennsylvania, settling on a farm on the west side of the Monongahela river, in Greene county. His son, Benjamin Jennings, learned the trade of a carpenter, and went to Waynesburg, the county seat of Greene county, which had previously been taken from Washington county. The town at that time did not contain a dozen houses. He assisted in building the first courthouse of that county, which was constructed of logs, and within it court was held until replaced with a new brick building. In this all the offices necessary for public business were included, and connected therewith was that very necessary appendage for a backwoods town—a county jail. This county was named for Gen. Greene, the bosom friend and military companion of Gens. Washington and Lafayette, and thus Western Pennsylvania honors those three heroes of the revolutionary war by naming for them the three adjoining counties of Washington, Fayette and Greene. When Benjamin Jennings married Dorcas Fleninken he could find no house in Waynesburg in which to live save a small one of logs that stood on the farm from which the town was laid out. He purchased two lots on Main street and built two frame houses, a portion of the timber therein being cut from the main street of the town and the remainder from what is now called the Park, then known as the "Common."

The subject of this sketch was born during the progress of the above, in the little log house that stood on what is now Greene street. This building was demolished only a few years since to make room for the progress of improvements in that enterprising town. Mr. Jennings' opportunities for education were very limited. When about fifteen years of age he served for a time in a village store, but in a few months entered a printing-office to learn the trade of a printer. He earnestly applied himself to study, attending a grammar class at night, and soon became an expert in that difficult science. After completing his apprenticeship he was offered a position in the largest general store of the town, which he accepted, and remained there almost three years, receiving the rudiments of a business education which served him well in after life. By reason of close confinement his health began to fail, and he decided to leave the store and resume his trade as a printer. In 1830 he went to Ohio, and in St. Clairsville found an old office-mate who had learned his trade at the side of Mr. Jennings; this was Col. W. Manypenny, who afterward became a distinguished citizen of Ohio, and held many important positions, both state and national; he is at present a resident of Washington, D.C. Col. Manypenny had just purchased a newspaper and desired Mr. Jennings to remain with him until the paper was established; this he did and remained for one year, when he went to Columbus, devoting part of his time to his trade and part to reporting the proceedings of the general assembly. There were no steam presses at that time and there were but two men in the office who could run a hand press. Mr. Jennings was one of the two, and being an expert in all branches was soon materially advanced in the matter of wages. He had made himself useful in so many ways and worked with such industry and intelligent understanding of what was required of him that when he decided to leave he was offered the foremanship if he would remain; but having other purposes in view he declined. He returned to St. Clairsville, where he remained until the following spring, and in 1833 removed to Pittsburgh, with forty-five dollars in his pocket, the sum total of his worldly wealth. Here he followed his trade, and in 1835 became foreman of one of the offices. In March, 1837 Mr. Jennings was offered the position of bookkeeper and general manager of the Eagle Cotton-works, one of the largest in that line in Allegheny, where all the factories of that section were located and doing an immense business. To-day there is not one in operation. The machinery and business were sold a few years since and removed to Madison, Ind. Mr. Jennings remained with the Eagle Cotton-works six years, and Feb. 1, 1843, he and James W. Hailman formed the firm of Hailman, Jennings & Co., for the conduct of the grocery business, their store being on Wood street, between First and Second streets (now First and Second avenues).

April 10, 1845, occurred the disastrous fire which destroyed the greater portion of the business section of the city. Their store, together with a large stock of groceries, was burned, and they were left several thousand dollars in debt. Jan. 1, 1846, Mr. Jennings, in connection with William Coleman and his former partner, James W. Hailman, formed the partnership of Coleman, Hailman & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing springs and

axles for carriages and wagons; also steel. (This was one of the very first attempts at steel-making in Pittsburgh.) And while they exercised the best judgment, their methods were to some extent crude, and their machinery ill adapted for the work required. Some matters connected with the conduct of the business were not congenial, and Mr. Jennings offered his interest for sale, which was purchased by the then banking firm of Krahmer & Rahm. After the business had been in operation about one year, Mr. Jennings became impressed so strongly with the prospects for the steel business that he at once set about to organize a new firm, in which after a time he was successful, and resulted in establishing the Sheffield Steelworks, which to-day is the largest merchant steel-manufacturing establishment in Pittsburgh, and possibly in the United States. This firm, as originally organized, was composed of the following gentlemen: John F. Jennings, A. M. Wallingford, John F. Singer, Abraham S. Nicholson, Alexander Nimick and William K. Nimick, the firm name being Singer, Nicholson & Co. Before the works were completed and ready for operation, Hon. Felix R. Brunot was admitted to partnership in the firm, which was organized for the purpose of manufacture and sale of "steel, anvils, vises, springs, axles, and such other articles of a similar character as may be deemed advisable." Mr. Nicholson remained in the business but a short time, and his interest was purchased by Mr. Samuel H. Hartman, the firm name being then changed to Singer, Hartman & Co. One of the principal articles of manufacture at the start was "German" plowsteel slabs, being rolled from cemented or blister-bar. A large demand having arisen for steel plows, and this mill having been constructed with an especial view to rolling such steel of a good quality, it met with a ready sale at remunerative prices, and for over two years they had a monopoly of the business. At the present time they hold the largest trade in plow-steel in this country. The method used in making steel was the old English one of cementation or conversion, since which time the whole method of manufacture of steel has changed, and comparatively little blister-bar is made, plow-steel now being of a different character and made by other methods.

Mr. Jennings was the originator of a system that is now universally adopted by the steel-manufacturers, *i. e.*, of cutting for plowmakers their shares, moldboards, etc., to shape, thus saving to the plowmakers the expense of cutting these shapes by hand as was the custom at that time. The Sheffield Steelworks being provided with power shears could cut the shapes and make an additional profit for themselves and save a good percentage of expense to the consumer of the steel. Aug. 1, 1862, Mr. Jennings sold his interest in the business to his partners and retired from active business pursuits, but remained connected with banking and insurance companies, being elected vice-president of the Cash Insurance company on its organization, a position he retained until his death.

No record of his life, however much in outline, would be complete were no mention made of his patriotic course during the war of the rebellion. His heart and soul were in the Union cause, and he was not the man to stand by and see all the work done and the burdens borne by others. He turned with all his indomitable energy to aid in sending soldiers into the field, and his services in that direction were successful in a high degree. His eldest son, Benjamin F., then twenty-three years of age, and at that time employed in the office of the Sheffield works, was determined to enlist. With the assistance and encouragement of his father he recruited a number of men, and by uniting with others who were recruiting was formed a full company which was known during the service as Co. B, 155th P. V. I. Benjamin F. Jennings was elected and commissioned second lieutenant, and before his term of service expired won the captaincy of the company. When Lee invaded Maryland the governor of Pennsylvania called for 50,000 emergency-men; with other patriotic citizens all through the state, Mr. Jennings went to work and promptly raised a company in Allegheny City. Many of the citizens had allowed their sons to enlist expecting Mr. Jennings to take command, and in order to make this misunderstanding good he decided to unofficially accompany the boys to the front. They arrived at Hagerstown immediately after the battle of Antietam, where they remained for two weeks until all danger of further invasion of the north was at an end. Mr. Jennings devoted his entire time in aid of the Union cause, and was prominent in keeping Western Pennsylvania fully alive to her duty in those trying hours. He was constantly in correspondence with the military authorities in Washington, and was frequently called to that city on business connected with military affairs. He was a prominent member of the city, state and national Union League, and one of its foremost workers. Mr. Jennings was an honored and consistent member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh for more than forty years, and served for a number of years on the board of trustees. On several occasions when elections were held for elders of the church he was requested to serve in that position, but always declined.

He was married March 29, 1836, to Elizabeth B. Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of Michael Fitzgerald, at that time a prominent silversmith of Pittsburgh. There were born to this union three sons and two daughters, all of whom, with the exception of the youngest daughter, who died in infancy, are still living. The mother died Feb. 5, 1883.

Mr. Jennings died peacefully at his home in Allegheny City, March 8, 1888, having passed fourscore years of an honorable and useful life, leaving to his children the proud

heritage of an unsullied life. The Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* of March 9, 1888, says:

> In the death of John F. Jennings his family loses a kind and thoughtful father, the community one of the most enterprising and intelligent men who ever aided in its development, and the national government one of the most untiring patriots who ever stood by it in its hour of need.

In politics he was a republican, and was one of the founders of that party, it having its origin in Lafayette Hall in Pittsburgh, and although several times tendered public office, both state and national, and on two separate occasions being tendered the unanimous nomination for state senator, he steadily declined and never held an office.

PROF. JOHN DAVIS, minister, educator, author, inventor and manufacturer, sprang from a Welsh and Irish ancestry, whose sympathies and services were identified with those of the father of our country in securing the liberties we now enjoy. William Davis and James Johnston, his paternal and maternal grandfathers, were Presbyterians by birth and profession, and entered the colonial army in the early history of the American Revolution, serving officially therein till peace was declared, after which they settled in Western Pennsylvania, where the former died, aged eighty-five years, and the latter aged one hundred and five, and Isabella Scott, wife of the former, aged seventy-five years, and Mary McClelland, wife of the latter, at the age of eighty-five. Henry Davis, the eldest son of William, and father of John, was born in 1787, and acquired early in life a classical and mathematical education. With the spirit and loyalty of his father to our flag he entered the American army in 1812, and remained as an officer therein till the troops were disbanded. He was for many years eminent in his profession as land-surveyor and civil engineer, and at various times held offices of public interest in both church and state. He was a man of vigorous intellect, stern integrity and unfaltering fidelity in the discharge of both private and public duties. At the age of twenty-four he married Jane Johnston, a lady of sterling qualities, and resident of Beaver county, Pa., where the subject of this sketch, John Davis, was born in 1821, and where his father died, aged seventy-four years, and his mother, aged eighty.

The mental traits of the father being inherited by the son, he was put early in life under the tuition of a private instructor. Having advanced in his studies sufficiently to enter regular academic classes, he enjoyed the advantages of several of the best educational institutions of our country.

Minister. Choosing the gospel ministry as a profession, he was graduated from the Western Theological Seminary in 1848, and while a post-graduate, the following year, in Princeton Theological Seminary, was unanimously elected pastor of a large and flourishing congregation in West Virginia. But his health being somewhat impaired by a long course of study, he declined this pastorate, and by medical advice retired from public duty for a time to recuperate. In this interim two pastoral calls were tendered him, one of which he accepted, and was ordained in 1851. The strain incident to public speaking in a few months induced him to resign his charge and enter upon the teacher's profession, in which he labored for about thirty years. In 1853 he was married to Emeline Hays, a lady of culture and refinement, and fourth daughter of James H. Hays, many years identified with the coal interests of Pittsburgh. Resulting from this marriage was one daughter, Eva Hays Davis, a lady of liberal attainments and wife of William S. Huselton, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Allegheny City.

Educator. Marked success crowned the efforts of Prof. Davis as an organizer, administrator and instructor in the higher departments of education, as well as in the management and supervision of public instruction in Allegheny City, and the imprint of his scholarly attainments and tact is reflected by many of her citizens and others who now adorn the learned professions and other honorable pursuits.

Author. Eminent as he was as an educator, he was equally so as an author. Being a zealous student of the natural sciences, their rich treasures were unfolded to his view, which took both form and expression in the various works which fell from his pen. They are fundamental in their character, dealing more with principle than with detail, and are used mainly as students' textbooks in our educational institutions, and also in similar institutions of some foreign countries, in acquiring a knowledge of mathematical geography and astronomy.

Inventor. And to economize both time and labor, in acquiring a knowledge of mathematical geography and astronomy, he invented a series of instruments, now in practical use, whereby these sciences are illustrated with fidelity, and may be comprehended by the youthful mind at a glance. The largest of the series represents more than eighty movements of the principal bodies belonging to the solar system, and is the only one of its kind in existence.

Besides these educational improvements he has made many others, by applying science to the industries, which are now being manufactured under patent protection with profit, in various localities of our country, and several more of equal or still greater utility will ere long be brought into public use.

CAPT. CHARLES W. BATCHELOR was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1823, and received his early education at private schools in his native town. His father was Joseph S. Batchelor, who moved from Philadelphia to Steubenville, in 1810, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture. In 1841 Capt. Batchelor apprenticed himself to Capt. Henry Mason, of Wheeling, on steamer Tioga, to learn to be a pilot. In 1845 he became a full pilot, and in 1849 he bought the interest of

Capt. John Klinefelter in the steamer Hibernia No. 2, of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet line, and assumed command. In 1863 he took command of the famous Allegheny, in the same line. In 1854 he sold his interest in the Allegheny, and built the Americus for the Pittsburgh and Nashville trade. In 1805 the Americus burned, and he left the river to become the active vice-president of the Eureka Insurance company, of Pittsburgh, and he acted as the general agent in settling marine losses. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln surveyor of the port and United States depository at Pittsburgh, where he remained until September, 1866, when he was removed by President Johnson because he would not become a Johnson man. During his connection with the latter office he disbursed over one hundred million dollars, and wound up with the government in his debt. In 1867 he became president of the Eagle Cotton Mills company of Pittsburgh, in which he continued until 1873. In 1868 he was made president of the Masonic Bank of Pittsburgh, where he continued until 1884, when he resigned to become acting vice-president of the Keystone Bank and president of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Exchange. He continues his connection with the Keystone Bank, but resigned the presidency of the Oil Exchange. He is now president of the Manufacturers'& Merchants' Insurance company, and the Natural Gas company of West Virginia, furnishing gas to the city of Wheeling; and secretary and treasurer of the Natural Gas company, limited, of Pittsburgh, the first gas company that ever handled natural gas for manufacturing purposes, which was in 1875. During his steamboat career he owned in and built the most of the following steamers: Hibernia No. 2, Allegheny, Americus, W. I. Maclay, Eunice, Lucy Gwin, Paragon, Mary E. Forsyth, George W. Graham, W. R. Arthur, Emma Duncan, Darling, Norman, Guidon, F. Y. Batchelor, and the Lac La Bell, of Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1885 he was made chairman of the committee of arrangements, and commodore of the fleet, for the celebration of the opening of Davis Island dam, at Pittsburgh. Capt. Batchelor has been a prominent Mason for years, he having received the highest degree that can be conferred, and was grand commander of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania. He is one of nature's noblemen, and is respected far and wide.—*Marine Journal, New York, Jan. 22, 1887.*

William B. Scaife (deceased) was born in the First ward, Pittsburgh, Sept. 5, 1812. His parents, Jeffery and Lydia (Barrett) Scaife, came from Yorkshire, England, to Pittsburgh about the beginning of the present century, and in 1802 Jeffery Scaife engaged in the manufacture of tin and sheet-iron ware. The latter died in 1846. William B., his only surviving son, succeeded to the business. Jeffery Scaife's father was a tea-merchant, who died and was buried at Barbados. The family is of Danish origin, and has been traced back to the year 1653.

In 1833 the subject of these lines organized the firm of W. B. Scaife & Co., which engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of tin, sheet-iron and copper ware, and five years later he became sole proprietor. In 1867 the firm became William B. Scaife & Sons. Mr. Scaife died in 1876. He was a lifelong member of the M. E. Church, and was a whig and republican. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Ephraim Frisbee, of Schoharie county, N. Y., and was born in Pittsburgh. They have six sons: Oliver P., Charles C., Laureston L., William Lucien, Marvin F. and Walter B. Oliver P. is a civil engineer, member of the firm, and identified with a number of Pittsburgh enterprises. Charles Cooke was educated at the Pittsburgh high-school, and entered his father's office when seventeen years of age. Laureston graduated at the Pittsburgh high-school in 1866, at Yale in 1870 and Harvard Law School in 1872. He was admitted to the Boston bar, where he now resides and practices his profession. William L. graduated at Pittsburgh high-school, 1868; Yale, 1872, and at the Freiburg School of Mines, Saxony, Germany, 1875. Two years later he became an honorary member of the Paris Schools of Mining and Engineering. He is a chairman of the Scaife Foundry & Machine Co., in which all the brothers are interested. Walter B., the youngest member of the family, received the appointment to Vienna, Austria, of United States vice consul-general, where he has since resided.

Rev. John B. Duffner, rector of St. Peter's German Catholic Church, Pittsburgh (South Side), was born June 19, 1843, at Schoenenbach, Baden, Germany. He commenced his studies in Switzerland, and came to the United States in October, 1867, where he completed them. He was ordained for the diocese of Pittsburgh Jan. 25, 1868, and is the founder of St. Peter's (South Side) congregation, which he has tended eighteen years—ever since the first mass was celebrated.

The German Catholic St. Peter's (South Side) congregation is in that part of the city of Pittsburgh of which is said the houses grow out of the soil as by magic. In November, 1871, the present rector of the church, Rev. John B. Duffner, was ordered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domener to this, at that time, thinly settled place, then known by the name of Ormsby borough, to see if a congregation could be started. A storeroom called Wolf's halle was engaged and fitted out for church and school purposes as could best be done. The number of the families was then fifty, scholars twenty-eight. This room was only for temporary use. In 1872 a larger church was built, large enough to accommodate two hundred families, and a separate school-building, in which two hundred children could be instructed. The school was then under the direction of

Stephen Schmill, teacher, and who is still with the congregation as organist. But soon these buildings proved too small, and in 1873 another church edifice was commenced and was finished and dedicated in November following year. The building is 175 feet long by 72 wide; at the same time the old church was changed into a two-story school-buiding, with four large schoolrooms. Two large additions have been built since to the schoolhouse, also a fine residence of twelve rooms for the priest; a convent for the sisters has also been completed. Lately the congregation bought a tract of land, six acres, which serves as a cemetery and is nicely laid out in lots. This congregation is at present in the southeast part of the city of Pittsburgh (South Side), has over seven hundred families, five hundred pupils at school and nine teachers.

ADAM MERCER BROWN, attorney, is a grandson of Adam Brown, of Cumberland county, Pa., a soldier in Washington's army in the revolutionary war. About the beginning of the century his grandfather removed to Butler county, Pa., where he built the first gristmill, in the vicinity of what has since been known as Brownsdale. His progenitors were among the early residents of Eastern Pennsylvania.

Joseph Brown, the third son of Adam Brown, married Mary, a daughter of James Marshall, who, with his family, had come from Londonderry, Ireland, to Pittsburgh, in 1822, whence he soon removed to Butler county. James Marshall was also the father of Judge Marshall, of Butler county; Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, and A. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh. Joseph Brown spent most of his life on a farm near Brownsdale, where he died, in 1883; Mary Marshall, his wife, died in 1877, at the age of seventy-nine years. Of their children, Adam Mercer (the subject of this sketch), Jane, Esther, William and Sarah are yet living.

Adam Mercer Brown, their second child, was born Aug. 3, 1830. He received the most liberal training afforded by the schools of his native county, and finished his education at private schools in Pittsburgh. He read law with his uncle, Thomas M. Marshall, being admitted to the bar in 1853. For twelve years he was a member of the firm of Marshall & Brown, but since 1865 he has practiced for himself. He is recognized as a leading member of the Allegheny county bar, and has achieved many forensic triumphs. Although his practice is almost entirely in the civil courts, he occasionally, and for special causes, consents to appear in important criminal cases, in the trial of which he exhibits the same conspicuous energy and ability which have invariably characterized his professional work in all other courts and cases. Among his many celebrated cases his successful defense and acquittal of James Nutt, in the famous trial for the murder of Capt. Dukes, in 1884, added no little to his professional reputation, and won popular favor. Mr. Brown has been a lifelong supporter of the republican party. He was a member of the select council of Pittsburgh for three years; a delegate to the national convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, in 1864, and to that which nominated Grant and Colfax, in 1868. He has never sought or desired public office, although often urged to become a candidate for high official positions. Energetic and efficient upon all occasions of public emergency; patriotic and public-spirited, he enjoys the thorough respect and confidence of all who know him. He is an active member of the First U. P. Church, of Pittsburgh. He was prominent in the organization of the Anchor Savings Bank in 1873, of which he has ever since been president. He is also a director in the Cash Insurance company and Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.

In 1851 Mr. Brown was married to Lucette, the daughter of Adam Turney, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. Mr. Turney was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and his wife, Hannah, was a daughter of Rev. John William Weber, founder of the G. R. U. E. Church, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, the earliest church in Pittsburgh. The following are the children of Mr. Brown, in the order of birth: Marshall (a Pittsburgh attorney), Sarah M. (wife of Dr. T. G. Herron, of Allegheny), Carrie A. (Mrs. John H. Herron), William John, Thomas M. and John Dean.

H. H. HOFMANN, M. D. Prominent among the physicians of Pittsburgh is the subject of this sketch. He was born at Roetha, near Leipsic, Germany, Dec. 21, 1821, his father being a physician of that town. When he was about twelve years old his father died, leaving a large family in very moderate circumstances. Of this family six were sons, who all became physicians. Herman, the fourth son, after completing a common-school education, entered the Gymnasium of St. Thomas (an institution corresponding here to a literary college). After finishing here he received his medical education at the University at Leipsic, and came to the United States in 1849. Although he had seen the application of the principles of homeopathy in Leipsic, he was not convinced as to its merits. After coming to Pittsburgh he was induced to investigate homeopathy by Dr. Reichhelm, the first homeopathic physician west of the Alleghany mountains. The success of this school of practice in the treatment of cholera in 1849 finally convinced him, and he became a firm adherent to it. Appreciating the need of a homeopathic hospital, he, with Dr. M. Cote, now deceased, and Dr. J. C. Burgher, in 1866 purchased a building, and soon after the Homeopathic hospital of Pittsburgh was incorporated. This old building was torn down some years ago to make room for a new hospital, the finest institution of its class in the city. He has not for some time been actively engaged in hospital work, but

is consulting member of the obstetrical staff of the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, and is the oldest homeopathic physician in Pittsburgh. Dr. Hofmann was married at Leipsic, Germany, in 1848, to Miss Mary Erdmann, and their children are Eliza (wife of C. P. Seip, M. D., of Pittsburgh), William F. (now deceased, of the firm of Heeren Bros. & Co., wholesale jewelers, of Pittsburgh), Adella (wife of Otto Heeren, of the same firm) and Charles H., M. D., Pittsburgh. He is a graduate of Pittsburgh high-school and the Western University. In 1878 he graduated from the Pulte Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from the New York City in 1879, and then spent one year in Ward's Island Homeopathic College, when he went to Europe, and spent two years in Leipsic, Vienna and Berlin. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and Allegheny, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and one of the surgeons of the Homeopathic College, Pittsburgh. Charles H. married, in 1887, Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of George T. Robinson, of Robinson, Ruy & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ABDIEL MCCLURE, ESQ. (deceased). Among the prominent citizens of Allegheny county there is none more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch. He was descended from that hardy Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock so prominent in the history of Pennsylvania. The McClure family first settled east of the mountains. John McClure, Sr., grandfather of our subject, was one of the early settlers of Allegheny county, and he located on and purchased the land where Homestead now stands, which tract of land was called "Amity," and consisted of 329½ acres. The original patents, granted to him May 19, 1786, are still in the posession of his descendants, and it is a fact worthy of mention that this land has continued in their uninterrupted possession for four generations, covering a period of more than a century. John McClure, Sr., was fond of the chase, and kept a pack of hounds. He traveled over Western Pennsylvania, but found no land that suited him so well as his "Homestead." He married Martha Denny. His son, John McClure, lived a life resembling that of his father. He took great interest in politics and was a prominent whig. He married Agnes Topping, a native of Westmoreland county, Pa. They were members of the Lebanon Presbyterian Church, and reared a family of ten children: John, Robert, James, Matthew, William, Abdiel, Mrs. Martha McCrea, Mrs. Jane Whitaker, Mrs. Nancy D. Risher and Pollie McClure. Of these, Abdiel married Anne W., a daughter of Daniel and Sarah C. (Cready) Risher. Mrs. McClure was born in this county, Dec. 14, 1818, and is the mother of eight children, five now living, viz.: Sarah R., wife of C. W. Taylor, of Taylor & Bullock, Liberty street, Pittsburgh; Matthew L.; Miss Martha D., residing at Homestead with her mother; Daniel R. and J. Henry.

Abdiel McClure was a man of unusual ability. His influence was felt in religious and business matters, and he was universally loved and respected. In political circles he was recognized as an upright, honest gentleman. He was a republican, and held the office of county recorder from 1863 to 1866. In the latter part of his life he became identified with temperance reform and was an earnest worker and supporter of that cause. After his term of office as recorder expired, he farmed the "Homestead," and also became interested in a wholesale business in Pittsburgh. When he sold 113 acres of land to the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance company, of which he was a member, he very wisely set apart building-lots for churches and schools. He was a contractor and builder, and established the Homestead planing-mill, which he conducted until his death. His life was an example worthy of emulation. He was a quiet and thoughtful man, of a just and peaceful disposition, honest and equitable in the extreme. He was justice of the peace a number of times, and he was often chosen to settle estates. He was an earnest Christian and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Matthew L. McClure was born at Homestead, Dec. 24, 1841, where he received his education and learned the trade of carpenter. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 14th P. C., and served with his regiment under Gens. Hunter, Averill and Sheridan in the Army of Western Virginia. At the close of the war he returned home, and was clerk for his father in the county recorder's office; then engaged in the lumber business in Pittsburgh some three years; then worked at his trade in Erie county until 1874, when he returned to Pittsburgh and kept books for a wholesale grocery until 1879, and since then has been engaged at his trade, and in the planing-mill at Homestead. He was married Sept. 13, 1866, to Miss Hannah S., a daughter of Rev. James F. Read, of Union City, Erie county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are members of the First Presbyterian Church, Homestead, and have two children, Abdiel R. and Florence L. Mr. McClure is one of the administrators of his father's estate, and has been councilman and assessor of Homestead.

Daniel R. McClure was born at Homestead, Oct. 17, 1846; is a graduate of Duff's College. He also attended the Penn Institute. He was deputy county recorder two years. After traveling for his health he accepted the position of bookkeeper for the old Fort Pitt Bank. He ranks among the leading business-men of Homestead, has taken an active interest in anything that is of benefit to that town, and has been councilman four years. Mr. McClure is a director of the First National Bank, and president of the Homestead Building & Loan association. He was also appointed one of the adminis-

trators of his father's estate. He was married to Miss Mary E. Gleadall, Feb. 22, 1876, and this union has been blessed with three children: Daniel R., Mary G. and Robert M. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. H. McClure, bookkeeper, Homestead, was born Jan. 26, 1852, on the old homestead, a son of Squire Abdiel McClure. He was reared in Homestead, and educated in his native county. He clerked for his father in Pittsburgh for a number of years, and has been more or less identified with his father's business. He has been twice married; first to Jennie, daughter of Joseph Ramsey, and granddaughter of Maj. N. Patterson. She died leaving three children: J. Harry, Anna R. and Joseph R. His present wife is Mary H., daughter of Aaron M. Work, and they have one child, Mary Ada. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., and is a republican.

B. L. H. Dabbs, whose name now has such a familiar sound in Pennsylvania, was born in London in 1839, and while he was still a child his parents came to this country. His father, George Dabbs, was one of the pioneers of the trade in photographic materials in America, being first a member of the firm of L. Chapman & Co., of New York city, and in 1856 moved to Philadelphia, where he manufactured photographic goods under firm name of George Dabbs & Co. Thus young B. L. H. Dabbs early became conversant with the details of the business in which he has since taken such a high place. Mr. Dabbs came to Pittsburgh in April, 1861, and opened a store for the sale of ambrotype and photographic supplies. It did not take long for Mr. Dabbs to build up a larger establishment in this line than Pittsburgh had ever seen before. In the same year, 1861, he became interested in the taking of photographs, by the purchase of the gallery of a Mr. Rorah, Nos. 90 and 92 Federal street, Allegheny City. From this day Mr. Dabbs gradually abandoned the purely mercantile, and attached himself to the artistic side of the photographic business. His work was a revelation to Pittsburgh and the adjoining country, and from the very first it was heartily appreciated. In 1864 Mr. Dabbs found that his standing as an artistic photographer necessitated his removal to Pittsburgh, and accordingly, in 1864, he established the largest photograph gallery in the state, at 46 and 48 Sixth street. So rapidly did the demand for his photographs increase that in 1869 he sold out his business as a dealer in photographic materials. Since then he has devoted all his time and talents to the taking of portraits, and the development of the science of photography.

In 1876 he removed to his present quarters, 602 Liberty street, and around him he has gathered a corps of operators and auxiliary artists which has no superior in the country to-day, and has always enabled Mr. Dabbs to turn out more striking, truthful and singularly artistic pictures than can be made elsewhere in the two cities. His reputation has had a steady and substantial growth from the first. Mr. Dabbs has always been eager to adopt the latest inventions, and experimental study has always received his closest attention. Among photographers, as with the public, Mr. Dabbs stands in excellent repute, and as his energy is unabated, even better results may be expected from his studio; and his business, already large, is steadily increasing.

Mr. Dabbs resides with his family in a handsome residence on Hiland avenue, East Side, where he has one of the finest art libraries in the city.

Thomas M. Morrow, proprietor of livery, Allegheny, was born in Richland township, this county, in 1831, a son of Richard and Mary(Miller) Morrow, and has always resided in the county. He was married in 1872, to Margaret B., daughter of James and Margaret Kendall, of Fulton county, Pa. He was reared a farmer, but has been in the livery business since 1861 in Allegheny.

Thomas Reynolds (deceased), late of Reynoldton, this county, was born in County Derry, Ireland, Aug. 22, 1806, and was descended from the Reynoldses of Cornwall, England. He was a son of George and Isabella (Leslie) Reynolds, Presbyterians, former of whom was a farmer, and died in Ireland. In 1836 Thomas Reynolds, with his mother, three brothers and two sisters, came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and, three years later, Thomas, with his mother and two sisters, went to New Lisbon, Ohio. Here Thomas, in partnership with James Starr, engaged in the manufacture of thrashing-machines, fanmills and general farm implements, until 1848, when he purchased a large tract of land where Reynoldton, this county, now is, and which town he founded. He was a natural mechanic, and a man of more than ordinary ability. He was a great reader, plain and unassuming in his manner, one who made hosts of friends, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all. He was a member of the M. E. Church; was elected justice of the peace of his township, but never sought office. He died in November, 1887. In 1874 he sent for his nephew, Thomas Reynolds, Jr., to assist him in his business, and in 1882 conveyed all his land to his nephew.

Thomas Reynolds, Jr., was born in Galena, Ill., Jan. 29, 1854, son of Robert and Martha J. (Pugh) Reynolds, the former of whom was born in County Derry, Ireland, and the latter in Virginia. They are members of the Disciples' Church. Soon after coming to Pittsburgh from Ireland, Robert Reynolds went to New Orleans, thence to Davenport, Iowa, thence to Galena, Ill., where he engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1869 he moved to Missouri, where he carried on farming until 1882, in which year he came to McKeesport, where he and his wife still

reside. Mr. Robert Reynolds is president and half owner of the McKeesport and Youghiogheny bridge and owner of real estate. Thomas Reynolds, Jr., laid out the town of Reynoldton, and was the first burgess. It was he who suggested the building of the McKeesport and Youghiogheny bridge, in the construction of which he was the principal mover, and was president of the bridge company and chief stockholder until April, 1888. He is still a stockholder in the bridge company, stockholder and director in the People's Bank, McKeesport Gas company, and McKeesport Light company; he is school director and councilman of Reynoldton, and is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage, Oct. 4, 1888, with Miss Anna B. Woods, a native of McKeesport, daughter of Theodore Woods, civil engineer and a prominent business-man of McKeesport.

JOHN BERNARD LUTZ, bank president, Pittsburgh, was born in Herolz, now in Prussia, May 11, 1822. His father, Valentine Lutz, was an architect and builder in the government employ. John B. attended school till sixteen years of age, when he came to America and located in Pittsburgh, Pa. Here he attended private schools and prepared himself for the profession of civil engineer. In 1841 he became attached to the United States engineer corps, and was employed on surveys in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. On the outbreak of the Mexican war he went with his corps to the front, and received a shot in the arm at the battle of Cerro Gordo, which caused his discharge, and he still carries the bullet in his arm. After his recovery he was employed on the construction of the P. & O. R. R., now a part of the P., Ft. W. & C. road, and on its completion he settled in what is now the South Side of Pittsburgh. He laid out the borough of Ormsby, and was its first burgess. For many years he kept hotel. He was one of the organizers of the German Savings and Deposit Bank, and has been four years its president; is a director of the Birmingham Insurance company, and president of the German Roman Catholic Press company. He is a member of St. Peter's R. C. Church, and has always been a democrat. In October, 1847, Mr. Lutz married Katharine Keeling, a native of Youngstown, Pa., daughter of Joseph Keeling, of Prussia, and following are the names of their children: Mary (wife of William Trimbure, of Niles, Ohio), John, Frank J., Maggie (widow of John May), William and Henry. All save the eldest are residents of Pittsburgh, the last two named being with their parents.

JAMES J. BOOTH, contractor, Pittsburgh, was born in Duckinfield, Cheshire, England, in June, 1836, and is a son of Jonathan and Ellen Booth, who were also bred in the same locality. In early life he was placed to work in a cotton-mill, but his ambition was not satisfied with this sort of life. Being anxious to become a bricklayer, and being denied the privilege of learning the trade, he ran away from home in 1854, and came to Pittsburgh. He first found employment on the river, but soon found an opportunity to gratify his long-cherished wish. After working independently and as a journeyman bricklayer, he began, in 1869, to take contracts for street construction and buildings. In 1878, the firm of Booth & Flinn was established, and five years later they began the manufacture of brick. Many of the finest streets in Pittsburgh were built by this firm, such as Winebiddle, Linden and Simon avenues, and McPherson and Barton streets. They also paved Penn, Liberty and Second avenues with Belgian blocks. In 1888, they built the Citizens' Traction railway, and following year the Central.

Mr. Booth is a useful member of Trinity P. E. Church; is identified with the I. O. O. F., and is a Past Master of Freemasons, and a Knight Templar. Politically he is a republican. In 1861 he married Priscilla Jane, daughter of Samuel Turbot, of Irish extraction, and following are the names of their children: Ellen (widow of Harry E. Bray), Ulrich Dahlgren, Carrie, Ethel May and Blanche Olive.

JOHN B. INGHAM, contractor and builder, Allegheny, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 15, 1813, a son of Humphrey J. and Mary (Borbridge) Ingham. He came with his parents to America in 1816, and they first located in Philadelphia, Pa. After a residence of seven years there, they moved to Luzerne county, Pa., where the mother died in 1826, at the age of forty-five years. The father remained in Luzerne county until 1864, when he came to live with his son, John B., in Allegheny City, only for two years, however, as he departed this life Oct. 15, 1866, at the age of eighty-five. He had been twice married; by first marriage there were seven daughters and two sons, of whom John B. and Charles F. are the only ones now living; by second marriage there were three children, Emily, now Mrs. Davenport, residing in Luzerne county, Pa., being the survivor.

John B. Ingham, the subject of this sketch, came to this county Jan. 24, 1832, and has since resided in Allegheny. His first marriage occurred July 3, 1835, with Mary McClure, and by this union there was one child, which died in infancy, its mother only surviving its birth a few days, dying Jan. 1, 1837. Mr. Ingham's second marriage occurred June 12, 1838, with Mary Hobson, by whom there were four children, two yet living; Charles F., present partner with his father in business, and Emma, wife of George Vance, of Connellsville, Pa. This wife died Feb. 26, 1848, and Mr. Ingham next married, March 6, 1849, Anna C. Neeb, who bore him eight children: William K.; Martha K., wife of Norman Hobson, an attorney in Iowa; Mary C. (deceased); Jean E. and Florence A. (twins); John B., Jr.; Ida M., wife of Frank Neeb, of Lancaster, Ohio, and Louis N. Mrs. Ingham died, Aug. 1, 1871,

aged forty-eight years, and Jan. 31, 1872, Mr. Ingham married Mrs. Elizabeth McBride, *nee* Hobson, of Newark, N. J., sister of his second wife; she had five sons by Mr. McBride, two of whom are ministers in the M. E. Church.

Mr. Ingham has been a contractor and builder in Allegheny for over fifty years, and has erected some of the most substantial structures in this county, among them, in Allegheny, being the old Arch Street M. E. church, the North Avenue M. E. church, the Avery institute for colored people and Arbuckle's block on Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for over fifty years.

JAMES CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M., president of Curry University, is a native of Allegheny county. He was born and spent the first seventeen years of his life on the old homestead farm, near Bakerstown, where his grandfather, Rev. Matthew Williams, one of the first Covenanter preachers in Western Pennsylvania, settled about the year 1800.

The four years after leaving the farm were spent in collegiate studies, which he commenced under the private tuition of the great astronomer and teacher, Prof. Bradley (the founder of the Allegheny Observatory), and were continued at Westminister College, Lawrence county, Pa. In 1872 he became the junior member of the firm of Garber & Williams, successors to Higby Cust & Co., importers and dealers in queensware and fine china, 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. In 1874, having disposed of his interests in that firm to advantage, he embarked in the real-estate business. Shortly after he purchased large flouring-mill interests, which, by energy and good business management, were made very profitable.

Five years later, the mills having been destroyed by fire, he associated himself with Curry Institute, after which he became principal in 1880, and with his brother, the late Harmon D. Williams, built up the institution in the face of most discouraging circumstances, attaining an almost unparalleled success.

The September term of 1880 was begun with less than a dozen pupils, while the enrollment last year (1888) was 1,403 students, under a faculty of thirty teachers who are giving instruction in the full course of university studies. In recognition of his scholarly attainments the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1883.

He has been careful to have associated with him in the faculty of the university only Christian ladies and gentlemen. And while the university is thoroughly non-sectarian, yet it is also known as a thoroughly Christian institution, where a high standard of morality and Christian influence is always recognized.

Mr. Williams is a regular attendant at the Third Presbyterian Church, where he has been a member for about sixteen years, and devotes much of his time to helping young people in needy circumstances to better their condition.

President Williams is a man of tireless energy, of abundant resources in management, strict, yet kind in discipline, and the large institution which he has built up in so short a time is both an honor to himself and to the county in which he was born.

SIMON BEYMER, white-lead manufacturer, Pittsburgh, was born near Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, in April, 1829. His grandfather, Simon Beymer, was born in Somerset county, Pa., in 1782, and was descended from the early German settlers of Eastern Pennsylvania. His wife, Ann Clark, was born in the same locality (top of Laurel hill) in 1779, and came of Scotch lineage. In 1805 this couple went to Guernsey county, Ohio, and founded Beymerstown (now Washington), where Simon Beymer and his brother Henry were the first settlers. Simon built a hotel which was called the "Black Bear," in 1805, and lived there till his death, in 1848. He raised a company for the war of 1812, and was elected captain. After the war he was made a general of militia. His widow continued to conduct the hotel with the aid of her son John, and after the death of the latter he was succeeded by another son, Conrad. Mrs. Beymer died in 1874. The family, which included seven sons and two daughters, associated with the Lutheran Church. The third son, George, married Nancy A. Clark, a native of Washington county, Pa., and settled on a farm in Perry county, Ohio. He died in Williamsburg, Ohio, in 1844, aged forty-two years. Nancy Beymer's parents were of Scotch descent, and were born on the same day and died in the same building on the same day, making her an orphan at an early age. She is now living, in her eighty-fourth year. Her children number four sons and four daughters, the name of the third heading this sketch.

The early education of the subject of this memoir was secured at the public school, and was finished by a private tutor He began life when seventeen years old, as a drug clerk. While thus employed he made a thorough study of the science of medicine, but never took up its practice. In 1852 he came to Pittsburgh, and took employment with the wholesale drughouse of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., which firm was engaged in the manufacture of white-lead. At the end of five years he became a partner with B. L. Fahnestock in the wholesale drug business, and later engaged in the manufacture of white-lead. In 1867 the firm of Beymer, Bauman & Co., was formed, and established white-lead works, and on the death of Reuben F. Bauman, in December, 1885, Mr. Beymer bought the interest of his estate, and organized the Beymer-Bauman Lead company, of which he is president, his eldest son, Hervey W. Beymer, being manager. Mr. Beymer sustains the church of his parents and family, the Presbyterian,

and follows the political precedents of his ancestry, whig and republican. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree. In 1855 Mr. Beymer married Annie C., daughter of George and Fanny L. Fracker, all of Massachusetts birth. Mrs. Beymer passed from earth Dec. 30, 1882, in her forty-eighth year. Of her seven children, the eldest three are associated in business with their father, and the fourth is a bookkeeper in the Keystone National Bank. Following are their names in order of birth: Hervey W., George H., Charles F., Albert S., Clara, Helen and Harry C.

Graham Scott. The parents of Graham Scott, James and Mary (Graham) Scott, were born in County Tyrone, Ireland. They removed to this country about 1802, and located in Lancaster county, Pa., for a few years; then removed to near the town of Mercer, Mercer county, same state, where the subject of this notice, Graham Scott, was born. While he was quite young they removed to a farm adjoining Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa. The house afforded a splendid view of the Ohio river and the village of Georgetown, on the opposite side. Mr. Scott's mother died Feb. 11, 1832, and his father, March 25, 1838, leaving six sons and two daughters, three sons having preceded them to the better land, Graham being the youngest but one. These, all but the subject of this notice, have since gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns, he being left the last of eleven.

Graham Scott attended such schools as were to be found in those days, until he secured a fair common-school education. He lived among his friends in Beaver county until April, 1836, when he came to Pittsburgh, where he has ever since resided. He first engaged in the house- and sign-painting trade, having served an apprenticeship of four years with Andrew Beggs. After some sixteen years spent in this business, on account of its not agreeing with him, he abandoned it, and took a situation with William Dilworth, Jr., in the lumber business, planing-mill and sash and door factory. Upon the death of Mr. Dilworth, in 187– (he having been appointed to settle up his estate), he turned his attention to settling estates, notary public, real-estate and insurance business, and may be found at 151 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, almost any time during business hours. His residence for the last twenty-five years has been Craft avenue, Oakland, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh. He was married Feb. 1, 1844, to Miss Anna T., daughter of James and Eleanor Jane Brown, who also came from County Tyrone, Ireland. They lived together happily thirty-six years. She died April 16, 1880, leaving no children. Graham Scott has been a member of the Second U. P. Church of Pittsburgh, for near fifty years; has filled the office of school director for some sixteen years; has never taken any special partisanship in politics, but has been a consistant member of the republican party since its formation.

William Richard Jones. Capt. William Richard Jones, now manager of the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., Feb. 23, 1839. He is of Welsh descent, his father, Rev. John G. Jones, having, with his wife and two children, emigrated from Wales to America in 1832, and first settled in Pittsburgh, Pa. The family removed from Pittsburgh to Scranton, Pa., and later to Hazelton and Wilkesbarre, and finally to Catasauqua, Pa. Owing to his father's ill health, he was compelled to commence work when quite young, and hence was deprived of any but the most limited early educational advantages. When at the age of only ten, he was apprenticed to the Crane Iron company, of Catasauqua, Pa., in the foundry department, and later was placed in the machine-shop of that company, then under the supervision of Mr. Hopkin Thomas, whom Capt. Jones considers one of the brightest mechanics of his day. Hopkin Thomas was noted for his development of youthful minds, and it was his boast that he never produced a bad mechanic, and in the later years of his life, pointed with pride to the men who occupied leading positions in the mechanical and metallurgical world, who were formerly apprentices under his direction. In the list we find Philip Hofacher, master mechanic Lehigh Valley railroad, at Waverly, Pa.; William Thomas, superintendent Crane Iron-works, Catasauqua, Pa.; James Thomas and George Davis, founders and machinists, Catasauqua; Owen Leibert, assistant superintendent Bethlehem Iron-works; Samuel Davis, superintendent Port Oram mines, Dover, N. J.; Daniel N. Jones, general superintendent Colorado Coal & Iron company, Pueblo, Colo.

By the time he had arrived at the age of fourteen he had made such progress that he was receiving the full wages of a regular journeyman machinist. About this time he entered the employment of William Millens, and went to work in his machine-shop at Janesville, Luzerne county, Pa. In 1856 he moved to Philadelphia, and worked at his trade as a machinist in the shops of I. P. Morris & Co. The panic of 1857 deprived him of work, and compelled him to endure many privations. In the search for employment he reached Tyrone, Pa., where he engaged himself to a lumberman by the name of Evans, and went with him to Clearfield county, Pa. He remained with Mr. Evans, as a farm hand, lumberman and raftsman, until the spring of 1858, when he entered the employ of a farmer named Ricketts. He then was employed as an engineer by the firm of Gibson Bros., near Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa., and later in the same capacity for William Levis, at Beccaria Mills. In the spring of 1859 he removed to Johnstown, Pa., and worked as machinist for the Cambria Iron company, un-

der John Fritz, then general superintendent of that company. After working there three months he was offered the position of master-mechanic by Giles Edwards, who was engaged to build a blast-furnace at Chattanooga, Tenn. He accepted the offer and removed to Chattanooga, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he was compelled to fly north with his young bride having been married April 14, 1861, to Miss Harriet Lloyd, leaving Chattanooga the night that Lieut. Jones burned and destroyed the government works at Harper's Ferry.

Returning to Johnstown, Pa., in 1861, he was again employed by the Cambria Iron company as a machinist. In the following year, July 31, he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 133d P. V., and was promoted to corporal. The regiment was hurried forward to the seat of war, and was placed in the defenses of Washington during the second Bull run campaign, when it was incorporated into the 5th army corps, and served with the Army of the Potomac until it was mustered out of service, a few weeks before the Gettysburg campaign. At the battle of Fredericksburg the 133d and 155th P. V. formed the first assaulting column of Gen. A. A. Humphries' 3d division, 5th army corps, and the famous assault on St. Mary's Heights was made about 4.30 P. M. The regiments were formed in front of the canal, the 133d having the right, and after slinging knapsacks, the column moved forward with great determination and loud cheers, as they approached the stone wall under a perfect storm of shell and bullets; the officer of the 2d army corps ordered them to stop and lie down. What had been a compact column had by the enemy's terrific fire been badly broken, and although a desultory fire was maintained for some time, the charge had been bloodily repulsed. Company F, of the 133d regiment, was almost annihilated. This company for a time refused to listen to the order to cease firing and lie down, but continued to fight with great gallantry, and kept pouring a galling fire at the stone wall, and there is no doubt that the heavy and steady fire of this brave body of men resulted in the death of the rebel, Gen. Cobb, who was in command of the rebel forces defending the stone wall. Company F started with the assaulting column with fifty-two men, rank and file, and lost fifty-five per cent of its numbers, having thirteen men killed outright and sixteen wounded.

At the battle of Chancellorsville these same regiments performed gallant service under the command of that efficient and brave officer, Col. Peter Allabach, who was ordered to send two regiments to cover the withdrawal of the army to the new line being formed near Bullock's clearing, which duty they performed in the face of a superior and exultant enemy. In both of these engagements Corporal Jones distinguished himself by personal bravery. Prior to the battle he was badly injured at the crossing of the Rapidan, but refused to leave the regiment, and maintained his place in line, although suffering severely. Upon the expiration of his term of service he returned to Johnstown, and, as skilled workmen were becoming very scarce, was induced by George Fritz, the general superintendent of the works, to again enter the employ of the Cambria Iron company. Becoming dissatisfied with remaining at home, and impelled by his patriotic impulses, he organized Co. F, 194th P. V., and was mustered in as captain of this company July 20, 1864. In accordance with circular order No. 58, adjutant-general's office, he was mustered out as captain of that organization and remustered as captain of an independent company, which was formed of members of the 193d and 194th P. V. Capt. Jones' company was assigned to provost duty in Baltimore, Md., under Col. J. Wooley, provost-marshal, that city being in the middle department, commanded by Maj Gen. Lew. Wallace, whose headquarters were in Baltimore.

While acting as commander of the provost guard of Baltimore, Capt. Jones was called upon to perform many duties requiring both tact and personal courage, as well as to exert the qualities of a strict disciplinarian. So well did he and his command acquit themselves that they not only possessed the confidence of their superior officers but were publicly complimented by Gen. Wallace. Capt. Jones was honorably mustered out June 17, 1865, following the close of the war, when he returned to Johnstown, Pa., and again entered the employ of the Cambria Iron company as assistant to George Fritz, the company's general superintendent and chief engineer, and as such assisted in the construction of the Cambria Iron company's Bessemer steel-converting and blooming-mill plants. Upon the death of George Fritz, in August, 1873, he resigned his position at the Cambria Iron-works, and was soon afterward engaged as master-mechanic by the Edgar Thomson Steel company, of Pittsburgh, to help erect their steelworks and railmill, then building at Bessemer, Allegheny county, and which were designed from plans by that eminent American engineer, A. L. Holly.

Upon the completion of the works, Capt. Jones was made the general superintendent, and afterward given the full charge of the engineering department, as well as the general management of the establishment. Although this plant, when erected, was perhaps the most perfect one in the United States, the rapid advances in the art of steel-making soon made it desirable to completely remodel it, which was done under his direction, a new blooming-mill being built in 1881, and the converting-works rebuilt in 1882. The blooming-mill is one of the most perfect mills yet designed, and after eight years' constant service, it remains a perfect mill, and as Capt. Jones says, "I can't improve it." Herbert Spencer, who visited the works a

few years ago, was astounded when he saw the mill working, and expressed himself as being greatly pleased. This mill was adopted and is now used by the Roane Iron company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lackawanna Iron and Steel company, Scranton, Pa.; Union Iron and Steel company, Chicago, Ill., and the Joliet Steel company, Joliet, Ill. The main features of the mill embody the inventions of the late George Fritz, perfected by Capt. Jones. The company also decided to build blast-furnaces, completing furnace "A," fifteen feet five inches bosh by sixty-five feet high, in 1879, and furnaces "B" and "C," each twenty-one feet bosh by eighty feet high, in 1880. These were so successful under Capt. Jones' management that he was authorized to build two more, whereupon he completed furnaces "D" and "E," each twenty-two feet bosh by eighty feet high, in 1881, and then added furnaces "F" and "G," each of the same dimensions as "D" and "E," in 1886 and 1887, respectively. Furnaces "F" and "G" constitute, without exception, the finest furnace-plant in the world, and have exacted general commendation from metallurgists and engineers from all parts of the world. They have exceeded in output all previous records of any furnaces in the world. In 1885 he attached automatic tables to the railmill, thereby doing away with a large number of skilled workmen and effecting a large saving in the operating expenses. These tables were covered by his own and Robt. W. Hunt's patents. The works were so successful that in 1887 Capt. Jones received permission to build an entirely new railmill, in the construction of which he departed from all precedent, following ideas of his own, and the result more than fulfilled his most sanguine anticipation, and it is generally conceded, by those competent to judge, to be the most complete railmill in the world.

The buildings of the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, under Capt. Jones' management, now cover nearly eleven acres, while the whole area of ground attached to the plant is 133 acres. The capacity of the furnaces now running is fifteen hundred tons of pig-metal, and of the steel department twelve hundred tons of ingots and one thousand tons of rails per twenty-four hours. At present natural gas is used throughout all the heating-furnaces. There are twenty-eight miles of railroad track on the grounds, mostly of standard gauge, and twenty-three locomotives are required to do the yard transportation. The works employ 2,500 hands.

Capt. Jones has been an industrious inventor and has covered many of his improvements by patents. The first of them was "A device for operating ladles in Bessemer Process," and the second "Improvements in Hose Couplings," patented Dec. 12, 1876. These were followed by "Fastenings for Bessemer Converters," patented Dec. 26, 1876; improvements in "Washers for Ingot Molds," June 12, 1876; "Hot Bed for Bending Rails," April 10, 1877; "Process and Apparatus for compressing Ignots while Casting," September, 1878; "Ingot Molds," Oct. 1, 1878; "Cooling Roll Journals and Shafts," July 5, 1881; "Feeding Appliance for Rolling-Mills," April 27, 1886; "Art of Manufacturing Railroad Bars," Oct. 12, 1886; "Appliance for Rolls," May 15, 1888; "Apparatus for Removing and Setting Rolls," June 26, 1888; "Housing Caps for Rolls," May 15, 1888; "Roll Housings," Aug. 21, 1888; "Apparatus for removing Ingots from Molds," Jan. 1, 1889. His latest and most important invention is a method and device for mixing metal taken direct from the blast-furnaces, and charged into two large receiving-tanks, each capable of holding eighty tons of molten metal. After metal is thoroughly mixed it is poured into ladles and taken to converting-works. This was put into operation September, 1888, and has proven to be an invaluable invention. Letters patent have been allowed but are not yet issued. In 1888, in addition to his duties as general manager of the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, he was appointed consulting engineer for Carnegie, Phipps & Co.

Capt. Jones is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. He has been a frequent contributor to the papers of the various societies on subjects relating to mechanics and Bessemer steel manufacture. He is a prominent and active member of the G. A. R., and was chosen in 1888 senior vice-commander of that order for the department of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In national politics he is an unswerving republican, a strong and firm believer in a judicious and fair protective policy. In local politics he is more of a believer in the man than the party. In religious matters he is a liberal, and is not connected with any church organization, and although reared a Presbyterian, he is a warm friend of the M. E. Church.

Capt. Jones was united in marriage April 14, 1861, at Chattanooga, Tenn., with Harriet Lloyd, but owing to his outspoken loyalty to the Union, he was compelled to flee north with his bride a few days after their wedding. Four children have been born to them, of whom, however, but two are living. The eldest, Ella, died in 1864, while her father was stationed at Baltimore, Md., in the service of his country; the youngest, Charles, died at Johnstown, Pa. Their living children are a son, W. M. C. Jones, and a daughter, Cora, both of whom have attained their majority. The son is engaged at the Edgar Thomson Steel-works as engineer and surveyor.—*R. W. H.*

William P. Wampler, lumber-dealer, McKeesport, was born in McKeesport, Aug. 19, 1844, a son of Joseph and Mary (Griggs) Wampler. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Wampler, a native of Germany, and a

pioneer of Westmoreland county, Pa. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen he assisted his father, the late Joseph Wampler, Esq., at repairing watches and jewelry, and in the preparation of deeds, bonds, mortgages, and other legal documents. At the early age of seventeen years, Aug. 19, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 63d P. V.; was present for duty at all the engagements participated in by his regiment, from the siege of Yorktown to the bombardment of Petersburg. In September, 1864, he was honorably discharged. Having the confidence of his superior officers, he was called upon to prepare the muster-out rolls of his company, and was made the bearer of them to headquarters for official approval. Returning to his home, Mr. Wampler engaged in taking care of coal craft, and, in company with others, he floated and towed coal upon the Youghiogheny, Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1867 he was employed about the lumber-yard of James Neel.

June 27, same year, he was married to Jane, daughter of David and Mary Davis, and soon after he began to establish the comfortable and beautiful home, corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, still enjoyed by himself and family. He has two sons, Frank Cook and Ralph Davis, the elder of whom is assisting his father in conducting a now large lumber and real-estate business. In 1868 Mr. Wampler was advanced to the position of salesman and bookkeeper, and in 1872 he was taken into partnership, and the present firm of Neel & Wampler, proprietors of the "Original McKeesport planing-mill and lumber-yard" was established.

He was elected chief burgess of the borough of KcKeesport the same year, and was re-elected in 1875. In April, 1876, he retired with a vote of thanks from the council, over which he presided. He was director and treasurer of the reunion of the 3d brigade, McCall's division, held July 28, 1875, dubbed the "soldiers' dinner on the diamond," at which fifteen hundred plates were laid for veterans and their families on tables erected on the public square. Mr. Wampler was chairman and treasurer of the successful centennial celebration July 4, 1876, McKeesport's greatest gala day, on which occasion five thousand strangers visited and participated. In 1877–78 he was a director in the People's Saving Bank, but, retiring, he soon became identified with one of McKeesport's valued and prosperous institutions, the First National Bank of McKeesport, in which he is to-day a stockholder and director. In 1880 he was elected a member of the borough board of education. In 1879, when the borough was a defendant in a legal difficulty, James H. McCreery *vs.* borough of McKeesport, No. 455, October term, Mr. Wampler was called upon to aid in adjusting the matter, and on Jan. 9, 1880, with his associates, he was enabled to report all matters at variance between the parties settled and forever dismissed. In 1881 he was elected a member of council from the Second ward, and served upon all important committees; was a supporter and advocate of the erection of water-works by the borough, and before the expiration of his term he witnessed carved upon a slab at the pumping station his name as one of the committee having in charge the erection of the McKeesport water-works.

In 1886, at a meeting of citizens, Mr. Wampler was chosen one of a committee to compile the industrial pamphlet, "McKeesport, its industries, advantages, resources and prospects," a valuable public document. During the great strike of employés of the National Tube-works in March, 1886, he was one of five prominent citizens who by request attended a meeting of workingmen at the Opera-house, and met the management of the National Tube-works at their offices, "that both sides of this labor question may be thoroughly understood." His conduct and speech upon these occasions marked him the man he has always been—fearless in the expression of his convictions, a friend of honest, reasonable workingmen, and careful of the interests of those having capital invested. Occupying, as he has at different times in his life, the position of employer and employé, Mr. Wampler was deemed a competent and just judge, and as such acquitted himself.

Mr. Wampler is a Freemason, and holds a certificate of life membership in the fraternity. He is connected with Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Although not connected by membership with any religious organization, he has been a contributor to the support of the church, through all the local denominations, from time to time. Politically he is a democrat, with an aversion to campaign fuss; is seldom seen in the ranks of marching clubs, but never fails at the polls on election day; was one of a committee of four who waited on President Arthur, at Washington, D. C., in connection with the contest for position of postmaster here some years ago. He is a member of the McKeesport Board of Trade, and is treasurer for the same body. In 1888, when the democracy of the Twenty-fourth district desired a standard-bearer, a convention of county chairmen at Washington, Pa., Oct. 8, nominated W. P. Wampler for Congress, and the next day the candidate, with characteristic energy, began his canvass, and in the short time, less than one month preceding the election, he employed speakers and with them visited and addressed meetings at Washington, Midway, Lucyville, Coal Centre, Allenport, Shireoaks and Monongahela City, in Washington county; at Uniontown, Brownsville, Fairchance, Connellsville, Fayette City, and Dunbar, in Fayette county; and at Duquesne, Homestead, Mansfield, Mount Oliver, Industry and McKeesport, in Allegheny county. Mr. Wampler aided in the equipment of nearly all the marching clubs in the district, half a dozen of which

bore his name, and the expense of the entire contest was defrayed by himself. Though he made a gallant effort in the conducting of a vigorous and hopeful campaign, running ahead of the ticket, the district, which had been republican, continued so, and Mr. Wampler was not elected. He bore his rejection with calmness and fortitude, neither his friends nor his enemies discovering in his demeanor any indications of regret, thus proving himself to be as able to sustain defeat as he had been capable of accepting success and prosperity. The day after his rejection Mr. Wampler was at his desk, where he has since remained, conducting the business of his choice, lumber and real estate, which, under his able management, daily increases in financial and industrial importance.

MARTIN F. RYAN, hardware-merchant, McKeesport, was born in that city, Aug. 21, 1854, a son of James F. and Mary (McCloskey) Ryan. His paternal grandfather, William Ryan, a native of County Clare, Ireland, emigrated to Canada in 1823, and in 1826 located in Pottsville, Pa., where he ran canal-boats to Philadelphia. His children were James F., William, a Catholic priest; Stephen V., bishop of the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y., and Kate, wife of Capt. Henry McCloskey. Of these James F. learned the tin trade and located in McKeesport in that business in 1848, to which he added hardware in 1853, and successfully continued up to 1875, when his eldest son, Martin F., became associated with him. In 1853 he (James F.) married Mary, daughter of Michael and Rose McCloskey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and to them were born seven children: Martin F., Rose, Alice, Stephen, Willie, Katie and Maggie, the two last being dead. Among the first companies recruited in 1861 was Co. I, 63d P. V., by James F. Ryan, who became its captain, and in 1863 he was promoted to major of the regiment and held his commission until the expiration of the war. He was a prominent member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, and for fifteen years was marshal of St. Joseph's Beneficial association. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of McKeesport, of which he was a stockholder and director for many years, and vice-president at the time of his death, April 19, 1887. He was for several years an active member of the council and of the school board, and served three terms as burgess, positively refusing a re-election for a fourth term. His funeral was the largest ever known in the city. His business is still continued under the firm name of James S. Ryan & Son, our subject being the manager.

Martin F. Ryan was educated at the public schools of this city, St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., and Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa., graduating in 1873. He is a public-spirited citizen and prominent in many of McKeesport's important interests. He has been secretary of the Library association since 1877; is secretary and treasurer of St. Joseph's Cemetery association; vice-president of the McKeesport & Youghiogheny Bridge company; charter member and director of McKeesport & Duquesne Bridge company; treasurer of McKeesport Electric Light company, and McKeesport Driving Park association; director Enterprise Building and Loan association; president of Sir Godfrey Branch Catholic Knights of America, and chairman of the transportation committee, Board of Trade. He married, Jan. 24, 1881, Emma H., daughter of Michael and Ann Skelley, of Latrobe, Pa., by whom he had five children: Marie, Hugh, Emma, James F. and Stella, the last two being dead. Mr. Ryan is a member of the Catholic Church, of which he is one of the advisory committee, and he is a democrat.

WILLIAM HARTMAN, retired, McKeesport, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, June 8, 1822, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Boelinder) Hartman. He was reared and educated in his native town, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed for four years to the shoemaker's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman until twenty-four years of age. In 1846 he was married to Catherine Steinman and sailed for America, locating for a short time in New York city. He continued his journey until he arrived among his friends in Lincoln (then Elizabeth) township, where he opened and carried on a small shoeshop until 1858, when he removed to McKeesport, and here invested in some property. Finally he embarked in the retail boot and shoe business, which he carried on very successfully until 1883, when he retired. In the year 1866 he had erected the large brick building known as the Franklin Hall building, which was destroyed by fire Oct. 3, 1877. In the year following he erected the present large business block known as Hartman's block, one of the finest and best in the city. He has been for many years one of the leading and most substantial citizens of McKeesport. He is a member of the G. L. Church, the I. O. O. F. Encampment, A. O. U. W. and R. A. Mr. Hartman has ten children living, three sons and seven daughters; his sons are Henry, John N. and William E. Hartman, all well-known and prosperous business-men. Politically Mr. Hartman is a democrat.

JOHN W. STEWART, insurance-agent, McKeesport, was born in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Sept. 9, 1834, a son of Hamilton and Nancy S. (Dinsmore) Stewart. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Stewart, a native of County Derry, Ireland, and a farmer by occupation, settled in McKeesport about 1785, and there resided until his death. He had seven children, who grew to maturity: Nancy (Mrs. Robert Whigham), John, Hamilton, Margery (Mrs. James Carroll), Elizabeth, Samuel and Robert. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Henry Dinsmore, whose father as well as himself was a native of County Derry, Ireland, and among the pioneers of what is now Patton township.

Hamilton Stewart was born in what is now McKeesport in 1799. He was a carpenter by trade, though the latter part of his life was spent in farming; was an elder in the Presbyterian Church upward of forty years. He had nine children, who grew to maturity: Sarah J. (Mrs. Col. William Douglass), Samuel H., Henry, John W., Margaret, Martha T. (Mrs. R. A. Scott), Eliza (Mrs. Joseph Fiddler), Mary A. (Mrs. A. Y. Shaw) and Nancy J.

John W. Stewart was reared on a farm, where he remained until thirty years of age. He was a carpenter by trade, which he followed many years, and since 1880 he has been engaged in his present business. In 1863 he married Lizzie, a daughter of John and Fannie (Stewart) Gamble, of Armstrong county, and has three children living: M. Wilson, J. Boyd D. and Scott M. Mr. Stewart is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of the board of trustees of which he has been secretary fifteen years; is also secretary of the board of education. Politically, he is a democrat.

John Kennedy, Jr., banker, Tarentum, a son of John and Sarah Mc. (Woods) Kennedy, was born in the village of Tarentum, Sept. 16, 1830. His grandfather, William Kennedy, was formerly a resident of Butler county, and in 1807 removed to what is now East Deer township, Allegheny county, where he and his brother contracted to clear eighty acres of land about a mile above the village of Tarentum, to which place they came, remaining until the spring of 1817, when they removed to Westmoreland county. Here they and their families continued to live until 1852, when William died, and in 1861 his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, also died. Their children were Catherine, John, William, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, James and Margaret.

John Kennedy, Sr., remained with his parents until, in 1826, he secured a contract to build a section of the Pennsylvania canal, which he completed in 1827, and during that year he married and settled at Tarentum. He was principally engaged in the lumber trade. In 1875 he retired from active business life, and is still a resident of that place; his wife died Dec. 3, 1884 Their children were James, John, William and Jane K.

John Kennedy, Jr., the subject of our sketch, married, in 1855, Amarilla Jane, daughter of James Pneumon, of Freeport, Pa., and settled in Tarentum, in the growth and prosperity of which place Mr. Kennedy has been prominently identified. In 1852 he was elected county surveyor of Allegheny county, which office he filled for three years. He was engaged in the oil business in Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa., in 1861. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. F, 123d P. V.; was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg. From 1863 until 1866 he was engaged in the oil business at Rouseville, Venango county, Pa. With the exception of these brief periods he has constantly remained in Tarentum. Being a surveyor, he laid out into lots nearly the whole of the territory upon which Tarentum is now built, including both East and West Tarentum. He was largely instrumental in securing the location of the glass-works at this place; in fact, he has been an important factor in gaining for Tarentum the high position which she holds among her sister boroughs of the state. In 1872, associated with his father and his brother James, they built the planing-mill now operated by them, and in 1887 he erected the Tarentum Bank building; indeed, all enterprises having for their object the improvement of Tarentum find in him a substantial helper. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy's children are Richard A., an attorney at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sarah A., now Mrs. Dr. G. M. Getze, of Tarentum; James W., mining at Gilman, Colo.; Henry Herbert, Charles G., cashiers in Tarentum Bank; Phœbe, a graduate of Beaver Female College; Frank and Walter. The parents are members of the M. E. Church.

T. W. Sharp, burgess of Braddock, and merchant, is a native of Allegheny City, born in 1837, a son of Thomas and Barbara (Bone) Sharp, who were the parents of four sons and five daughters, T. W. being the eldest. Thomas Sharp came from England to America when nine years of age, and in after life followed mining; he died at the age of seventy-three years. The subject of this memoir was educated at the public schools, and when ten years of age commenced assisting his father in the mines, in which work he continued until thirty-one years of age. He then, in 1869, opened a grocery business in Braddock, which he still carries on. Mr. Sharp married, in 1860, Maria, daughter of David and Rebecca Mansfield, of this county, and six children were born to them, four now living. Our subject has been school director several years, and was elected burgess in 1879 and again in 1885. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and O. U. A. M., Washington Camp, No. 203; has been for many years an elder in the Methodist Church, of which he has been treasurer fourteen years. Politically he is a republican.

Rev. D. H. Pollock, Elizabeth, is a grandson of David Pollock, a native of Ireland, who first settled in Greensburg, Pa., and in or about 1792 purchased a farm near Elizabeth, where he lived until his death, by accident, in about 1800. He left three daughters and three sons. John Pollock, father of the subject of this memoir, was the eldest son, and inherited the farm on which he lived until his death, in 1872, at the age of eighty years. He never engaged in any other business except farming. For many years he was captain of a military company, which gave him quite a prominence in the surrounding country. He was a devout member of the U. P. Church, in which he was elder for a number of years. In 1827 he married Eliza, daughter of John Gormley, of this county,

who lived to be eighty-two years of age. They reared a family of eleven children, one daughter dying at the age of thirteen years; the other ten are still living, viz: Martha J. (Mrs. O. A. Lee, of Atchison, Kansas), Elizabeth A. (Mrs. P.F. Marvin, of Andover, Ohio), Rev. D. H., J. A.(of Oregon), Esther C. (Mrs. John Patterson, of Elizabeth, this county), Nancy J. (Mrs. Rev. P. H. Drenman, of Pawnee City, Neb.), Samuel G. (on the homestead), H. G. (of Elizabeth), W. C. (farmer, of McKeesport), and Rev. M. M. (of Fairfax, Iowa).

The subject of this sketch was born on the homestead, Sept. 6, 1823, and is the third child. He was educated at the Western University, of Pittsburgh, and graduated from the Theological Seminary, of Allegheny, in 1846, He received license to preach in 1846, has since followed the profession, and has had charge of churches in Fayette and Westmoreland counties, and for the last twenty years of the U. P. Church, of Elizabeth. He married, in 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret (Espey) McMillan, of Fayette county, who died in 1853, leaving one child, Elizabeth C., now Mrs. Alexander Sharrard, of Fayette county. He next married, in 1861, Kate, daughter of Rev. David Kirkpatrick, D. D., and a sister of Judge Kirkpatrick. She died in 1867, leaving three children: D. Kirk Pollock, now owner of a ranch in Kansas; John F., a clerk in Omaha, Neb., and Mary C., at present attending the Conservatory of Music, at Boston.

JOHN TAGGART, retired, Allegheny, son of Andrew and Sarah (Wilson) Taggart, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in March, 1799, and came with his parents to this country and county in 1819. His father, who was a farmer, purchased one hundred acres of land in West Deer township, on which he settled and resided until a short time prior to his decease, which occurred at the home of his son, John, Jan. 9, 1849, when he was eighty-seven years old. His widow died March 8, 1855, at the age of eighty-seven years; they were members of the Seceders' Church. They had a family of eight children: Elizabeth (wife of Francis Hare, both deceased), John, Matthew (deceased), Agnes (a widow), Mary (wife of William Hare), Margaret (wife of Alexander Hare), Sarah (wife of Alexander Glasgow, of Iowa) and Andrew (deceased).

John Taggart, the subject of this sketch, was twice married, first in 1824 to Anna Hare, whom, after an absence of about five years, he returned to Ireland to wed. She died at the birth of their first child, about eighteen months after their marriage, the child surviving its mother only one day. Mr. Taggart's second marriage was March 14, 1828, with Jane, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Porter, of this county, and the fruits of this union were eight children: Eliza A. (widow of John Brown, Jr.), Andrew C., Robert, Sarah A. (wife of John Hopkins), Jane M. (widow of Alexander Brown), John and Joseph. Mr. Taggart's first effort in life was to clear his father's farm of a mortgage of $123, which he succeeded in doing by hard work at very small pay. Soon after his first marriage he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law and embarked in a butchering business in Pittsburgh. Finding it difficult to dispose of his hides, he took another partner, a Mr. McClure, and commenced a tannery, which he carried on many years in connection with numerous other interests. His first purchase of real estate was about 1825, when he bought a lot in Pittsburgh for $200, on which he built a house. This he sold in 1829 for $1,200, and he then purchased two and one-half acres of land, and here erected the house in which he now resides, on Irwin avenue, Allegheny. From that time forward he became an extensive and successful dealer in real estate. Mr. Taggart's life has been a long and earnest one of successful labor, and still, at the age of fourscore and ten years, he is hale and hearty. His wife was spared to share his labor and success for about threescore years, having departed this life Jan. 12, 1888, in her ninetieth year. They were both members of the U. P. Church for many years, and cherished an abiding trust in him who is "the resurrection and the life."

GEORGE W. ROBERTS, SR., coal-operator, postoffice Elizabeth, was born in Wales, Feb. 4, 1811; he emigrated to America in 1830, taking passage on the ship Cambridge, and was eight weeks in crossing the ocean. He located in Pottsville, Schuylkill county. He was a carpenter by trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1832 he moved to Philadelphia, and helped to build the hospital and asylum at West Philadelphia. In 1835 he moved to Pittsburgh, and built many of the inclined planes used in the surrounding mines. He also acted as general superintendent of the mines owned by Kirk Lewis. In 1859 he formed a copartnership with Simpson Horner, of Pittsburgh, and engaged in mining coal, locating their mines at Elizabeth and adjoining country. This partnership still exists, and the firm of Horner & Roberts is one of the largest and most prosperous, as well as one of the pioneer, coal firms of the county. They ship the most of their coal to New Orleans by the river on barges, which they built for that purpose. They own and operate large sawmills in connection with their coal interests, and also have a large general store at Elizabeth, which was established in 1877 and is under the supervision of Samuel S. Roberts, the junior member of the firm.

George W. Roberts, Sr., was married in 1832 to Ruth, daughter of Samuel Toms, a native of England, who settled in Pottsville, Pa., in 1830. He was a Baptist minister, and afterward supplied churches in Pittsburgh and surrounding towns. They have had eight children: Edwin, the eldest son, killed at Saw-Mill run at the age of ten years; Mary, Mrs. Noah Pangburn, who died in 1873; two others who died in infancy; the

living are: S. Ann, Mrs. J. Redman; Samuel S.; Sarah J., Mrs. Edwin Lewis; and George W., Jr., who all live in Elizabeth. Mrs. Ruth (Toms) Roberts died in 1870. Mr. Roberts has held several borough offices. He and family are members of the Baptist Church, in which he held the office of deacon for for about thirty years. In 1874 he, in company with his daughter, Mrs. Redman, paid a visit to his native country, remaining several months, and visiting the principal cities in England, Scotland and Wales.

SAMUEL S. ROBERTS, the eldest son of G. W. Roberts, Sr., was born at Saw-Mill run in 1838, and was raised in that vicinity. He was educated at the public schools and graduated at the Commercial College of Pittsburgh. In 1871 he purchased an interest in the firm of Horner & Roberts, at Elizabeth, where he has since remained. In 1860 he married Belinda, daughter of Samuel Donley, of Pittsburgh, and they have four children: Annie, Ida, and Samuel and Linnie (twins).

GEORGE W. ROBERTS, JR., the youngest son of G. W. Roberts, Sr., was born at Saw-Mill run, in 1846, where he was reared. He received his education at the Baptist University of Lewisburg, and is a graduate of Iron City Commercial College. Since 1863 he has been engaged as general superintendent of the loading and shipping of the coal for Horner & Roberts. In 1868 he married Anna M., daughter of Dr. Jesse Penney, of Elizabeth, and he has two sons, George P. and Jesse G. He is a member in good standing of the F. & A. M., K. of P., O. U. A. M., and several other societies; also holds the office of burgess of the borough of Elizabeth.

COL. JOSEPH BROWN (deceased), a native of Ireland, was brought to Pittsburgh when a child, and there received the benefits of the public schools. At the age of fourteen he was clerk in a hardware-store, attending night schools, and later Duff's Business College. At the age of twenty years (in 1850) he went to Australia, where he won the esteem and confidence of distinguished people, serving on the queen's bench, and in the employ of the government, carrying gold from Bendigo to Melbourne. In 1852 he returned to Pittsburgh, via South America, in which country he traveled extensively. In Pittsburgh he engaged in the transportation business, and later on in the oil trade in Lawrence county. At the breaking out of the war he recruited Co. C, of the old 13th regiment, as first lieutenant Co. E, now 102d; was promoted to adjutant, then to major; was wounded at Fair Oaks; resigned, but rejoined Ind. Artillery as captain of Battery B, which was for three months' service, and after, as lieutenant-colonel of the 5th, serving till the close of the war, when he was breveted brigadier-general. On his return to Allegheny county the people honored him by electing him clerk of the court, which office he filled with ability three years. He was also commander of a brigade of National Guards for three years. Col. Brown was at one time a popular druggist, and later was in the hardware business. He died July 25, 1886, aged fifty-seven years, at the home of his devoted sister, Mrs. W. C. Gray. Col. Brown's military career was a brilliant one, and Gen. J. L. Peck makes special and honorable mention of him in his official report. Col. Brown was a man of sterling soldierly qualities. He would never push himself forward, hence did not receive the reward and promotions due him. He was a lover of humanity and justice.

PETER PRAGER, Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., is a native of Hersbruck, Bavaria, Germany, born in 1822. His father, John George Prager, was a soldier under Bonaparte, participated in the expedition to Russia, the hardships and intense suffering of which are too well known in history to call for mention here. He was a farmer and married Elizabeth Wild, who bore him eight children. In 1848 he immigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia; coming thence to Pittsburgh, and in the following spring purchased a farm in O'Hara township, where he resided until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-three years old. Only three of his sons now survive.

Peter Prager, the subject of this sketch, followed farming for many years, and was also engaged at other occupations. He married, in 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Judy, who was an early settler in this county and for many years a gardener on what is now the site of Allegheny City. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Prager: G. H., Lizzie B., William J., Carrie L., George J., Louisa, Herman Ed., Charles and Emma M. Mr. Prager and family are members of the German Lutheran Church; politically he is a republican.

H. J. HEINZ. Among the prominent business-men of Pittsburgh is Mr. Henry J. Heinz, who was born in that city Oct. 11, 1844, the eldest of nine children. At the early age of eight years he was engaged in selling the surplus products of his parents' garden in the village of Sharpsburg; when only sixteen he was practically managing the brick business in which his father was engaged, keeping the accounts, making contracts and looking after the trade generally; and when nineteen his father sent him away from home to represent him in the ice business, continuing, however, the manufacture of brick and the sale of garden products. When at the age of twenty-one he had a half interest with his father in the brick business, to which were soon added building and contracting. His taste, however, seems to be inclined to the development of that industry, at which he now stands as the recognized head in America—the pickling and preserving of fruits and vegetables. He started the business in a small way about 1867, and soon recognized the fact that it was possible to so improve the manufacture of pickles and other condiments that they might attain to a higher standard, and be equal if not

superior to any furnished anywhere. To excel in whatever he undertook was his motto, and having patience, energy, perseverance and faith in his enterprise, he never wearied of his work, and has been recognized for some time as the founder of this great industry in Pittsburgh.

His energy and usefulness as a business-man have been recognized in many departments of interest in that city. He is one of the founders of the Exposition Society of Western Pennsylvania, and is connected with many commercial, educational and charitable institutions. In his moral and religious life he has been recognized as a useful and upright man. There is no position in the church, in which he has been long a member, which he has not filled with fidelity and success. His principal qualities as a business-man are a quick perception, promptness of action and an inexhaustible store of energy, never yielding to difficulties, which, under ordinary circumstances, would overmaster other men. Having faith in the triumph of right principles, he has steadily pursued an even way through panic and disasters, winning his way into the confidence and support of the men with whom he has been associated.

Mr. Heinz is very fortunate in his social and home life. He was married Sept. 23, 1869, to Miss Sallie Sloan Young, a very estimable lady. Mr. Heinz considers all time and money spent in the care and improvement of his home, in the comfort and interest of his family, as money well spent, and while his discipline is decided, it is always tempered with a sincere love and good will; hence his home is always a place of pleasure, not only for his family but for his friends. Mr. Heinz has added to his native ability as a business-man by his extensive travels and observations, both in this country and in Europe, having an eye to business as well as to pleasure. It is but a just part of his biography to give a brief outline of the channels in which his energy has been at work, and the lines in which his industry have been extended.

The firm of which he is the recognized founder and head use the annual product of over two thousand acres of land in the manufacture of their products, five hundred acres of which they cultivate themselves, while they grow and furnish seed to farmers who grow the stock for pickles for them near their salting-houses. They employ regularly from six hundred to one thousand hands, while during the picking and preserving season a large additional force is required, and own and work ninety-three draft horses. They have agencies or branch houses in all the principal cities in this country. The skill, taste and energy of Mr. Heinz have been often rewarded by the reception of numerous medals in the various exhibitions where their goods have been displayed. Among these was the reception of four gold medals at the world's exposition at New Orleans in 1884–85, where their industries came in competition with similar ones from England and all parts of the world.

William Addison Tomlinson, retired, postoffice Hulton, was born in December, 1833, in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of Joseph and Jane (Wherry) Tomlinson, natives of Philadelphia. Joseph came to Pittsburgh in 1816, with his father, Enoch, who built the stonework of the first bridge across the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh. Enoch Tomlinson's wife was Rachel G. Joseph Tomlinson was the father of four boys and four girls, and died in February, 1887; his widow still lives in Pittsburgh. The children were Ann R., Mary Jane, William A., Sarah, Albert (deceased), Rachel G., Alexander S. and Harry H.

William A. received his education in the Pittsburgh schools and Pittsburgh University, from which he graduated in 1850. In 1854 he joined his father in the machine and foundry business, under firm name of J. Tomlinson & Son, continuing until 1871. For the next five years he was president of the Pittsburgh common council. For four years he was treasurer of the Allegheny Valley railroad; then moved to Verona, became first burgess and has served as such seven years, though not continuously. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 12th P. V. I., in which he served four months. He is a member of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, K. T., and the G. A. R. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Lizzie H. Bell, of Bridgeport, Pa., daughter of Thomas and Charlotte H. (Harvey) Bell, the former a well-known commission-merchant of Pittsburgh. Two children were born to this union: Lotta, who died in 1871, and William Arthur, at home. The family are members of Verona Episcopal Church.

William Harbaugh, retired, Sewickley, was born March 23, 1818, in New Lisbon, Ohio, son of William and Sarah (Springer) Harbaugh, old settlers of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. He was reared in New Lisbon, Ohio, and followed farming up to his twenty-seventh year, when he came to Pittsburgh and here entered upon the produce and commission business; subsequently he embarked in the pork and wool business. He now lives retired; is a republican, and has served frequently as councilman and afterward as burgess. Mr. and Mrs. Harbaugh are the parents of six children: Charles Thorn, Mrs. Caroline Moore (deceased), Mrs. Sophronia Nevin, Sarah Springer, Roxa B. and Mrs. Annie Strobel. The Harbaugh family are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Harbaugh (Sophia Thorn) is the granddaughter of Thomas Hoey, who moved in 1810 to a farm of 320 acres on the Ohio river where Sewickley now stands. The Indians at that time often robbed his cornfield. Thomas Hoey was a native of Ireland, of Scotch descent, born in County Down, where he was reared and became a merchant. He married there, and was the father of two daughters and one son, when he came to

America in 1800 and settled on a farm near Brownsville, Pa. Mr. Hoey died in 1836, aged seventy-four years. The Hoey family were Episcopalians. His daughter, Sophronia, married Charles Thorn, a M. E. minister and missionary worker, who, traveling for many years, settled in Sewickley with his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Harbaugh and Mrs. White.

ANDREW BURNS, retired, Sewickley, was born Oct. 18, 1818, on Montour's run, at Headwaters, Pa. Grandfather Alexander Burns, a native of Scotland, came to America at an early day and settled on Montour's run, where he subsequently owned a large tract of land. He was the father of ten children: John, George, William, Thomas, James, Robert, Samuel, Henry, Mrs. Henry Crooks and Mrs. John Byers. The sons were all farmers except Samuel, who was a saddler; all reared large families and were members of the Presbyterian Church. John Burns was born Oct. 30, 1776, and died March 20, 1854, on the old homestead; he was a farmer and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Jane Crooks, was born May 4, 1781, in Washington county, Pa., and died Sept. 29, 1865. They were the parents of ten children: Alexander, Henry, John, William, Andrew, George, Nancy, Jane, Polly and Margaret. Of these Nancy, Polly, Margaret and Andrew and George (the youngest in the family) are living, Mrs. Nancy Nichols being ninety years old.

Andrew was reared on the farm and followed farming some ten years. He then removed to New Cumberland, W. Va., where he operated a sawmill two years and subsequently traded for a large country store, which he removed into Washington county. In the spring of 1855 he came to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in real-estate business. He became vice-president of the Smithfield National Bank. In the spring of 1875 he came to Sewickley, where he now resides. Mr. Burns was married Nov. 3, 1842, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Stewart) Guy, of Findlay township, this county. Mrs. Burns is a lady of considerable ability.

GEN. GEORGE W. CASS, the third in the line of presidents of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, March 12, 1810, of New England parents. Owing to the schools in that then new region being of the most elementary character, he was sent to Detroit, in 1824, for the purpose of being educated at the Detroit Academy, a most excellent school, then under the charge of Rev. Ashbel Wells. During his residence in Detroit (1824–27), he was a member of the family of his uncle, Gen. Lewis Cass, at that time governor of the territory of Michigan. Having obtained an appointment from his native state, he entered as a cadet the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., where he graduated in 1832 with such honor that he was appointed to the department of topographical engineers. After serving in this department six months he was transferred to the department of military engineers. He resigned from the army in 1836, and was then appointed by President Jackson civil engineer on the National road, in which capacity he continued until the completion of the road in the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and its reception by the governors of those states, respectively. During this service he erected the first cast-iron bridge ever built in the United States, over Dunlap's creek, a tributary of the Monongahela river. As engineer for the improvement of this river he made the survey and located and superintended the construction of Locks Nos. 3 and 4.

On the completion of the Monongahela improvement to Brownsville, Pa., he organized the first steamboat line, and also the first fast transportation line across the mountains, by relays of teams similar to stage lines, thus building up a great carrying-trade between the east and west via the Monongahela river and Pittsburgh. In 1849 he established the Adams Express across the mountains from Baltimore; effected the consolidation of all the Adams Express lines between Boston and St. Louis, and south to Richmond, in 1854, and the year following was elected president of the consolidated company. Having moved his home from Brownsville to Pittsburgh, Mr. Cass was elected, in January, 1856, president of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad company, which was afterward consolidated with the Ohio & Indiana and Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad companies, which is now known as the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway company. Mr. Cass became the first president of the consolidated company and held the position until 1881, when he resigned the office of president, though he continued to be a director and trustee of the company until the time of his death. He also became, in 1867, largely interested in the Northern Pacific enterprise, and in 1872 succeeded to the presidency of that company, resigning in 1875 to accept the office of receiver of the same, to which he was appointed by the United States circuit court. In connection with Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, Mr. Cass opened the large pioneer wheat-farm near Casselton, in the Red River valley, Dakota, known from the name of its manager as the Dalrymple farm. Mr. Cass, after resigning the presidency of the Ft. Wayne company, retired from active pursuits. From 1852 to 1863, he lived in Allegheny, Pa., and from 1863 to 1873, in the borough of Osborn, where he built a fine residence. He lived the latter years of his life in New York city, where he died, March 21, 1888. He was always a stanch democrat. At the time of his death, and for some years prior, he was senior warden of Christ Church, New York city. Mr. Cass leaves a wife, one son, and six daughters, one of them, Sophia, being the widow of the late F. M. Hutchinson, of

Sewickley, a sketch of whom appears below.

F. M. HUTCHINSON (deceased) was born in Philadelphia June 19, 1827. His parents, Francis Martin and Mary (Neely) Hutchinson, were of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent, Episcopalians and Presbyterians. The subject of this memoir was educated in Philadelphia. His first employment was as an assistant to Gen. Dan Tayler in the enlargement of the Morris canal; this position he left to take that of engineer, under Maj. Moor, on the N. Y. & E. R. R., on the completion of which he served a short time on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. In 1850, then in his twenty-third year, he became assistant engineer of the O. & P. R. R., under Solomon W. Robert, remaining with that company until 1857. At the instance of prominent democratic leaders he became assistant clerk of the state senate, a position he filled from 1858 to 1861, "winning golden opinions by his devotion to his arduous duties, and the ability and accuracy with which he performed them. He was always at his post, and no more competent officer ever filled it or enjoyed a larger share of confidence and popularity among the senators, without regard to parties." In 1859 he was appointed engineer of the Lawrenceville Passenger railway. After completing that with speed and satisfaction he was appointed engineer for the Manchester Passenger railway, between Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

In 1862 he entered the service of the P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad company. In 1865 the board appointed him secretary and treasurer of the company; was also secretary and treasurer of the M. & C. R. R. from its organization until his death (thirteen years), and of the Lawrence R. R. Co. Each one sent a handsome memorial, stamped with the company's seal, to his family as a testimony of their appreciation of his services. His health began to fail during the winter of 1882. The board of directors, at their annual meeting, voted him a leave of absence for three months, hoping that a trip to Europe would restore it. He left New York on the City of Rome, July 2, but finding the weather cold and damp, and that he was growing worse instead of better, returned, reaching New York August 18, and with his family around him, passed to the rest of Paradise on the morning of the 23d. The funeral services were held in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Philadelphia, the impressive service of the church being read by his own rector, Dr. N. W. Camp, and Dr. Newlin, and he was laid to rest beside his parents, in Laurel Hill.

Mr. Hutchinson had many fine qualities of head and heart; was open, frank and generous. Although engrossed with the affairs of the railroad companies, he still found time to attend to his home duties; was a loving husband and father, a sympathetic and kind neighbor. A churchman from conviction, as well as inheritance, he ever considered it his privilege to contribute toward her support. He was senior warden of St. Stephen's for some years before his death; politically he was a stanch democrat, taking an active part in the conventions. In 1873 he was a candidate for state treasurer, and though defeated by Robert W. Mackey (republican), the close vote showed his popularity.

Mr. Hutchinson was married at "Cassella" (near Sewickley), Feb. 8, 1866, to Sophia Lord, eldest child of Gen. George W. Cass, and four children blessed this union: Mary Louise, Francis Martin, George Cass and Ella Dawson. Mr. Hutchinson bought a comfortable home and settled in Sewickley the following June, where his widow and three remaining children continue to live.

JOSEPH KERR CASS, paper manufacturer and dealer, was born Oct. 10, 1848, in Coshocton, Ohio. His great-grandfather, Maj. Jonathan Cass, located after the Revolution on what is known as the Cass section, in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he left a large property. He came from Exeter, N. H., the family being originally from the south of England. Jonathan Cass had three sons: Lewis, Charles and George W. The first named was the democratic opponent of Gen. Taylor in the presidential contest of 1848. The youngest passed his days on his inheritance, and had four sons and two daughters. The eldest of these was Gen. George W. Cass, whose sketch appears above. The fourth, Abner L., graduated at Jefferson Medical University of Philadelphia, and practiced his profession for twenty-five years in Coshocton. He came to Pittsburgh in 1878 and soon after went to Chicago, where he died in 1886. His wife, Margaret, was a daughter of Rev. Joseph Kerr, one of the founders of the U. P. Seminary in Allegheny. They had five children, three of whom grew up. The name of the eldest heads this sketch; George W., the second, is an attorney in Chicago; Mary Agnes resides with her brother in Pittsburgh.

Joseph K. Cass graduated from Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, in 1868, and commenced engineering. He was employed in locating various western railroads till 1874, when he came to Pittsburgh and took employment in the offices of the Pan Handle railroad. Two years later he became interested in his present business in the firm of Morrison, Bare & Cass, now Morrison, Cass & Co. The paper-mills at Tyrone are the property of Morrison & Cass. Mr. Cass is a trustee in Point Breeze Presbyterian Church; in politics he is independent. In 1878 he married Sarah M., daughter of Dr. John and Annie (Stevenson) Anderson, of Scotch-Irish and English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Cass have the following children: Charles Anderson, Margaret Kerr, Joseph K. and Annie.

HON. JOHN F. COX, attorney, Homestead, was born Oct. 6, 1852, in Mifflin township, a son of William and Ann Cox. He spent his early life on a farm, and received a common-

school education. In 1870 he entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., where he was a student for four years; then entered Union College, Alliance, Ohio, where he graduated in the class of 1875, and for three years he taught school at Homestead and Camden, in his native township. He read law with Maj. W. C. Moreland and John H. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar in 1880.

Mr. Cox has his office in Pittsburgh and resides in Homestead, where he has served as burgess for two terms, and has taken an active part in promoting the prosperity of the town. He is an ardent republican, and in 1884 was elected to the legislature, and re-elected in 1886. He served in the committees judiciary, general and local, and was chairman of the committee on retrenchment and reform. While in the legislature Mr. Cox devoted himself specially to legislation in the interest of the laboring classes. His bill to modify the conspiracy laws of Pennsylvania was one of the most important measures before that body in the interest of the workingmen. He secured its passage in the house without a dissenting vote, but it was defeated in the senate by a tie vote. Mr. Cox has a very large and growing practice as a lawyer, especially for one so young in the practice of that profession, and bids fair to become a prominent figure at the Allegheny county bar.

Lowry H. West, Homestead. This gentleman was born on the old home farm of his father and grandfather, in what is now Homestead borough, Feb. 19, 1826. His great-grandfather, Edward West, came from Virginia and settled in Washington county. His son, Joseph, married Mrs. Mary Hay, a widow with two sons, Lowry and John Hay, who went west and purchased a large stock-farm, on which they laid out the town of Shawneetown, Ill., and where Lowry was killed. Joseph and Mary (Hay) West had the following-named children: Alexander, Edward, Joseph and Matthew. Joseph married Sarah Whittaker (both were natives of Mifflin township, Allegheny county), and had ten children: Martha, Mary A., Aaron, Lowry H., Joseph, Sarah, Margaret, Matthew, Alexander and Edward. Lowry H. and three brothers inherited the old homestead, which they farmed until 1870, when they sold the farm to the Homestead Improvement company.

Lowry H. West married, Oct. 30, 1851, Miss Eliza J. Snyder, who was born in Pittsburgh, a daughter of Jacob and Jane (Wilson) Snyder, the former of whom was born in Switzerland, and came, in August, 1807, with his parents to America, where they purchased a farm in Mifflin township, this county. Jacob Snyder was a great reader, and was well educated; he and his wife were Presbyterians. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry H. West have four sons and three daughters: North West, of N. West & Co., paper-manufacturers, 114 and 115 Water street, ranks among the leading business-men of Pittsburgh; was married to Miss Martha Walker, June 1, 1876; and they have one daughter, Marguerite Allison West. They are members of the North Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, and Mr. West of the Americus club and the R. A. C. Lowry H. West, Jr., married Miss Anna Ballard, of Lake City, Minn. He is engaged in fruit-growing at San Buenaventura, Cal. Joseph Aaron West, brick-manufacturer; dealer in real estate, coal, hay, grain and mill-feed; mortgage-broker and insurance, Homestead, married Miss Ada B. Hargrave of Latrobe, Pa. Jacob S. West, born Jan. 24, 1858, dealer in hay, grain and cattle, married Miss Fannie Evans, of Ohio; Laura West, wife of Rev. Wm. Evans, of Grand Junction, Iowa; Ida B. West died in infancy; Miss Martha E., residing at home with her parents.

Mr. West was named after his relative, Col. Alexander Lowry, who came from the north of Ireland to Lancaster county, Pa., in 1729. As senior colonel he commanded the Lancaster militia company at the battle of Brandywine; for 1775, 1776, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1785, 1787 and 1788 he was a member of the general assembly, and in 1791 was elected state senator. He died Jan. 31, 1806, one of the greatest men Pennsylvania ever produced. Mr. Lowry H. West ranks among the leading citizens as an upright, honorable gentleman and a descendant of prominent old families of Allegeheny county. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife are members. He is president of the Homestead cemetery, and engaged in real estate, owning considerable property in Homestead and the western states.

Thomas J. Kenny, retired, Homestead, was born Nov. 8, 1803, in Chester county, Pa. His father, Charles Henry, was born Nov. 1, 1760, in County Donegal, Ireland; immigrated to America in 1791 and settled in Chester county, Pa. With nothing but native energy he raised himself in a short time to an enviable position as merchant and county official, being justice of the peace a long term and register and recorder nine years. He died July 29, 1845. He married Mary, a daughter of Michael Jenkins, of Welsh descent, whose ancestors came to America with Lord Baltimore. The progenitor of the Jenkins family was Ap Jenkins, whose son William, born in 1634, married Mary, daughter of Lieut. Thomas Courtney, of the English navy, both families having a coat of arms. Mrs. Mary Kenny was the mother of five children: Anthony H. (a Catholic priest), Thomas J., Charity A., Charles W. and Mary. Of these Charity A. was the wife of William B. Conway, who organized Iowa as a territory and became its first secretary of state; Charles W. joined the Jesuits at St. Stanislaus, Mo., where he is superintendent.

In 1818 Thomas J. walked from his native county to Mifflin township, where his father bought two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, which is still in possession of our sub-

ject. For thirty years he has been engaged in mining coal under his own and other farms, and as a farmer and coal-merchant has been one of the most successful men in that business. Since 1883 he has resided in Homestead. Mr. Kenny married twice, his first wife, Hannah Curran, dying young. His second wife, Ann Maginn, died Aug. 11, 1885, aged seventy-eight years; they had ten children, of whom six are yet living: Charles, Antony H., Thomas J., Ann E. (now Mother Bernard, of Cincinnati, where she is superioress), Agnes G. (wife of J. G. Kelly, cashier at Braddock), and William F. Mr. Kenny is a member of the Catholic Church, for which he has done much, and has built a brick church on his farm himself.

ALEXANDER MCCLURG. The name of McClurg is a prominent and honored one in the early history of Pittsburgh. The most widely known representative of that name was Alexander McClurg, the subject of this sketch. He was closely identified with the earliest efforts to found and foster the manufacturing industries of Western Pennsylvania, and later to place them on a firm and sure foundation. Like many of the leading men and families of Pittsburgh, Mr. McClurg sprang from a Scotch-Irish source. His father was Joseph McClurg, of Colerain, in the north of Ireland, where Alexander was born in 1788. Joseph McClurg, the father, was filled with that love of liberty and progress which was just then awaking in the hearts of men, and he became one of the ardent and active patriots of his time and country. He was a leader in the movement of the "United Irishmen" in 1798, and like so many other Irishmen who have loved their country, he incurred the bitter hatred of the English government. On the failure of the efforts of the patriots, his arrest was ordered, and he was compelled hastily to fly from the country he loved. He sought concealment on a small vessel which was about to sail for the United States, and though the vessel was twice searched for him before she put to sea, he escaped, and finally arrived safely, but alone, in Philadelphia. He immediately made arrangements for his young wife and children to join him there, but when they arrived the yellow fever was raging so severely in that city that he pushed on farther west with them, and settled in the then young city of Pittsburgh.

It is interesting now to think what a beautiful spot this region must have been, situated as it was at the junction of two mighty and beautiful rivers, and surrounded with lofty hills which were still clad with primeval forests. Used to the life of a country gentleman, Mr. McClurg selected for his home a beautiful spot on the south bank of the Monongahela, at some distance from the then small city, a site now shorn of its rural beauties, and embraced in the Twenty-fourth ward of Pittsburgh. Here Joseph McClurg built what was at that time a capacious and comfortable old-style mansion, and, true to his love of the freedom in whose cause he had suffered, he named it "Liberty Hall." Some of the older citizens will still recall it as it stood in its later days, fallen into ruin and neglect, and surrounded by mills and furnaces. It was not finally swept away until about 1845.

Before his death, which occurred in 1825, Joseph McClurg, in connection with his enterprising young son, Alexander, had erected and operated the first foundry built in Pittsburgh, and indeed the first foundry west of the Alleghany mountains. This foundry stood upon the ground now occupied by the postoffice building, and may properly be considered to have been the first step in founding the important industry which has since given wealth and prosperity to a great city, and indeed to all of Western Pennsylvania. Alexander McClurg was the active spirit of this enterprise, and from this start he rapidly pushed forward in the development of all industries connected with the manufacture of iron, until before many years he was the owner and operator of various foundries, rolling-mills and blast-furnaces in the vicinity of what was rapidly becoming known as the "Smoky City." Perhaps the best known of these industries was the great "Fort Pitt Works." This noted establishment was founded by Alexander McClurg. It grew to great proportions, and afterward, as will be remembered, during our civil war it supplied to the government great quantities of ordnance-stores and guns of the very largest dimensions.

In 1817 Alexander McClurg was married to Miss Sarah Trevor, daughter of an English gentleman who had settled at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., and in 1825 the rapid development of his many manufacturing and commercial enterprises caused him to remove to Philadelphia, where he was already largely interested in the wholesale dry-goods business. The next ten years were, with him, years of great activity. He not only carried on his many enterprises connected with the manufacture of iron, but he established branches of his Philadelphia dry-goods house in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville, and also carried on very extensively the wholesale hardware business. He was the leading spirit in many firms, such as McClurg, Denniston & Co., McClurg, Wade & Co., McClurg, Trevor & Co., McClurg, Darlington & Co. and others, and for years his business enterprises everywhere were aggressive and successful. When, however, the financial crisis of 1837 came, owing rather to misplaced confidence in some of his partners than to want of business skill and prudence, many of his ventures were overtaken with disaster, and once more he returned to Pittsburgh to save what he could from the wreck of his fortune, and here he spent the remainder of his very active life.

Mr. McClurg's first wife died in Allegheny City in 1840, and in 1845 he was again married to Margaret Caskey, who survived him. He died in Allegheny City April 6, 1873,

leaving six children by his first wife. Alexander McClurg was always a public-spirited citizen, and an ardent and fearless champion of the political opinions which he espoused. He was one of the early advocates of the abolition of human slavery, and it was a matter of great pride with him that he erected and owned Lafayette hall, at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, in the City of Pittsburgh, where, on the 22d of February, 1856, the national convention was held which inaugurated the republican party, a party which was so soon to carry the country through a great civil war, and finally to free it from the curse of negro slavery.

Mr. McClurg was until his death a strong supporter of republican principles, and an opponent of every form of public wrong and tyranny; but it will be as a far-sighted and enterprising business-man that he will be chiefly remembered. It is not a little distinction to have been the first to found and foster, as it is believed he was, the industry by which the city of Pittsburgh has grown into its great prosperity. The projector and builder of the first foundry in Pittsburgh is entitled to a lasting place in the memory of its citizens.

Of the six children left by Mr. McClurg, Trevor, the eldest, became an artist of considerable distinction, living abroad for many years, and now residing in Philadelphia; Sarah Anne, the eldest daughter, became the wife of George Hogg, Esq., of Tower Hill, near Brownsville, Pa.; William A., who married a daughter of the late Chief Justice Walter H. Lowrie, was for many years prominent in business affairs in Pittsburgh, and now lives in Meadville, Pa.; Caroline M., married Hon. E. F. Drake, formerly speaker of the Ohio house of representatives and now an influential citizen of St. Paul, Minn.; Mary Frances remained unmarried, and lives with her sister, Mrs. Drake, in St. Paul; while Alexander C., the youngest, served with distinction in the war of the rebellion, rising to the grade of a general officer, and is now a successful bookseller and publisher in Chicago.

John McRoberts, retired, postoffice Homestead, was born May 12, 1806, near Lebanon church, in Mifflin township, a son of James McRoberts. The latter was born in Franklin county, Pa., where his parents were pioneers, and where his two brothers and three sisters were captured by Indians, in a schoolhouse; the girls were murdered, but the boys were held prisoners, and, having been adopted into the tribes, they refused all inducements to return to their parents. James McRoberts, who was a farmer, came to this county in 1799, and married Nancy Wishart, of Scotch descent, by whom he had six children: James, John, Jane, Ann, Mary and Elizabeth. John learned the blacksmith's trade with his uncle, Henry Baird, a brother of Rev. Thomas Baird, and later in life farmed successfully. In the fall of 1874 he came to Homestead, where he has lived a retired life. He married Jane, daughter of Samuel McCutchen, who was driven off by the Indians and fled to Franklin county, where he became a blacksmith. Mr. McRoberts is the father of the following-named children: James H. (a civil engineer), William (a farmer), Mrs. Nancy A. Smith, Mrs. Mary Willock, Mrs. Gussie Nolan, Emily and Margaret. Mrs. McRoberts died over thirty years ago. The old people were members of the Presbyterian Church, and were stanch democrats.

Rev. Levi Risher, postoffice Dravosburg, was born May 18, 1836, near the old Risher homestead. The family is of German descent and his ancestors settled in the Cumberland valley, being among the pioneers. One of their descendants, Daniel Risher, born near Chambersburg, was a playmate of Simon Girty before the latter turned renegade, and who afterward saved his life by warning him of an Indian attack. Risher in turn warned the settlers, and thus saved their lives. He was also in Braddock's army in 1755. He was twice married, and reared a large family. He at one time owned land at Cochran Station. His son, John Risher, settled near Whitehall, in Baldwin township, this county, but went to Missouri later in life, and died there. His son, Daniel, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born June 21, 1792, in Baldwin township, where he died Dec. 31, 1880. He owned about seven hundred acres of land, and did much to develop the resources of this county. He was a miller and distiller, and his brand of flour commanded a special price in Philadelphia for many years. He was a man of iron will and constitution; was a whig, but voted for Gen. Jackson, and later was a republican. He was a United Presbyterian in early life, but later a Presbyterian; his ancestors were Lutherans. His wife, Sarah Cready (formerly spelled Kräte), was of Lutheran parentage, and was a thorough German home woman, earnest and strict, teaching the catechism to her children. She died May 11, 1875, aged eighty-four years and four days. Her children are John C., Maria, Ann, Susan, Elizabeth, Sarah, Amanda, Louisa and Ithamar D. Of these John C. was born Sept. 14, 1815, in Mifflin township. He married Nancy D., daughter of John McClure, and they had five children: Levi, Mrs. Agnes M. Crump, Daniel, Mrs. Sarah C. Snodgrass and John M. John C. Risher developed his father's coal-land at Dravosburg, which had been leased, and was one of the leading coal-men on the river, and died in Allegheny City, Jan. 29, 1889. The capacity of J. C. Risher & Co.'s works is sixteen thousand bushels per day. They build their own boats and barges and ship to New Orleans and other points.

Levi Risher graduated at the Jefferson College in 1859, and at the Theological Seminary in 1862, and was pastor of Montour's Run church for two years. From 1865 to 1869

he was a member of the firm of J. C. Risher & Co. From 1869 to 1876 he preached at Fairmount and Plains churches, near Sewickley; from 1876 to 1882 he was pastor at Dravosburg, and from 1882 to 1886 at Martinsburg, his labors being blessed at each place. He married Elmira P., a daughter of Maj. H. Alexander, of Clarion county, Pa., and granddaughter of Jacob Hays, and they have five children: Alvin D., Mary A., John H., Percy A. and Frank O.

GAMBLE WEIR, Pittsburgh, born Aug. 12, 1849, in County Derry, Ireland, came to this country in 1865, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he learned the blacksmith business, and then went into the manufacture of wagons, trucks, etc., with his brother, James G. Weir, under the firm name of James G. Weir & Brothers. In that business he remained until the fall of 1880, when he entered the Allegheny county sheriff's office, under Sheriff William McCallin, remaining during that sheriff's time of office, and also two years under his successor, Col. Jos. H. Gray. Retiring from that office, Mr. Weir associated himself with Mayor William McCallin as chief of the detective service, and continued in that capacity until the organization of the city government under the new city charter, when he was called by J. O. Brown, chief of the department of public safety, to the superintendency of the bureau of police, which position he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction of the city. Mr. Weir has served three successive terms in the common council, representing the Fourth ward of Pittsburgh, where he was on important committees, being chairman of some of them. Mr. Weir has been an active politician in the city since 1872, and has at all times and under all circumstances been an ardent republican.

HARVEY B. COCHRAN, retired farmer, Duquesne, was born in March, 1821, in Mifflin township. His grandfather, Samuel Cochran, a native of Ireland and of Scotch descent, first settled in Dauphin county, Pa., and then came to Mifflin township, this county, where he bought 320 acres of land, which property has been in the possession of his family until lately. He married Mary Shearer, a native of Chester county, Pa. John Cochran, the last of the children, died in 1873, after dividing the farm, giving a part to Robert Patterson and a part to Joseph Keneday. Each one sold a part of the land on which is now erected Allegheny Bessemer Steel-works, a monster building constructed of iron, erected partly on historical ground, being that of the military road over which Braddock, Col. Washington and the ill-fated army passed on the 9th of July, 1755. They are now filling a ravine through which the troops defiled on their way to the crossing, which is (or was before the dams were built), known as Braddock's Lower Ripple. His Upper Ripple is a short distance above the Cochran farm, the lower one just opposite the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, through which the army passed, marching into an Indian ambuscade. Frazier afterward came in possession of the battlefield, and before tilling the soil gathered up the bleached bones and buried them. When Mr. H. B. Cochran built here, in sinking a foundation for one of the stacks, a mason came upon a mass of human bones which no doubt were the bones of the slaughtered soldiers, which were dumped into the filling. The father of Col. John Neel crossed the mountains in 1779 or 1780, and settled on a farm, back of McKeesport some three or four miles, in Versailles township, the same farm now occupied by John Muse. In 1781 two uncles of Mr. Cochran's mother, Adam and William Neel, followed him, on horseback, armed with rifles. They landed at the brother's in the evening and turned their horses into the woods. In the morning, being warned of the Indians, they took their rifles and started on the hunt for their horses, intending to cross the Monongahela river at Braddock's Upper Ripple, in order to look at some land on the south side. They had only proceeded a few rods from the log cabin, however, when the brother, who was with his family eating breakfast, heard the report of two rifles. Taking his own, he went up a little rise in the ground and saw Indians taking the scalps off the brothers. Turning toward the cabin he shouted: "Come on boys, here's the yellow d——s!" and then raised his rifle (which was a flintlock) to shoot, but one of the savages was the quicker of the two, and fired first, the ball knocking the pan off Neel's gun. The Indians then fled into the wilderness, and it was the last raid they ever made along the Monongahela river. Samuel Cochran died aged eighty years; his wife when aged fifty-one. They had twelve children: Robert, Samuel, Joseph, John, William, Mary, Sarah, Jane, Elizabeth, Margaret, Rachel and Ann. Of the sons, Samuel bought a farm and married Grizella, daughter of James and Rachel (McClure) Neel. Samuel Cochran, Jr. and Sr., were elders in Lebanon Presbyterian Church; Samuel, Jr., died in 1845, aged sixty years; his widow Jan. 10, 1875, aged eighty-seven years. They had five children: Louisa, Myra, Harvey Byron, Melissa and Theresa.

The subject of this memoir has been a farmer all his life, and has inherited many of the sterling qualities of his parents. He yet owns 170 acres of the old homestead. In 1886 he built a handsome residence in Duquesne, where he now resides. He has always taken a deep interest in political matters; has been identified with the democratic party, and has filled various offices in his township.

WILLIAM COX, retired farmer, Homestead, was born in 1807, in Northamptonshire, England, a son of William and Catharine Cox. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Cox married, in England, Hannah Ford, and soon after they immigrated to America with a view of bettering their condition. In Allegheny county, Pa., Mr. Cox found suitable land for saltworks, and located opposite

Homestead, where he operated several years. He then came to Mifflin township, and by industry and frugality became a wealthy man. Since 1878 he has resided in Homestead, where he lives a retired life. He has five farms, four of which are located in Lawrence county and one near Homestead, on all of which his children reside. His first wife died many years ago, leaving eight children: Sarah, Catharine, Joseph, Thomas, Elizabeth, William, George and Asa. Mr. Cox married for his second wife Mrs. Anna Whitaker, a daughter of Christian and Anna (Forney) Dellenbaugh, all natives of Switzerland, Mrs. Cox being eleven years old when she came to America. She is the mother of the following children by her first husband: Mrs. Martha Hope, Christopher, Mrs. Eliza West, Elijah, Mrs. Fannie Adams and Wilber Whitaker. By her last marriage she has one child, Hon. John F. Cox. The subject of this sketch is a republican; is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he was steward and class-leader for many years.

Capt. William B. Anderson, retired captain and boat-owner, postoffice Shoustown, was born in Washington county, Pa., Oct. 10, 1822, a son of Hon. Robert and Jemima (Taylor) Anderson. Hon. Robert Anderson was a native of Pennsylvania, a gold- and silver-beater by trade, and while a young man established a pack-line to carry salt from Philadelphia to Washington, Pa. He purchased land adjoining the town of Washington, and later engaged in farming. He represented Allegheny county in the legislature, and died at the age of sixty-three years. He was twice married; first to a Miss Agnew, of Washington county, Pa., who bore him four children, all now deceased: Samuel A., Robert S.; Eliza, wife of Samuel C. Cole (also deceased), and Brice Clark. After his first wife's death Mr. Anderson married Widow Swearingen, of Washington county, Pa., who had one son, Joseph C. (now deceased). By this marriage Mr. Anderson became the father of eight children: Margaret (widow of Samuel C. Young), James (deceased), who married Elizabeth Onstott; Julia, who married Nathan Porter (both deceased); Hettie Ann (who died unmarried), Capt. William B., David S., John C., married to Rosa Hinton; and Mary Jane, who married Rev. James Allison, publisher of the *Presbyterian Banner*. (They had one daughter, and afterward Mrs. Allison died; the daughter, Lizzie Taylor, still lives, and is married to a Mr. Rinehart.)

William B. Anderson, at the age of eleven years, went to live with his brother Robert S. and go to school, and did attend school six months, and then went in his store, and continued clerking until April, 1843; then started a grocery himself in Pittsburgh, and continued it until the fire of 1845, and after the great fire of April 10, 1845, he was left penniless. He next took a position as clerk on the steamer Lake Erie, under Gen. Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Pa.; clerked on that boat and on the Michigan No. 2 and the Beaver, three years. Next he took a clerkship on the Clipper No. 2, one of the seven daily packets making weekly trips between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, Ohio, making 138 round trips on that boat. Then he formed a partnership with Capt. Samuel C. Young and others and built various passenger and freight boats to run on low water between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; they built some twenty passenger and freight boats, and generally sold them to run on small rivers in the south. In 1860 Capt. Young died. At that time they were running four packets from Pittsburgh to Memphis, Tenn. In the spring of 1862 Capt. Anderson built a light-water packet, the Glide, a very fast boat, and was that fall employed by the government to carry dispatches to the several gunboats in and about Cincinnati, and towed all the barges for the pontoon bridge at Cincinnati, the time Kirby Smith was expected to attack that city. Sept. 27, 1862, Capt. Anderson was sent with his boat and crew, a cannon crew, cannon and sharpshooters, to Augusta, Ky., to defend that town. Subsequently he was again employed carrying soldiers, dispatches and government supplies for Cox's army on the Big Kanawha river, until winter, when the government bought this boat. He immediately had Glide No. 2 built at Murraysville, W. Va., and carried iron from Portsmouth to Eads' shipyard, St. Louis, Mo., a few trips; then carried government and sutlers' supplies from Cincinnati to Nashville, Tenn., until just before the fight between Hood and Thomas, when the government took charge of the boat, and soon after purchased it. Capt. Anderson then contracted at Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., and built Glide No. 3, a full-cabin passenger boat, which he ran on the Ohio until the close of the war, and afterward between Memphis and Little Rock, Ark., and from New Orleans up the Red river, where the vessel was sunk. Having wrecked her and rebuilt, for the machinery, the steamer R. C. Gray, he four years later sold her at Louisville, Ky. At one time he was in partnership with Capt. R. C. Gray, and together they built the steamer Denmark, the first packet for the Northern Line company, from St. Louis to St. Paul.

September 15, 1853, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Capt. Anderson married Louisa Fischgens, a native of Pittsburgh and a daughter of Joseph L. and Ann (Woolslayer) Fischgens. Her father was born in Cologne, Prussia, and her mother in Pittsburgh. Capt. and Mrs. Anderson have five children: William Y., married to Nancy C. McKinley and residing in Shoustown; Anna M., married July 3, 1888, to Edward A. Hart, of Shoustown, Pa.; John L., Robert and Harry C. reside on the homestead. The homestead is where the family still reside and have resided since Aug. 1, 1855.

The length of time employed by Capt.

W. B. Anderson in the boating business was twenty-five years, and during all that time there never was an accident of any kind causing loss of life happened, although he made many narrow escapes. On the last trip of the Kenton, the Memphis packet that he was on, he had presented to him a pass from Memphis to Charleston with a view of going from Charleston to New York by coast, and from there to Pittsburgh by rail and be at Pittsburgh in time to meet his boat, but through the persuasion of Capt. Crooks and other personal friends, of Memphis, he did not take that route, but continued on the boat, and that very day commenced the firing into Fort Sumter, and as they went up the river things began to appear lively, but they made the trip safely and concluded to lay up at Pittsburgh till they saw more about what was to happen, and they did see a great deal of it before it was all over.

A. Inskeep, lumberman, McKeesport, is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting in May, 1861, in Co. H, 7th O. V. I., and participating in the first battle of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain and other engagements; at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, he lost his right arm. He was honorably discharged Oct. 28, same year. After the war he located in Pittsburgh, but later moved to Monongahela City. He settled in McKeesport in 1870, engaged in the lumber business, and since 1876 has been in partnership with John Shoup, of Allegheny, under firm name of John Shoup & Co.

In 1866 he married Anna A., daughter of Capt. C. Harvey, of Monongahela City, and has five children, one son and four daughters. Mr. Inskeep is a director of the Youghiogheny Ice company. He has served four terms as a member of the borough council, and three terms as burgess; in politics he is a stanch republican.

Dominick O. Cunningham, glass-manufacturer, Pittsburgh. The successful glass-manufacturing business of which the subject of this sketch is the head was originally established in 1849 as the Pittsburgh City Glass-works by Wilson Cunningham, his two brothers and George Duncan. In 1865 the firm became Cunningham & Ihmsen, and in 1878 the interest of Dominick Ihmsen was purchased, and the firm became Cunningham & Co., composed of Messrs Wilson, Robert and D. O. Cunningham. Two years later D. O. Cunningham, son of Wilson Cunningham, became the sole owner of the business. This embraced two extensive plants for the manufacture of window-glass, bottles and fruit-jars, one at Twenty-second and the other at Twenty-sixth street, on Jane street, South Side. The works were recognized as among the representative in the city.

D. O. Cunningham was born in Allegheny county, in 1834, was educated in the glass business from his youth, and is a thoroughly practical and experienced glassmaker. He is also the senior member of the large lumber firm of Schuette & Co., a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the City Insurance company, and is identified with all improvements tending to develop the best interests of the city. His political affiliations are with the protection wing of the democratic party, and he is strongly opposed to all legislation having a tendency to control the individual in his rights to utilize as food or drink those blessings which nature has so bountifully provided.

Daniel Bushnell. The career of this gentleman, one of the most enterprising representative business-men of the county, and substantial citizens of Pittsburgh, affords a typical illustration of the manner in which success may be achieved almost purely by individual exertion. He is a native of New York city, born in 1808. His grandfather Bushnell was born in Hartland, Conn., early in the last century, and about the year 1796 he and his large family of married children removed to Ohio, on the Western Reserve, called New Connecticut. The father of Daniel Bushnell was the only member of the family who did not proceed to Ohio, he having wandered off in his younger days, for a short time living on the east end of Long Island, N. Y. Here he married Sarah Wells, a native of that part of the island, and commenced the trade of a ship-carpenter. His family consisted of five sons and five daughters, all now deceased except two sons—John, aged eighty-four, a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., and Daniel, the subject of this biographical memoir, now eighty-one years old. After a few years' residence on Long Island the father removed with his family to New York city, and here found employment at his trade in the same shipyards where Robert Fulton built his first steamboats. Early in 1813, when Daniel Bushnell (who well remembers the occurrence) was five years old, Fulton sent several ship-carpenters to Pittsburgh for the purpose of building steamboats for transporation business on the western waters, and Mr. Bushnell, being one of the party, conveyed his family to their new home on the first day of May, 1813.

Mr. Daniel Bushnell was twice married; first in December, 1832, to Eleanor Gray, who died in July, 1854, the mother of fourteen children; and in 1856 Mr. Bushnell took, for his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, widow of Rev. T. Hill, and by her had one son, Charles C., and two daughters, Maggie and Mary, both now deceased.

Some time in 1839 Mr. Bushnell decided to embark in the coal business on the Monongahela river, some six miles above Pittsburgh, with the idea of supplying coal to the city; and the trials and experiences of the pioneer coal-operators are graphically described by Mr. Bushnell. It was manifest to him that the old coalbanks around the city were nearly exhausted, and that coal-dealers would soon be obliged to go up the Monongahela river. Mr.

Bushnell, therefore, selected a tract in the first pool of the Monongahela improvement, containing one hundred acres of coal, and took a contract to furnish coal to the Pittsburgh Water-works and Anderson's Iron-works, now Zugg's mill. The old coal-dealers said it might succeed in mild weather, but not in winter. The first winter gave the enterprise a fair trial. On Nov. 28 of that year the pools froze up, and stopped all business on the river. Mr. Bushnell's party then went to work to break the ice with their towboat, which they succeeded in doing, and after getting one boat through the locks, they, on the following morning, went on the ice, which they found to be four inches thick, and strong enough to carry the largest horse in the county. They went to work, however, and in about four hours had a track made up to their landing-place. They then cut their boat out and got it into the track, and with little trouble proceeded down to the lock. Next morning they took their boat into the track, which they widened, cracked up the ice, took hold of two flats of coal, and got down to the locks all right, depositing the coal the following morning at the place of delivery. From that on they worked in this manner until the latter part of January, when the ice broke up, and they got to their work in the regular way. This struggle did them a great deal of good, as it proved not only that they could get coal down at any time, but that the wisest plan for consumers was to lay in enough coal in the fall to carry them through the winter. However, it silenced all arguments against the feasibility of getting coal through the "pools" in the winter, if necessary. About this time Mr. Bushnell began to look into the matter of towing coal down to ports on the Ohio river. He suggested that it might be done by steamboats, but nobody would approve of the scheme. They argued that "it would take all the coal you could take down to bring you back," etc. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Bushnell made up his mind to try the experiment on a small scale, and in the month of June, 1845, he prepared three coal-flats by putting an extra gunwale on the boats, so that the three flats could carry about ten thousand bushels of coal. He took the old towboat Walter Forward, went on board himself, and started for Cincinnati, got through all right, had the coal unloaded in one day and started back. This trip at least proved that it did not take *all the coal they took down to bring the boats back;* and at the same time it convinced him that some day coal would be towed to ports below. Nothing more was done in this line until about 1851, when Mr. Bushnell built the towboat Black Diamond, and Smith & Sons bought the old Wheeling packet Erie, which company were enabled to make two trips before Mr. Bushnell got his new boat ready. Few persons have any idea of the trouble the pioneers in towing had in getting into full operation. One difficulty they encountered was the getting pilots to think it safe to put boats ahead, in front of the towboats, and Mr. Bushnell was the first to succeed in this matter. The Lake Erie company could not be prevailed on to do it, but would take two boats on each side with nothing in front. Capt. J. J. Vandergrift was the first one to take the lead in the matter of putting boats in ahead. In their first trip with the Black Diamond the captain, N. J. Bigley, was an interested party in the company, and after making one trip it was found necessary to have him take charge of their new coal-yard in Cincinnati, and then the important question came up as to who should take his place as captain of the Black Diamond. The captain told Mr. Bushnell he knew a young man who had been on the river for a long time, and had advanced from one step to another until he was at that time mate of a steamboat. The "young man" was soon found, and on trial was given the responsible position. He is now an honored, valuable citizen of Pittsburgh, and well known in the business world—Capt. J. J. Vandergrift.

In 1861 Mr. Bushnell abandoned coal operations, and embarked in the oil trade on the Allegheny river. In connection with Capt. J. J. Vandergrift he commenced trading in crude oil, buying it at the Venango wells, and boating it in bulk down the river to Pittsburgh. Up to this time the oil had been handled in barrels altogether, but Mr. Bushnell and his partner conceived the idea of putting it in bulkboats, under deck, and floating or towing it down to market. The scheme worked wonderfully well, and resulted in their making a good deal of money, and Mr. Bushnell has since then stuck to the oil trade, though he does not give it his time, as old age admonishes him to leave the management to younger hands.

Capt. Jacob Jay Vandergrift, a well-known business-man and capitalist of Pittsburgh, one of the pioneers in the development of the great petroleum and natural-gas interests of Pennsylvania and neighboring states, with which he has been actively and prominently identified since their discovery, and to-day probably the foremost man in the broad and prolific region of natural wealth known as the "oil country," was born in the city named, April 10, 1827. He is a grandson of the late Jacob Vandergrift, of Frankford, Philadelphia county, Pa., who married, Dec. 29, 1791, Mary Hart, of the same township. The children of Jacob and Mary Vandergrift were Samuel, born in 1794; John, born in 1796; Benjamin B., born in 1798; Sarah, born in 1801; Joseph, born in 1803; William K., born in 1805; George, born in 1807; Elizabeth, born in 1809; James, born in 1811; Martha, born in 1813, and Jacob M., born in 1816. William K. Vandergrift, the father of the subject of this sketch, married, in April, 1825, Miss Sophia Sarver, born July 5, 1804, near Perrysville, about seven miles from Pittsburgh. The children of this marriage were Elizabeth (now Mrs. Kelly), Jacob Jay (the subject of this sketch), Rachel

(who died in infancy), William Knowles (who died at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1888), Rachel (now Mrs. Blackstone), Benjamin (who died of swamp-fever contracted at Cairo, Ill., in 1862–63, while in the service of the United States as commander of the steamboat Red Fox), Caroline (now Mrs. Bishop), George (who was drowned in the Allegheny river) and Theophilus J. (who is a producer of oil and lives at Jamestown, N. Y.). Mr. Vandergrift's parents spent the first six months of their wedded life at Wood's run, and from there removed to Manchester, now part of Allegheny City, where they were living when the great flood of 1832 occurred. In April, 1833, they removed to Pittsburgh, and resided about five years on Water street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, and also for five years near what is now the head of Fourth avenue, where they were when the great fire of 1845 worked such terrible devastation. Driven from their home by this calamity, they removed to Birmingham, now South Side, Pittsburgh, where they lived thereafter. The subject of this sketch began his education at the age of six years in a school conducted by Mrs. Demars, on Third avenue, near the site of the Dollar Savings bank. A year later he was sent to the Second Ward school, conducted by Mr. J. B. Meeds. This was the first public school opened in Pittsburgh, and was in the old cotton-factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, on the site now occupied by the Monongahela House. At the age of thirteen the young pupil was placed in a school on Fourth avenue (where the front of the Dollar Savings bank now stands), the principal of which was 'Squire Thomas Steele, familiarly called "Tommie Steel"—a noted politician in his day, and quite a "character," under whose tuition he sat two years. He then entered upon the career in which he subsequently achieved both fame and fortune, as cabin-boy aboard the steamboat Bridgewater, commanded by Capt. Washington Ebbert. At the end of the season he engaged as cabin-boy with his uncle, John Vandergrift, who was a boat-builder and owner of the small steamer Pinta, which ran between Pittsburgh and Sunfish, Ohio. In 1844 he made several trips down the river on coalboats, which were floated like a raft, and in 1845 engaged on the steamboat Herald, running from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, Mo. He reached Pittsburgh on his return from this trip a few days after the disastrous fire of that year, and had great difficulty to find his people, who, as previously stated, had been driven from their home by the conflagration.

Jacob's next engagement was as mate of his uncle John Vandergrift's steamboat Prairie Bird, which was shortly afterward sold to Levi Miller, of Wheeling, W. Va., in whose employment he continued as her mate for about two years. From this vessel he went to the steamboat Rhode Island (under Capt. David Green), which he rebuilt and renamed Hail Columbia. After running this boat for some time between Pittsburgh and Lafayette, on the Wabash river, he sold her for her owner, Capt. Green, and then accepted the position of mate on a large steamer commanded by Capt. Jabez Smith, plying between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. After leaving this boat he served in the same capacity on several others, and then went into the packet trade on the steamboat Allegheny, under Capt C. W. Batchelor, who had married his cousin, a daughter of his uncle John Vandergrift. He left this vessel in 1853 to take command of the steamboat Black Diamond, a sidewheeler, 150 feet long, built at New Albany, Ind., the year previous, by Messrs. Daniel Bushnell and N. J. Bigley, exclusively to tow coal to Cincinnati, Ohio, being the first constructed solely for that purpose. This boat had been run by Capt. Bigley the first year, Mr. Bushnell attending to the mines; but the firm's business grew so large that Capt. Bigley was at length compelled to go to Cincinnati to live, in order to give it the attention it required. Until this time coal-barges in tow were placed only on both sides of the towboat, the space at the front not being utilized. Finally it occurred to Mr. Bushnell that this space could be advantageously occupied by coal-barges, with additional safety to the fleet and a decrease in the cost of transportation of coal. To test his theory he built six barges to be towed ahead of the boat exclusively. Although this method is common now—in fact the only one used in transporting coal down the river—it was unknown then, and when the idea was mentioned it was characterized as "absurd," "impossible," etc. There were not lacking mathematicians capable of demonstrating the utter impossibility of carrying out this plan, but then, as ever, pushing, practical men paid little heed to mere theorists, and the attempt was made, although not without opposition and delay. Many old steamboat captains, prudent and conservative, regarded the idea as a "crazy notion," and no one among them could be found to risk his reputation in attempting to put it into execution. At last Capt. Bigley recommended Mr. Bushnell to engage Vandergrift, assuring him that the young captain would carry out his orders to the letter even if it sunk the fleet. Barges at the present day generally hold about ten thousand bushels of coal, but at that time the usual load was from five to six thousand bushels. Capt. Vandergrift, being engaged for the service, assumed command of the Black Diamond, and on the initial trip took four barges of coal down the river. At first only a small amount of coal was taken, but afterward the quantity was increased to 150,000 bushels each trip. On the second trip an ugly smashup occurred at Beaver Shoals, and two barges were lost; but it is worthy of record that in the following seven years the firm lost only one more. This progressive method of transporting coal proved a complete success, and to Mr. Bushnell belongs the great credit of having con-

ceived it, while Capt. Vandergrift enjoys the distinction of being the first one with sufficient courage and address to put it in practice. After running one season as captain young Vandergrift, then but twenty-five years of age, added to his duties those of pilot, and in this double capacity served for several years. In 1858 he purchased one-third interest in the steamboat Red Fox, and shortly afterward one-quarter interest in the steamboat Conestoga, of which Mr. D. Bushnell was part owner. Placing Capt. Briggs in charge of the former, he himself took command of the latter, which until the opening of the civil war was engaged in towing coal from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

At the close of about two years' service on the Conestoga, his interest in the oil business was awakened by the glowing newspaper accounts which fell under his notice, and, hiring a competent person to act as captain in his place, he went into West Virginia and began operations in the petroleum district. He had been thus engaged but a short time when his plant fell a prey to the military operations of the confederate forces, causing him to abandon the field. He then returned to Pittsburgh and sold the Conestoga and his barges to the national government. After its sale he took the steamboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, and superintended her transformation into a gunboat. He then took her to New Albany, Ind., where he put armor aboard of her and turned her over to Commodore Foote, U. S. navy. Returning again to Pittsburgh, he bought out the other owners of the Red Fox and put the vessel into the oil trade between that city and Oil City. This steamboat's first work in the oil trade was in November, 1861, towing two large coalboat bottoms from Pittsburgh to Oil City, with four thousand empty barrels in them as freight, consigned to various oil-operators. When delivering these barrels to the consignees Capt. Vandergrift bought five thousand barrels of crude oil from the Maple Grove Oil company, on Blood farm, to be delivered at buyer's option by July 1st following. The problem which presented itself was how to get the oil to Pittsburgh. Capt. Vandergrift returned home and formed a connection with Mr. Daniel Bushnell. While the two partners were figuring to get barrels to bring the oil to market, the first bulkboat ever run (owned by Richard Glyde) arrived from Oil City. Inspection at Allegheny City convinced the partners that this was the cheapest and most feasible method of transporting oil, as it had all to come by water at that time. Capt. Vandergrift then explained the plan to an intimate friend, a boatbuilder named John Redman, and the latter agreed to build for the partners twelve of the "flats" or "bulkboats," eighty feet long, fourteen feet wide and three feet deep, with an individual capacity of about four hundred barrels, at a cost approximating to two hundred dollars each. After construction, in the spring of 1861, these boats were taken up to Oil City, and by July of the same year they had more than paid for themselves, and proved to be the beginning of a very profitable business. As an example, one fleet of oil purchased at point of production in 1863 at one dollar per barrel was sold a little later in the same year at Pittsburgh for twelve dollars per barrel, at a profit of seventy thousand dollars. After running the Red Fox to Oil City for a year Capt. Vandergrift put his brother Benjamin aboard of her as captain, and sent him with a tow of coal to Nashville, Tenn. As the Red Fox was returning to Pittsburgh the United States quartermaster at Smithland pressed the vessel into the government service, and directed her commander to report with boat and crew to the quartermaster at Paducah, Ky., for orders. Arriving at this point, the vessel was placed at work for two months towing forage and provisions to Pittsburg Landing, and was then ordered to Cairo, where the post quartermaster employed her in towing coal to the fleet of gunboats at Island No. 10. After making several trips to the fleet, the boat was ordered back to Cairo, and Capt. Benjamin Vandergrift and his crew, being mustered out of the service, returned to Pittsburgh. Shortly after this the government authorities again took possession of the Red Fox, and manned her with an independent crew. On her second trip, while making a landing, the vessel struck a sunken barge in the river at Cairo, and sank, becoming a total loss. Up to this writing no indemnity has been awarded the owners for her loss. About this time Capt. Vandergrift began to acquire interests in oil-producing "up Oil Creek." As his partner, Mr. Bushnell, preferred to confine his operations to the less hazardous business of transportation, the two separated, Mr. Bushnell then taking as associate his son Joseph. Capt. Vandergrift now took up his residence at Oil City, and threw himself with vigor into the work of producing oil, and developing the oil country. Associated with Mr. W. H. Ewing, of Pittsburgh, in 1863 and 1864 he formed one or two companies for producing oil, which met with moderate success. His next important enterprises were in connection with a railroad and a pipe-line. The first pipe-line for oil transportation was laid in 1865 by an operator named Van Sickle, and extended between Pithole and Shafer farm, a distance of about six miles. The Oil City & Pithole railroad, organized in 1869 by a number of capitalists in Oil City and Pittsburgh, proved unsuccessful by the Pennsylvania railroad taking possession of the roadbed from Oil City to Oleopolis, and was placed in the hands of Mr. George V. Forman, as receiver. In partnership with this gentleman Capt. Vandergrift equipped and ran a line of tank-cars, called the Star Tank-line, carrying oil from Pithole to Oil City. In order to secure business for the road, in which Capt. Vandergrift was a heavy stockholder, the firm of Vandergrift & Forman laid a pipeline from West Pithole to Pithole, a distance

of about four miles. This line, which was named the Star Pipe-line, was the real commencement of the gigantic system which now prevails under the name of the National Transit company. In 1871 the firm of Vandergrift & Forman, of which Mr. John Pitcairn, Jr., of Philadelphia, had recently become a member, laid another pipe-line, four miles in length, from Fagundas to the Warren & Franklin railroad, on Allegheny river, at a point named Trunkeyville. This line, first known as the Trunkeyville, was afterward named the Commonwealth Pipe-line. The firm next laid the Sandy Pipe-line, twelve miles in length, from Oil City to East Sandy, and followed it by the Milton Pipe-line, four miles long, from the Milton farm, or Bredensburg, to Oil City. Later constructions by the firm were the Western Pipe-line, from Shaw farm to the new Imperial refinery above Oil City about three miles; and also the Franklin Pipe-line, for collecting oil from the district around Franklin. The Imperial refinery, having a capacity of two thousand barrels per day, and considered a huge enterprise at that time, was built by Capt. Vandergrift and his partners. Another enterprise which Capt. Vandergrift was prominent in organizing was the Oil City Trust company, the capital of which was $120,000. Mr. Forman was president of this company, which had its bank and offices in Love's block, Centre street, Oil City, and Mr. Vandergrift and a number of other leading oil-men and merchants were directors and stockholders. The next enterprise of Capt. Vandergrift was the organization of pipe-line systems in Butler and Venango counties, severally named the Fairview Pipe-line, Raymilton Pipe-line, Cleveland Pipe-line and Millerstown Pipe-line, all controlled by Vandergrift, Forman & Co. When perfected these lines were united as one general system under the name of the "United Pipe-Lines of Vandergrift, Forman & Co.," and this system was, in April, 1887, consolidated with sundry other pipe-lines, and incorporated under the title of the United Pipe-lines. This company gradually absorbed all the remaining competing lines in the lower oil-regions, and shortly after the first development of oil at Bradford entered that district also, and became its great system. A recent writer on the subject refers to Capt. Vandergrift's connection with this company in the following words:

> Of the United Pipe-lines Capt. Vandergrift has always been president, and to him, therefore, is attributable a very large share of the unbounded and well-merited confidence the company has always possessed, from not only the producers and holders of oil, but also the banking institutions of the country. The latter are accustomed to accept its certificates for petroleum for collateral as readily as government bonds. In fact, the United Pipe-lines have been considered as "above suspicion." In compliance with the demands of some dissatisfied producers, on two occasions, "the doors were flung wide open" for investigation; the affairs and every tank of the company were most thoroughly examined by these opponents and their agents, without restriction of any kind, and from the inquiry the reputation of the company came, if possible, even more untarnished than ever. To illustrate the unsullied integrity of this company in its trust as storers of oil it is sufficient to add that at its own original suggestion, in order that the storing of oil should always be set about with the utmost safeguards to the public, and to prevent unscrupulous people engaging in the business, there is an act of assembly in Pennsylvania, that at the instance of any holder of certificates for ten thousand barrels of oil, any pipe-line company's affairs can be at any time thoroughly investigated and every tank of oil gauged, to ascertain the exact quantity on hand.

At the incorporation of the company, Mr. John R. Campbell, of Oil City, became its treasurer, and in that capacity has continued to the present time, proving a most efficient assistant to the president in the company's affairs. To his remarkable skill as an accountant the company owes its present admirable system of records, checks and counter-checks, which may be said to render fraud impossible. The vice-president of the company is Mr. Daniel O'Day, of Buffalo, N. Y., a gentleman whose wonderful administrative and executive abilities have been exerted in its service with the most brilliant results. Although still maintaining its own organization, the United Pipe-line company was, in 1884, merged into and made a division of the enormous system represented by the National Transit company, the capital of which is $30,000,000. At the time this union was effected the reasons for it were fully and satisfactorily explained. In the producing of petroleum, "now the third staple of the world," Capt. Vandergrift has for many years been specially prominent. In 1872 he was one of several capitalists organizing the firm of H. L. Taylor & Co., for the development of oil-lands in Butler and Armstrong counties, Pa., and also the Argyle Savings bank, at Petrolia, Butler county. Both these enterprises were highly successful. The first named eventually gave birth to the Union Oil company, with its immense business interests. The bank, during its existence, was honored by the public confidence to an extent which was truly remarkable, at the same time extremely complimentary to its incorporators, for notwithstanding that its capital was but $50,000 its deposits at times reached the enormous aggregate of a million and a half. In 1876 the firm of Vandergrift, Forman & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Forman withdrawing. Its successor, organized at once, was the firm of Vandergrift, Pitcairn & Co., of which Messrs. Edward Hopkins, J. R. Campbell and W. J. Young (the last-named now president of the Oil City Trust Co.) constituted the "company." Mr. Pitcairn withdrew subsequently, and the remaining members of the firm re-organized under the style of Vandergrift, Young & Co. Capt. Vandergrift was the prime mover in the organization of the Forest Oil company (capital $1,200,000), of which he has been president since its incorporation. His associates in the management of this great oil-producing corporation are Mr. W. J. Young, vice-president, Mr. J. R. Campbell, treasurer, who, with Mr. Joseph Bushnell, compose the executive committee. Prominent among other companies in which he is heavily inter-

ested are the Anchor Oil company and the Associated Producers' company, each with a capital of one million dollars. He is also a large individual producer of oil.

In 1881 Capt. Vandergrift removed from Oil City, where he had lived many years, to his present large and beautiful property on the bluff skirting Fifth avenue extension, East Liberty, about five miles from the business portion of Pittsburgh. This removal was the result of his growing manufacturing interests. In the development of natural gas, fraught with such astounding changes and benefits to the industrial world of Pittsburgh, Capt. Vandergrift is entitled to rank as a pioneer and arch promoter. As early as 1875, in association with John Pitcairn, Jr., and Capt. C. W. Batchelor, of Pittsburgh, and others, under the name of the Natural Gas company, limited, he laid the first natural-gas line of any importance, connecting, by a six-inch pipe, gas-wells near Saxonburg with the great iron-mills of Spang, Chalfant & Co. and Graff, Bennett & Co., thus practically demonstrating to the manufacturing world the great value of this wonderful natural product. About the same time, in association with Mr. Pitcairn and Mr. A. C Beeson, he constructed and operated successfully the Butler Gas-lines. With his removal to Pittsburgh his interest in natural gas received additional impetus, for, perceiving at once the magnificent possibilities of this wonderful product, he then became one of the foremost advocates of its general employment for industrial and fuel purposes, and proceeded in a more effective manner to place it conveniently at the disposal of the public. Through his active initiative or co-operation were formed the Penn Fuel company, the Fuel Gas company, the Bridgewater Gas company, the Natural Gas company of West Virginia, and the Chartiers Natural Gas company, all corporations of large capital and extensive connections, and in each of which he became a leading director. Had he rendered no other service to the business interests of the state of Pennsylvania, his activity and enterprise in this direction alone would entitle him to distinguished consideration. Of his multitudinous business enterprises in Oil City and Pittsburgh, a volume might be written. In both places he has the reputation of being one of the most alert and active of businessmen. He was among the projectors of the Oil City and Petroleum bridge and the Venango bridge, both of which span the Allegheny river, the former connecting North and South Oil City, and the latter West and South Oil City. He was for some time president of both companies. Another of his enterprises, in which his partners were Mr. O'Day and Mr. M. Geary, was the Oil City Boiler-works, probably the largest industrial institution in the oil country. These works have already constructed iron tankage to a capacity of nearly thirteen million barrels, and also an enormous number of engines and boilers. Soon after arriving in Pittsburgh he was associated with Mr. Joshua Rhodes and others in establishing the Pennsylvania Tube-works, capital $1,200,000. Having been a member of the oil exchanges at Oil City and Titusville, he quite naturally joined that at Pittsburgh. With rare business perception he saw that this organization was weak, and therefore resolved to strengthen it. Meeting with no assistance from the members, he concluded to found a new exchange, and in 1883 he obtained a charter for one from the local court. He then selected a site on Fourth avenue, opposite the Dollar Savings bank, and erected thereon a magnificent building, which cost, together with the site, $150,000. While it was being constructed he organized the Pittsburgh Petroleum Exchange, and in spite of the most virulent opposition and abuse from interested members of the old exchange, he finally perfected it. In April, 1884, the new exchange went into operation, by purchasing the new building, paying Mr. Vandergrift for it in cash. Besides the banking institutions already named, Capt. Vandergrift has aided in founding and organizing others, including the Seaboard National Bank of New York and the Keystone Bank of Pittsburgh. He is president of the last named. In the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, also, he was at one time a director. His name is likewise connected with various iron enterprises in Pittsburgh, and of course is intimately associated with the Standard Oil company, of which he early became a member by taking stock in the company for his Imperial refinery near Oil City, and for several years was a director. In natural gas, in addition to companies named, he has been the promoting spirit in organizing the United Oil and Gas trust, of which he is president; the Toledo Natural Gas company, capital $2,000,000, and the Washington Oil company, and in extending the Pennsylvania Tube-works and the Apollo Iron and Steel company, equipping the latter with open-hearth furnaces and extensive galvanizing-works, and increasing the general capacity to rank with the largest sheet-iron manufacturers in the United States. As may be inferred from this account, Capt. Vandergrift is a man of extraordinary vigor and energy. In physique being rather short and stout, he shows his capacity for hard work and concentrated thought. He may be said to have grappled successfully with nearly every problem that has confronted him. His shrewdness and good judgment in business transactions are exceptionally excellent, and they have been so carefully and efficiently called into play that almost every enterprise their possessor has entered upon seems to have yielded golden returns.

In all his business relations Capt. Vandergrift is a model of uprightness and honor. His kindness of heart is something remarkable, and to those who know him intimately it seems as if he would never weary of doing

good, although the greater number of his philanthropic and kindly acts have, through his natural modesty, never been heralded to the public. It may be said that no really deserving applicants for assistance have ever been dismissed unaided. The claims of strangers as well as friends are deemed valid, and neither race nor creed debars from his sympathy. In the cause of religion he is and always has been generous to a fault. Some of his acts in aid of the church have been princely. One, the gift of a number of thousand dollars (over half its cost) to the First Presbyterian Church of Oil City, toward the construction of the edifice in which it now worships, was of this character. Through Mr. Vandergrift's munificence the congregation is out of debt, and worships God in a free church, to which all, rich and poor alike, are welcome. Capt. Vandergrift is generally somewhat reserved in manner, but in the company of friends or in society he is most agreeable and entertaining, more especially when interested, and at times "jovial and the life of the party." He is a good friend, but, like most men of positive character, is strong in his dislikes.

Capt. Vandergrift has been singularly happy in his home life. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united Dec. 29, 1853, was Miss Henrietta Virginia Morrow. The following children were born to this marriage: Kate Virginia, now Mrs. Bingham, of New York city; Benjamin Wallace, a resident of Pittsburgh; Rebecca Blanche, who died in childhood; Jacob Jay, who died in 1887; Daniel Bushnell, who died in childhood; Henrietta Virginia, now Mrs. Johnston, of West Point, N. Y.; Margaret Frances, now Mrs. T. E. Murphy; Samuel Henry and Joseph Bushnell, both residents of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Vandergrift was a lady of most exemplary life and conversation. A sincere Christian, she delighted in doing good both "in season and out of season," and in reflecting upon others who stood in need of a generous share of the prosperity she enjoyed, and which she administered with a full consciousness of the responsibility its possession entailed. Her interest in the young was marked. At Oil City the many young men who had left their homes for employment, and who were exposed there to the excitements and temptations which beset life in all newly opened fields of enterprise, were objects of the deepest solicitude to her. A profound believer in the saving influence of home life, she unhesitatingly opened her home to them, and gave them at all times a kindly and maternal welcome. Her moral influence over them was very great and the effect still remains. Mrs. Vandergrift died at Pittsburgh Dec. 25, 1881. She was profoundly esteemed during life, and sincerely mourned at death. On Dec. 4, 1883, Capt. Vandergrift married Mrs. Frances G. Hartley, *nee* Anshutz, who is now the sharer of his busy career, and in every sense of the term a worthy helpmeet.—*Encyclopædia of Contemporary Biography of Pennsylvania.*

THEOPHILUS J. VANDERGRIFT. In the very front rank of pioneer oil-producers and well-known, enterprising business-men of the country, stands the gentleman whose name heads this brief memoir. Born Nov. 25, 1846, in Pittsburgh, Pa., he is the youngest in the family of five sons and five daughters born to William K. and Sophia (Sarver) Vandergrift, former a native of Frankford, Philadelphia county, Pa., and latter of Allegheny county. He was educated in his native city, and early in life embarked in the oil-producing industry, in which his sagacity, reliability, practical knowledge and study of the oil-rocks have caused him to be regarded as high authority on the production of oil and natural gas, and placed him second to none among successful producers. He is engaged at present in the production of oil and gas in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, and in the manufacturing business at Jamestown, N. Y., where he now resides.

Mr. Vandergrift was united in marriage, Dec. 28, 1869, with Miss Ellen, daughter of James and Mary O'Donnell, of Pittsburgh, and by her has three sons and one daughter. Mr. Vandergrift has given much time and study to the science of geology and topography. The chapter on the geology and topography of Allegheny county, together with the "Columnar Section" accompanying it, in Part I of this work, is from the pen of Mr. T. J. Vandergrift.

BENJAMIN B. COURSIN, McKeesport, was born in East Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., Feb. 22, 1837, a son of Benjamin and Christian (Rhodes) Coursin. His paternal grandparents were Peter and Hannah (Wynn) Coursin. The former was a native of New Jersey, and with his parents came to this county shortly after the Revolution. Benjamin B. removed with his parents to Reynoldton, opposite McKeesport, in 1849. He received a common-school education and spent two terms at Waynesburg College. After leaving college he served two years' apprenticeship at the printing trade, and for four years thereafter followed the occupation of a steamboat engineer on western rivers. He then embarked in the coal business, and was the proprietor of and operated the Alliquippa mines for five years. In 1864 he located in McKeesport, after disposing of his coal interests, and for the succeeding seven years was engaged in buying and improving property within the borough and building dwelling-houses. For several years he was proprietor of a steam job-printing office, the best appointed job-printing office ever in McKeesport, furnishing all the jobwork for Allegheny county for three years in addition to the local work for the borough. He was the founder of the McKeesport *Times*, which for a time he successfully conducted. In 1875 he was appointed one of the commissioners on the enlargement of McKeesport borough, to

establish lines and procure a charter from the legislature for and to extend the borough limits to the present boundaries. He was a charter member and procured the charter at Harrisburg for the P. V. & C. R. R. Co., and has always taken an active part in everything tending to promote the growth and development of McKeesport. In 1886 he formed the McKeesport & Youghiogheny Ice company, of which he was manager the first year. In the fall of 1887 he erected the Crystal Ice-house, with a capacity of 4,500 tons, which he is at present managing. He has erected over one hundred dwelling-houses and three business blocks in McKeesport.

June 1, 1859, Mr. Coursin married Sarah P., daughter of John and Sarah (Lewis) Haney, of McKeesport, and by her has seven children living: Virginia M., Benjamin, Edward S., Charles E., Blanche, Clyde C. and Nellie. Mr. Coursin deserves much credit for his assistance in securing the borough waterworks as a borough investment at a time when a private company had secured a charter and was attempting to supersede the borough in owning and erecting the waterworks. He has served two terms as councilman of the borough, and two terms as burgess. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and Heptasophs. In politics he is a republican.

JOHN NIXON O'NEIL. We seek to record in brief words the history of one who acted so well his part in the drama of life as to make that life a benediction to all who were fortunate enough to have personal knowledge of his nobility of character or felt the inspiring touch of his personality. Allegheny county is noted for marvelous activities, gigantic enterprises and boundless resources. Within its boundaries giants in the numerous industrial avocations struggle for the mastery; brains and skill crowd the arena of competition for the victor's crown. A young man, ill equipped by the fortunes of the luckily born, seeking for a place to commence the race of active life, might well shrink from such a contest. Not so, however, the subject of these lines. Made of sterner material, with endowments and equipments not born of college or wealth, he accepted the challenge of these mighty forces, entered the arena of heroic toilers, and came out winner.

John Nixon O'Neil was born on Aug. 6, 1828, at Six-Mile Ferry, Allegheny county, Pa. His ancestry may be traced far back in the generations of the past. The traditional and historical records show that the O'Neil family not only sprang from the Emerald Isle, but that they descended from the illustrious family of that isle, their founder, the Earl of Tyrone, the brave Hugh O'Neil, ruling in Ireland in its palmiest days. The story of the active life of John N. O'Neil is well told in the "Pittsburgh Coal Exchange," of which he was the honored president, in the following appreciative words:

At the age of twelve years, cast upon his own resources, he began his business career as a miner of coal, which occupation he followed until he reached his twentieth year, when he adopted the business of piloting floating vessels from Pittsburgh to Louisville, Ky. In 1858 he formed a partnership with his brother, W. W. O'Neil, for the purpose of mining and shipping coal, which firm purchased the Enterprise Coal-works, opposite Elizabeth, Pa., and operated the same until 1866, when the present firm of O'Neil & Co., consisting of the brothers J. N. and W. W. O'Neil, and S. P. and I. N. Large, was constituted.

The history of J. N. O'Neil is the history of the coal trade of the Monongahela valley. Filling the humble position of a miner in 1840, when the business was in its infancy, he grew with its growth and strengthened with its strength to the day when cut down by the inevitable hand of death. He stood a giant in a business which in some of its features has no parallel in the annals of commerce, the proud possessor of a name loved and honored from the Monongahela to the gulf. At the time of his death Mr. O'Neil was, and for some eighteen months prior thereto had been, the acting president of this exchange, and no man among its members was more worthy, by reason of his mental grasp and unselfish devotion to the general interests of the trade, to stand at the head of an association devoted to its advancement. He at all times came to the front, with his time, his means and talent, to prosecute any measure toward the furtherance of the general interests of the trade. Mr. O'Neil was twice married. His first wife was Nancy McClure, to whom he was married Aug. 19, 1852, by whom he had two children, one of whom is now living. His second wife, who survives him, was Harriet R. Stevenson. They were married Oct. 25, 1860, and have born to them six children, five of whom are living. As a husband and father he was affectionate and tender, though not weakly indulgent; his home was a sanctuary where the cares and vexations of business were not permitted to cast their shadows. As to his personal characteristics, Mr. O'Neil was noted for his firmness, directness, courage and consistency; he never vacillated or temporized, but followed the place he had chosen to the end. He was firm and persistent in the maintenance of his rights, but just and tolerant toward others. He never sought to attain an end or accomplish a purpose by indirect or crooked methods. He faced danger and difficulty without shrinking, and stood ready to do what he deemed his duty, and to be right at any risk of consequences to himself, adhering firmly to the post of duty, even though it was the post of danger. The friends he had tried, and the business methods he had proven, he clung to with singular tenacity. In looking at what he achieved, it may be said he has left a monument of his industry and genius of which his friends may well be proud. He went down to the mansions of the dead, not from the decreptitude of age, but was cut off in a moment, when his faculties were unimpaired and the triumphs of his life fresh upon him.

Of like high testimony, more enduring than pillars of marble, were the personal letters of numerous associates in commercial and social circles. Mr. O'Neil at the time of his death was superintendent of the Elizabeth M. E. Sabbath-school, president of the Elizabeth school board, and an active worker in temperance societies, all of which organizations passed resolutions expressive of their warm appreciation of services rendered, and their profound sense of loss sustained by his death. He died, as he had lived, a Christian gentleman, honored and respected by all, his death occurring April 29, 1884, caused by being thrown from a buggy while out driving with one of his daughters.

WILLIAM D. O'NEIL, coal-dealer, Elizabeth, is a son of J. N. and Harriet R. (Stevenson) O'Neil, of Elizabeth, and was born in 1864 in that borough. He was educated at the public schools, the Western University and a mercantile college in Pittsburgh. He has been in the office of O'Neil & Co., at

Pittsburgh, for the past six years. He was married, in 1886, to Miss Martha, daughter of Thomas Fergus, of the borough of Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil are members of the M. E. Church of Elizabeth.

E. M. Hukill. If "history is philosophy teaching by example," then that branch of history which we call biography, which records the efforts and achievements of the individual, is the best teacher of the majority of young men who are mapping out their plans for the future. Our simple purpose in this brief sketch is not to eulogize one who, less than fifty years of age, is still making history, and who would shrink from mere personal adulation, but rather to encourage that large class of young men who, in the midst of apparently untoward circumstances, are longing to build characters and achieve results which will honor the communities in which they live, and benefit their fellows. Many of the best men of to-day—men richly endowed by nature and capable of grand achievements in almost any position—have never filled the chair of state, or occupied a seat in legislative halls. They have preferred less conspicuous but equally honorable positions. As scientists, or merchants, or manufacturers, or developers of the resources of the state, they have given evidence of both strength and grasp of intellect, and accomplished results of far greater benefit to the country at large than nineteen-twentieths of the men who have devoted their time to schemes for personal notoriety and the attainment of mere official position. One of the encouraging signs of the times is found in the fact that these real benefactors of their race are held in increasingly higher esteem, and are becoming more and more the models after which the most intelligent young men are seeking to pattern. With all the scramble for office and greed for gain that characterize too many to-day, there is a growing regard for those whose characters, acquirements and achievements would confer honor on official positions, rather than that other class who are honored by the office, and who sink out of sight the moment they are compelled to vacate and take their places in the ranks. Pennsylvania owes much of its proud position among the sisterhood of states to this better class to which we have referred. Among those who have done much to develop its resources is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hukill lacks a year of the time of celebrating his fiftieth birthday, and, owing to his active mental and physical life, both of which are essential to the greatest longevity, and his temperate habits, looks as though he had a fair lease of many years to come. He was born in New Castle county, Del., in 1840, and is one of a family of ten children, sons and daughters of Gideon E. and Susanna (McMurphy) Hukill. The first half of his life was spent on the paternal homestead, a large farm, where pure air and daily exercise aided in building up a vigorous constitution. At the early age of sixteen, owing to the death of his father in 1856, there devolved on him, in conjunction with an older brother, who retired soon thereafter, the duty of overseeing the farm and caring for his mother and the other members of the household. Notwithstanding all these cares he found time for study and improvement, and began to long for wider fields of effort and emolument than those afforded by the quiet life of a farmer. In 1864, eight years after the death of his father, he removed his mother and her family to the neighboring village of Odessa, and then started out into the world to carve fame and fortune for himself. Philadelphia, the largest city in the neighboring state of Pennsylvania, naturally attracted his attention, and thither he went in search of employment. Not content to remain idle, and without the means to embark in business for himself, he accepted a position with a merchant largely engaged in the commission business. But the routine character of his new-found occupation was no more compatible with his active temperament and his laudable ambition than was the farm life so recently left behind. While faithfully meeting his daily duties he was on the alert for information which would open up a broader field and bring better financial results than were possible to one occupying a mere clerical position.

The existence of petroleum, or "rock oil," was known for many years in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and other localities, but, as in the case of many other articles of great commercial value, its real worth was for a long time hidden from the eyes of men. The history of the methods of its production in large quantities, its utilization, the fortunes often made in an hour and as quickly lost, and the important place it holds in the home and foreign trade of the country, reads more like pages from Aladdin and his lamp than a sober record of actual facts. For a time it was sold in bottles as a medicine, but late in the 50's Mr. Samuel M. Kier, of Pittsburgh, learned the art of refining it so that it could be used as an illuminant. About the same time Drake's patience and perseverance in boring for it were rewarded with success, and the result was an interest and excitement unequaled in the history of Pennsylvania. The "find" was on Oil creek, in Venango county. Thousands of men in every pursuit and position in life, young men and old men as well, capitalists and laborers, were attracted to the new and wonderful El Dorado. Young Hukill saw his opportunity, and with faith in himself and his future, though possessed of scarcely more than enough money to pay his way thither, resigned his position and turned his face toward the western part of the state. Early in November, 1864, we find him in Venango county, the then seat and center of the oil business. His scant capital of seven and a half dollars allowed no time for delay, and he first found and accepted a position as

a day-laborer, and later on as an attaché of a surveyor's corps, but employing his spare time and every available dollar in outside ventures, so that within a month of his arrival in the new country he had established himself as a dealer in lumber and oil in a small way. He gradually but steadily increased his ventures, and soon became known as one of the largest and boldest operators in the region. From dealing to production was but a short step for a man possessing the nerve, enterprise and energy of Mr. Hukill; and, the transition completed, it was not long before he ranked as one of the most adventurous and successful producers of the entire region, which reputation he has always maintained, and does to-day in all his operations. The year 1869 marked an important epoch in his history. During that year he was married to Mattie E. Lyday, a native of Washington county, Md., but at the time of her marriage a resident of Jasper county, Iowa. Four children—Edwin M., Jr., Lyday May, Ralph Vincent and Grace Watkins—blessed their union, and still live to share the comforts and pleasures of a Christian home.

During 1870 and 1871 Mr. Hukill continued his producing operations, but in the latter year removed to Oil City, and, with J. B. Reynolds and S. H. Lamberton as partners, established the banking-house of Reynolds, Hukill & Co. Banking business, always more or less hazardous, was especially so at that time, owing to the downward tendency in the price of oil, the depression in all branches of business—and which finally culminated in the terrible panic of 1873—and the large risks so common among men in the oil business. To bank successfully required keen insight, prompt decision, a knowledge of men and a knowledge of "affairs in general" as well. Mr. Hukill's versatility made him equally at home in the role of a banker as in that of a farmer, a clerk, a day-laborer, or a producer of oil and general dealer, and he continued an active partner until 1876. Though successful as a banker, the duties and requirements of the position were of such a nature as to repress and hold in subjection his innate spirit of activity, and he accordingly abandoned banking for the more congenial and active life of a prospector for and producer of oil. Five years more were spent in this way, 1877 and 1878 in the neighborhood of Oil City, and 1879, 1880 and 1881 in the Bradford field, which had attracted wide attention.

One of Mr. Hukill's marked characteristics is his keen perception of the "utilities" of everything with which he is brought into contact, and his independence in making investigations and marking out lines of action. While not rash, he is progressive. With him to determine is to act. Once convinced that a given course will bring good results to himself and others, he throws into it the ardor of his whole being, and spares neither time nor effort nor expense until a demonstration is reached on the one side or the other. And this remark suggests another field of operation in which Mr. Hukill has figured very prominently. Natural gas had been found in larger or smaller amount in nearly every oil-field, and as a matter of curiosity or a necessary economy, owing to the decreasing price of oil, had been utilized as a fuel for pumping the wells, and, to a limited extent, for household purposes. Could it not be found in larger quantities and be more widely introduced? Was it not pre-eminently *the* fuel for the manufacture of iron, steel and glass? Mr. Hukill answered these questions to himself affirmatively, and with the conviction that all this was possible came schemes for its production and utilization on a large scale. As the solving of this problem has had so much to do with the industries in which natural gas is now used as a fuel, and has added so much to the wealth of Pittsburgh and other localities, Mr. Hukill's part in solving the problem can not well be omitted. This part of his history is so well told by another* that we incorporate it in this sketch.

Since the discovery of petroleum the oil-men had not failed to appreciate the value of natural gas as a fuel, and it was continually utilized by them in their developing and production of oil, as also for domestic and general use in the towns and sections of country where it was produced; but as gas-wells obtained contiguous to oil-wells were subject to the same law of rapid decline and short life as the oil-wells, it deterred capital from any attempt to pipe it to larger markets. The Haymaker brothers, with the aid of others, after an arduous task drilling in search of oil at Murrysville, in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, obtained instead of oil, a monstrous gas-well, in November, 1878; this well was allowed to flow into the air and waste for years, until the public became impressed that that was peculiarly a gas district, and of permanence to warrant piping it a distance of eighteen miles to the great fuel mart of Pittsburgh; but it required the adventurous oil-man to carry the belief into practice. In November, 1881, while sitting in the office of a friend in the city of Bradford perusing the report of the late geological survey of Pennsylvania, Mr. Hukill discovered a chart representing Pittsburgh as the center of a series of anticlinals. Coupling the theory then slightly prevalent among oil-producers, that territory covering anticlinals was more likely to produce gas than oil, with the fact that gas existed in immense quantities eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, the result was a faith in the possibility of finding gas nearer the city, and the conception of a scheme to prospect by drilling these anticlinals with such purpose in view. Pursuantly he, with others, made publication in December of that year of their intention to apply to the governor (Hoyt) on the twenty-first day of January, 1882, or as soon thereafter as the department would hear them, for a charter to engage in the business of supplying gas—either manufactured or natural—for fuel in the city of Pittsburgh, the first regularly legal publication for such a purpose made by anyone, a copy of which was sent to the department of state. But Mr. Hukill was surprised by an announcement in the Pittsburgh papers of the twenty-second of January that a charter had been granted the day previous to other parties for the purpose of supplying natural gas for fuel in the city of Pittsburgh; how a rusty publication made for another purpose some six months anterior could be modified and polished up to meet the requirements of the granting power has never been explained to Mr. Hukill, but remains the patent of shrewd manipulators.

Evidently the move on the part of Mr. Hukill and his associates had aroused the dormant spirits of Pittsburgh, for notwithstanding the intense desire for nat-

*F. A. Layman.

ural-gas fuel and the immense waste from the Haymaker well, Pittsburgh capital could not be induced to aid in bringing it in; and with the exception of a small pipe-line—for gas—laid by several manufacturers in 1874, from the Saxonburg gas-well, in Butler county, to the Spang, Chalfant & Company Iron-works at Sharpsburg, nothing had been done in all these years to forward the great enterprise which has since become the boom and boast of the great manufacturing city. Howbeit, the sequel proved the folly of the strategy which resulted in the grant at Harrisburg on January 21, and the charter found its level with similar grants subsequently obtained, for the doctrine then held by some leading lawyers, of exclusive rights under priority of grant, was exploded by the higher courts. The charter applied for by Mr. Hukill and his associates was obtained within reasonable time, but was never used by them, and expired by limitation, owing to the indisposition on the part of the associates to coöperate in carrying out the proposed scheme. Most of the year 1882 was consumed by Mr. Hukill in an effort to introduce the "Strong process" of manufacturing gas for fuel into the iron manufactories of Pittsburgh, on the proposition that the capital requisite for piping the gas from a distance would much more than build the Strong plants, locating them wherever needed and rendering the supply of gas for fuel cheap and reliably independent; but the result of this year's labor was to discover that manufacturers were very loth to give up the use of coal and accept a process of manufacturing fuel not yet demonstrated beyond a question. But their faith was easy in the economy and utility of natural gas, and he became convinced that a manufactured gas for fuel might ultimately prevail, but not when and where natural gas abounded. Hence the abandonment by him of further effort in that direction, and the turning of attention to development for natural gas. In the meantime, and by the end of the year 1882, others, to wit, Pew and Emerson, had entered this promising field, had drilled a gas-well in the vicinity of Murrysville, from which they had laid a pipe-line to Pittsburgh, and the natural-gas fuel business was now an accomplished fact in the Smoky City. Once inaugurated, it had but to yield to the universal eager demand, and King Coal must seek another market.

In March, 1883, Mr. Hukill took up his abode in Pittsburgh, and through the services of Prof. John F. Carll, of the geological survey of the state, began the work of ascertaining for his own guide the definite location of the anticlinals on either side of the city. There is but little reason to doubt that this was the first enterprise conducted on the anticlinal theory, though such a mode of search for gas was popular for a year or two following, and more stress was laid upon it then than in recent years. Owing to Mr. Hukill's reticence, however, his plan of procedure was advertised but little, yet what follows will show that his action supported his belief. He located three test-wells, the first upon the Brady's Bend anticlinal in Shaler township, Allegheny county, west of the city; the second on the Waynesburg anticlinal, east of the city, on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad at Carpenter (now Adarra) Station; the third on the same anticlinal about two miles north of No. 2 well. The first and second wells proved to be, instead of gas, large water-wells in the stratum that should have produced gas, owing to the rapid dip of the rock toward the south, which placed it below the gas horizon and into the water-vein. The third well was far enough north to find the gas strata above the water-level and was a good gasser. This and other gas-wells drilled near it by him fixed the south limit of the now famous Murrysville gas-belt. Meanwhile he assumed the probable course of the gas-belt yet to be developed, sympathizing with the course of the anticlinal. He located and drilled a well on land leased for the purpose, about ten miles north and thirty degrees east of north from the original Haymaker well, which resulted in a good gasser, and fixed the north limit of said Murrysville belt, in length about fifteen miles, and at the time of this writing contains over one hundred wells, supplying gas for Pittsburgh and adjacent markets.

Apropos, let us remark that as some may chance to read this who are unfamiliar with oil and gas phraseology, it may be well to add that where development has fixed the limit and dimensions of oil and gas districts they are found to lie in a northeast and southwest direction, varying from a north and south line, from twenty degrees to forty-seven degrees, and in the great majority of cases the length is several times the width, so that the term belt is usually applied to a producing district. In the case of the Murrysville gas-belt, developments have proved it to be about fifteen miles in length and varying in width from perhaps two thousand feet to two miles, while the general direction of its length is about thirty degrees east of north and west of south from a north and south line. The limits and bearings of these belts can only be determined by drilling of wells, and the first prospectors—who are commonly called "wild-catters"—in any section taking up land and opening up a line of developments must assume a bearing and venture upon it until they can be guided by the results of drilling.

As the subject of this sketch has figured prominently as a pioneer or "wild-catter," his mode of procedure has been to assume a bearing upon conclusions arrived at in various ways, survey an air line for a distance across the country, and lease land on either side of that line and follow with the drill. Several thousand acres of land thus acquired and tested by Mr. Hukill on the Murrysville belt, passed, in October, 1884, into the possession of the Carpenter Natural-Gas company, the organization of which company was at that time consummated under a charter granted January, 1884, Mr. Hukill becoming its president and general manager, and its capital of $250,000 was a few months later increased to $450,000. This company in the fall of 1884 laid a pipe-line from the Murrysville field to the city of Pittsburgh, with a branch line running into McKeesport, on the Monongahela river. The enterprise was a prosperous and successful one up to Sept. 1, 1885, when it passed into the possession of George Westinghouse, Jr., Robert Pitcairn *et al.*, and Mr. Hukill retired from the company. The next enterprise which engaged the attention and services of Mr. Hukill exceeds, in many respects, anything in the history of petroleum developments, and is notorious as "Hukill's Greene county scheme." In the early part of 1885 he discovered that one of his subordinates in the Carpenter Natural-Gas company, Mr. J. F. Thompson, was a pioneer in early days in Greene county, Pa., a field that had never given much return for the labor and money expended, and at this time had been abandoned by all operators. Sundry consultations about the inducements this now neglected field offered resulted in the forming of a trio of E. M. and George P. Hukill and W. H. Schackleton, and assigning Mr. Thompson the duty of taking up a considerable body of land there, and putting down one or more wells a little outside of former developments.

Accordingly, Mr. Thompson within a month or two reported to his employers the successful completion of a good well. This well caused a ripple of excitement and brought into the field a number of other operators. Several wells were started, and Greene county was once more the point of attraction for two or three months; but by this time operators became impressed with the belief that good wells were scarce in that delusive region, and they were reshipping their machinery to other and more promising fields, while Mr. Hukill had bought the interests of both his partners that they might escape the hazard of further venture. Up to this time the only oil-producing rock in Greene county was known as the Dunkard sand, owing to the fact, doubtless, that the first discovery of this stratum was in a well drilled near Dunkard creek, a stream that flows through that county and empties into the Monongahela river. This stratum lies about seven hundred feet below the surface, varies greatly in thickness and quality of sand, and is very unreliable as an oil-producer; so much so that it does not justify operators in drilling it. After the stampede of operators in 1885, and Mr. Hukill was left to hoe the row alone, he resolved upon deeper drilling to ascertain what producing strata there might be below, and upon a wider range of development. Accordingly, he had a line surveyed south, varying something like thirty degrees west of south, through Greene county, crossing the state line into West Virginia, across Monongalia county, thence across Marion county, and to the border of Harrison county in West Virginia, nominally forty-five miles, and leased land on either side of this line until forty or fifty thousand acres had been acquired. Upon these lands four or five wells were drilled, some distance apart, to the depths of twenty-five hundred, twenty-six hundred and twenty-eight hundred feet, to prove what sand-rocks existed,

their position, their character and which was the probable oil-sand. This was the work of something like two and a half years, and ordinarily a work of six months, an exceedingly difficult task, attended with innumerable mishaps and delays, and aggregating a very heavy expenditure, all before there was any return in the way of production. But the nut was finally cracked, and he was permitted to taste the sweets of the kernel, finding the oil in a lower stratum. A victory had now been achieved in solving the difficult problem of how many strata of sand-rock there are, and which one produces oil. And this, the most extensive individual enterprise in the long list of oil operations, bids fair to be a very prolific one. The perseverance and tenacity of purpose displayed in this scheme of prospecting astonishes the boldest operator, for the faith that has prompted this untiring and unyielding effort has received no sympathy or encouragement whatever during the tedious ordeal, from either the scientific or practical observer.*

The latest enterprise undertaken by Mr. Hukill has proven equally successful and profitable with his previous undertakings. Early in the year 1886 Mr. Hukill secured several thousand acres of land in Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pa., on the north portion of the Murrysville gas-belt, and organized the Pine Run Gas company, Mr. Hukill becoming its president, for the purpose of supplying with fuel-gas the boroughs of Apollo and Leechburg, on the Kiskiminetas river, and Freeport, on the Allegheny river, including four large iron-works and numerous small manufactories at these places. The apparent prospects for the company did not attract investors, and as a consequence Mr. Hukill and his associates were obliged to assume nearly all of the stock, the former taking over three-fourths of it; but the success of the enterprise has exceeded their highest calculations. The capital was subsequently increased, and the pipe-line extended from Freeport to Natrona, on the Allegheny river, to supply the very extensive plant of the Pennsylvania Salt-Manufacturing company—chemical and acid works—and the Pine Run Gas company is now a prosperous and growing institution, yielding large dividends to its stockholders.

Though the limits allowed to this sketch will not permit fuller details, the sketch itself would be incomplete without at least a brief reference to those high moral traits which have marked Mr. Hukill's personal life, his home, and all his business transactions with his fellow-men. Carrying with him through all the years of his life, and in all his dealings with others, the wholesome lessons instilled in his childhood, his record has been one of great pride to his many friends. Physically he would be a man of mark in any assembly. Tall, well formed, graceful in all his movements, affable and courteous, he makes friends wherever he goes, and holds them as with hooks of steel. Ingenuous, large-hearted and tender, men are naturally attracted to him. The soul of honor and uprightness in his dealings, those who know him best trust him most implicitly. "The governing law throughout his entire career has been a deep religious principle, a firm belief in an all-wise, directing Providence, to which he ascribes all his success." Though never parading his religious principles and convictions before the public, they are never hidden away to secure some end, or for some time-serving purpose. These deep religious principles, supplemented by a strong will, great physical vitality, thorough system and marked punctuality in meeting all engagements, account for the success that has crowned his efforts in all his undertakings. Apropos, we may add that while Mr. Hukill is an adept in originating broad plans, and has the ability to execute rapidly, he has a dislike for the small economics of everyday life. To use his own words—"they seem to dwarf every element of his nature." All benevolent objects, and all the interests of the M. E. Church, of which for many years he has been an honored member, lie near his heart, and the open hand which has so often laid large offerings upon the altar, testifies that the interests of the Master's kingdom lie not only near to his heart but deep down in its very core.—*I. C. Pershing.*

ABRAHAM PATTERSON (deceased) was born in Ireland in 1809, a son of David and Mary Patterson, and came with his parents to America in 1823. They settled in Mercer county, Pa., but in 1829 came to Allegheny county, where they afterward resided. Abraham Patterson was married Nov. 21, 1837, to Elizabeth Y., daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Young, of Allegheny county (she was a native of Scotland), and to them were born thirteen children, eight now living: Alexander P., David L., Elizabeth (wife of John G. Stephenson), Agnes M. (wife of A. McClure), Isaac N., Thomas H., Lillian and Frank P. Mr. Patterson was a contractor and builder; he and his brother Isaac, under firm name of I. & A. Patterson, were for many years among the most prominent contractors and builders in Allegheny county. Abraham Patterson died July 14, 1865, aged fifty-seven years. He was a member of the U. P. Church, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him; his widow is still living, in excellent health, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. Their son, Alexander P., was married Dec. 20, 1870, to Isabel Clark, of Fremont, Ohio, and they had one child, a daughter, who died at the age of eleven years. David L. Patterson was married Sept. 26, 1866, to Duinnie, daughter of Samuel and Sophia (Stevens) Dean, and they have had seven children: Samuel D. (deceased), Alexander A., May S., David L., Edna E., Agnes and Stewart Y.

ALEXANDER KING STEVENSON, lawyer, Pittsburgh, was born March 14, 1847, in Pittsburgh. He was reared a jeweler, and was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the Western University. At the age of twenty-eight he commenced the study of law in the office of John Barton, Pittsburgh, and on the completion of his studies he became his partner, continuing till Mr. Barton's death, in February, 1888. He is now in practice alone. Mr. Stevenson was married, in 1869, to Ada A., daughter of John Barton, and they have two children, Rebie and John Barton Stevenson.

*Definite information just received, April 27, 1889, confirms Mr. Hukill's theories with regard to this field. A new well, five miles in advance of present production, has just been struck, establishing it beyond question as territory seldom excelled, and makes Mr. Hukill the controller of the largest amount of lucrative territory in the entire oil and gas business, whether in the past or at present; nor is this one of those "happy accidents," as men call them, but the result of thought, pluck, patience and unconquerable purpose.

CAPT. WILLIAM DUNSHEE, retired coal-dealer, McKeesport, was born near Pittsburgh, August 22, 1820, a son of Andrew T. and Margaret (Short) Dunshee. His paternal grandfather, William Dunshee, a native of County Down, Ireland, was a pioneer farmer of Allegheny county, where he resided many years. His children were William, Andrew T. and Jane. Of these Andrew T. was a coal-merchant and contractor, and resided in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, for many years. His children were William, Margaret, Joseph, Sarah J., Susan, Benjamin and Joan. Our subject removed with his parents to Mifflin township in 1838, and in 1859 located in McKeesport, where he has since resided. In 1842 he succeeded his father in the coal business, in which he was interested up to 1874, when he retired. He operated the first incline on which flanged wheels were used, and in 1856 built the first marine-ways on the Monongahela river. He was quick to catch the steamboat idea, and was interested in the building of several steamers. Just before the war he built the twins V. F. Wilson and Ike Hammitt. They were employed by the government to bring the navy out of the Mississippi river, were used as dispatch-boats, and afterward as supply-boats, by the United States. In 1848 Capt. Dunshee married Mary A., daughter of Benjamin Adams, of Pittsburgh, and had seven children: William A., Margaret L., Johnson F., Louisa K., Virginia V., Marshall P. and Edith. Capt. Dunshee is a prominent citizen. In politics he is a republican.

JOHN SPENCER, architect, postoffice Verona, was born on the River St. Lawrence July 8, 1843, and was reared on a farm near Toronto, Upper Canada. His grandfather, John Spencer, emigrated from the Scotch Highlands to Ireland, where his parents, John and Ellen (Glendon) Spencer, were born. John Spencer, the father of our subject, emigrated to the United States in the summer of 1835, where he worked through Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, for seven years and seven months, going back to Ireland in the fall of 1842, where he married Ellen Glendon, and then returned the spring after and settled on a farm near Toronto, Ontario, where he still resides. Our subject received a limited education, and went to learn the carpenter's trade of house-building and framing when he was seventeen. Remaining only a short time at the trade, and wishing to better himself, he spent two years rambling through a portion of Canada and three or four of our western states, working at whatever came in his way, landing in Pittsburgh in the fall of 1863. Here he finished his trade, and then followed house-building in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, Birmingham and the suburbs until 1869, when he became a resident in the vicinity of Verona, and erected buildings by contract in and about the borough for eleven years. In 1880 he was employed as engine-carpenter, and the following year became cab-builder in the Allegheny Valley shops. In March, 1887, he lost his thumb and the forefinger of his left hand on a circular-saw. He is now an engine-carpenter, and gives his leisure time to the planning and superintending of buildings. He purchased ground and erected his present residence on First avenue in 1873, where he still resides. Mr. Spencer is now serving his fourth year as First Ward principal assessor. He is also one of the board of directors of the Verona Building & Loan association. He is a republican, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1869 he married Caroline Augusta Schumacher, born in Pittsburgh in 1851. Her parents, William August and Julia Caroline (Fees) Schumacher, were of German birth. Following are the names of the living children of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer: Celia Eleanor, Ellen Loretta, Elizabeth Augusta, Mary Marcedeus and John Glendon. Caroline and Maggie B. died in infancy.

JAMES SHARP (deceased) was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1784, of Scotch-Irish descent, the youngest of the three children born to Matthew and Eliza (Lindsay) Sharp. As early as 1794, or when James was but ten years old, he left home in Franklin county, and came to Pittsburgh, where for many years he lived with his half-sister, Mrs. Hancock. In 1826 he purchased nearly a thousand acres of land, in two tracts, on the Allegheny river, originally the property of Gen. Wilkes. Not until the building of a canal through this tract of land did Mr. Sharp conceive the idea of building a town, for the land was valuable, part being a beautiful sugar-camp and the balance well adapted to farming. With an enterprising spirit, however, he commenced to build the town which is now honored by his name. He was liberal, and the ground-space on which nearly all the churches and schools in the borough are located was given through his generosity. He built and paid for the first two schoolhouses erected in the borough, and paid the salaries of the teachers. He married Isabella L. Stockman, a kind and noble lady of great energy and perseverance, a daughter of Nathan Stockman and granddaughter of Rev. John Roan, a very prominent minister of Harrisburg, Pa. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, of whom only Mrs. Eliza Lindsay Clark now remains. These children were named as follows: James S., who died at Cannonsburg, Pa., the bright particular star of the family; Mary Roan (Mrs. Lloyd), Annie (who died in infancy), Jane B., John Roan Stockman, a promising young man of high character and intellect, who died in his twenty-second year, at Cannonsburg, Pa., while in his junior year at Jefferson College, and of whom Prof. Orr said, "To a clear and vigorous intellect he united a fine imagination and elegant taste," and Mrs. Clark. The last mentioned, an intelligent and refined lady, resides at the homestead, and looks with pride on the old home and the great achievements of her kind

and noble father. Mr. Sharp died in 1861, and his widow in 1873, aged seventy-five years. The family are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

EZRA P. YOUNG, Sewickley, is a great-grandson of Samuel C. and Dorcas Clarke, of Clarkesville, Greene county, Pa. Samuel C., the grandson of Samuel Clarke, came to Shousetown when a lad, and was apprenticed to old Peter Shouse to learn the boat-builder's trade, soon earning a wide reputation as an excellent mechanic. He built the following boats: Clipper No. 2, Rescue, Advance, Reliance, Sam Young, Challenge, Denmark, Hawkeye State, Kenton, etc. He built many light boats for the southern trade. Later in life he went to West Virginia and drilled for oil. He died November 13, 1861, aged forty-six years. He took an active interest in church work, and helped to build the Union church at Shousetown. He married Margaret C. Anderson, daughter of Squire Robert Anderson, an early settler of Sewickley valley, who survives him. Of their children, Ezra P. was born in Shousetown, and educated in a private school and at the university at Pittsburgh. At an early age he was assistant teller in the Citizens' National bank of Pittsburgh, then styled Citizens' bank, after which he followed the river for seven years as clerk, and in the last year of the civil war was in the United States government employ, on the steamer John S. Hall, on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Afterward he was clerk on the steamer R. C. Gray. From 1869 to 1877 he was cashier of the People's Savings bank of Allegheny. Then was cashier and general manager of the Pittsburgh exposition till 1883, when the exposition buildings burned. Since then he has had charge of three large "Thomas concerts," and helped to establish the Ohio Valley Gas company, of which he is now treasurer, and has been secretary and general manager. He is also interested in the coal and steamboat business in Pittsburgh. Since 1860 he has resided in Edgeworth, Leet township, near Sewickley, where he has considerable land, and has done much to further the interest and beauty of that town by building houses.

WILLIAM M. BRINKER, merchant, Wilkinsburg, was born in Limestone township, Clarion county, Pa., June 17, 1843. His grandfather, John Brinker, was one of the earliest settlers of Clarion county, and a very extensive farmer, coming from the eastern part of the state; he died since the civil war. His son Jacob married Sarah Mohney, and settled on a farm in Limestone township, Clarion county, where his son William was reared. During the civil war, and while his son William was in the service, he bought the Mohney homestead, in Red Bank township, where he now resides. William M. attended the common schools and Rimersburg Collegiate Institute. August 29, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and for nearly two years was private orderly to Gen. Negley. He served all through the term of that regiment in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in every battle and march. After leaving the army he took a course at Iron City Commercial College, and went into business in Armstrong county. In 1877 he came to Pittsburgh and took charge of the business interests of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in Western Pennsylvania. This he continued several years, and the connection is not yet wholly severed. For some time he was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade in Pittsburgh, but removed to Wilkinsburg in 1885, erected the three-story brick building which he occupies, doing a large wholesale and retail business, and he is now building a handsome residence adjoining. He also has a large interest in the milling business of Messrs. Brinker & Sloan, Millville, Clarion county, Pa.; also owns part of the Mohney homestead. Is one of the original charter members of the Penn Water company, and took an active interest in the incorporation of the borough and the improvement and progress of the town. Mr. Brinker was reared in the Reformed Church; politically he is a democrat. In March, 1873, he wedded Mary Scott, who was born in Clearfield county, a daughter of John and Sarah (Draucker) Scott, of Scotch and German descent. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brinker: Lula Blanche, Sarah Labelle, William Earle and Elizabeth.

W. S. ABBOTT, editor and proprietor of the McKeesport *Times*, was born on Third avenue, McKeesport, just east of Market street, in 1855. His parents, John C. and Jane (Thomas) Abbott, settled in that city in 1835. His father was a member of the firm of Patton & Abbott, who kept the largest general store in the county at that time. At the age of fifteen W. S. entered the office of the McKeesport *Paragon* to learn the printing business, and on the completion of his trade went to Pittsburgh, expecting to follow printing, but secured a position in the Pittsburgh branch of R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, in whose employ he remained fourteen years. He opened a branch of that establishment in Wheeling, W. Va., April 1, 1886, and remained there until July 1, 1887. His *penchant* for newspaper-work led him to keep up a newspaper connection all these years, which schooled his natural inclinations, and in July, 1887, he deserted the agency for the journalistic field, having purchased the plant and good-will of the McKeesport *Times*. Since his advent that paper has made wonderful progress, and today it stands at the head of McKeesport journalism. It is the official paper of McKeesport and the borough of Reynoldton, and under Mr. Abbott's management is constantly growing in influence and circulation. The job-printing annex of the *Times*, also owned by Mr. Abbott, has a national reputation for its extra fine work, ranking with the very best offices in the largest cities of the United States. The *Times* building is an im-

posing three-story pressed-brick edifice, Nos. 622 and 624 Walnut street, and the plant is the most extensive and perfect in the county outside of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Abbott is well and favorably known in the community, publishes a clean, bright, local newspaper, is alive to the best interests of the city, possesses the confidence of the business public to a remarkable degree, and is recognized as one of the live, pushing and enterprising young men of the city. He has filled the offices of president of the McKeesport Press Club and second vice-president of the Mendelssohn Club, and is one of the charter members of the original McKeesport Library; is an A. F. & A. M., and politically is an uncompromising stalwart republican.

James L. Devenny, editor and proprietor of the McKeesport *Daily News*, is a native of Washington county, Pa. At the age of eight he came to McKeesport, and was educated in the high-school of that city, from which he graduated in 1876 with the medal of his class. The succeeding eight years he was clerk in a Pittsburgh store, but in 1884 he returned to McKeesport, and became local editor of the *News*, a position which he creditably filled until 1886. He then purchased the newspaper-plant from Dravo Brothers, becoming its editor and proprietor, since when the *News*, under his management, has had a wonderful increase in circulation and patronage. Mr. Devenny, though but twenty-two years old, and probably the youngest editor in the state, has proved his ability to conduct a first-class newspaper, and has made the *News* one of the brightest and newsiest dailies in Western Pennsylvania.

Franklin Osburn, retired, Sewickley, is a native of Loudoun county, Va. The Osburn family are descended from an old English family, who came to America long before the revolutionary war, and settled on Long Island and in and about New York. The ancestors of the Virginia branch, John and Nicholas Osburn, emigrated from Chester county, Pa., about 1730, and settled in the Shenandoah valley, Va., in the present county of Clarke, but were driven across the Blue Ridge in 1756, by the French and Indians, locating at the foot of the mountain on the east side. Here and in the adjacent country the name has been continuous since, and has been honorably known in the legislative halls of the state and in state conventions, notably that which passed the ordinance of secession on the 17th day of April, 1861. It is proper to note that the member from Jefferson county resisted the secession movement throughout. Richard Osburn, the grandfather of our subject, and the latter's parents, were born in Loudoun county, Va. Franklin Osburn was educated in his native state, and early engaged in teaching; was then in mercantile line; then in the lumber business in Allegheny, and also in farming in the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia, the latter twenty years, and in cotton-manufacturing in Steubenville, Ohio, three years. He married Henrietta W., a daughter of Griswold E. Warner, a citizen of this county, better known as Judge Warner. Ten children have blessed this union, eight of whom are now living: James W., Frank C., Jennie M. Olmsted, Mary E., Harry G., Robert D., William W. and Chara Louise W. Politically Mr. Osburn was a whig before the reconstruction policy of the dominant party after the war became known. Has since been an independent democrat. The adjoining borough of Osborn was named after our subject.

John Way, Jr., superintendent of Sewickley Academy. His grandfather, John Way, came to Allegheny county in 1797, from Chester county, this state, where his parents and grandparents had lived and were farmers, to occupy a tract of land purchased by his father, Caleb Way, from the state in 1785. This tract is called in the patent "Way's Desire," and contained two hundred acres. He built and occupied a log house on the bank of the Ohio river, and afterward, in 1810, a brick house on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road. This brick house was, for many years, used as a tavern; it still stands, and is in good condition. John Way was a surveyor and agent for several eastern land-owners. He was the first justice of the peace in Allegheny county, west of Pittsburgh, holding the office for some twenty years, until his death, in 1825, in his fifty-ninth year. He had a wife, Mary Clark, and four children: Abishai, Rebekah, Nicholas and James.

Abishai Way was born in Chester county, received a business education in Philadelphia, and became a wholesale and retail merchant in Pittsburgh. He was for years agent for the Harmony society at Economy, Pa., handling large quantities of wool and other produce for that community. He was a prominent and highly respected citizen, closely identified with many public measures and improvements that marked the early history of Pittsburgh. He died in 1837, aged forty-four, leaving a wife, Mary Anderson, who died in 1881, and several children, of whom three are now living: Mary, Anne and John. On Abishai's death his family removed to the Way farm in Sewickley valley, where they have since remained. John Way, Jr., was educated at Sewickley Academy, and engaged in managing the farm and in various business enterprises till 1877, when he reorganized the Sewickley Academy, built a large and handsome house for its use on his own property, and by years of persistent effort and self-denial, and large pecuniary outlay, made it one of the best academic institutions in the state. He has been prominent in other movements that have advanced the welfare of the community, notably the passage of a special legislative enactment assuring this and adjacent townships a prohibitory liquor law, and another doing away with the running at large of cattle upon the public roads. His interest in public education is attested by nineteen years' service on the township school board. He has been for

some forty years connected with the Sewickley Presbyterian Church, doing much for its interest and advancement, it being largely due to his exertions that its fine location and handsome stone edifice were secured. He was for some years a trustee of this church, and is now and has been for some twenty years an elder in it. He has been several times re-elected justice of the peace in Leet township. He has a wife, Catherine Wilson, and three sons: William, Frederick and John.

Bruce L. Calhoun, M. D., Verona, is a grandson of William Calhoun, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa. The father of William Calhoun was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and lived for many years with a silver plate in his skull, where he was injured in battle during that war. The family is of Irish descent. James, son of William Calhoun, married Nancy, daughter of John Robinson, of Scotch descent, an early resident of Indiana county. James Calhoun was born August 16, 1801, and still resides on his farm in Indiana county. For over fifty years he has been an elder in the United Presbyterian Church, and one of his sons, J. Smith, now fills the same position. He was one of the original whigs, and has been a republican since the organization of that party. Nancy Calhoun died in 1880, aged seventy-one. B. L. Calhoun is her seventh and youngest son, and was born April 21, 1844. He was reared on his native, farm and received an academic education. After attending a course of medical lectures in Cleveland, he graduated in 1876 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. On account of weakness of the eyes he has not been able to practice all of the time. He practiced for some time at Clarksburg and Unity, and about seven years at Parnassus, where he established a drug-store. He opened a similar store at Verona in 1886, and employs a competent druggist, giving his attention chiefly to his patients. He is an active member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a republican in politics. In 1869 Dr. Calhoun was united in marriage to Mary N. McLain, born in Westmoreland county, daughter of David and Rebecca (Anderson) McLain, of Scotch descent. Of their children the following five are living: Amelia Fanny, William Magee, Mary Lillian, Jessie Rebecca and Nellie Elnora. Harvey Johnson and Robert Bruce died in infancy.

Dr. S. W. Dinsmore, physician and surgeon, Sharpsburg, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., in 1850, a son of Robert and Mary Reed (Johnson) Dinsmore, the former a prominent merchant. Our subject received an academic education at Reed's Institute, Clarion county, Pa., and the University of Lewisburg. He commenced the study of medicine in 1872, and after graduating practiced one year in Camden, N. J., but since 1877 has resided in Sharpsburg. He graduated at the Homeopathic College, Philadelphia, in 1876, and holds a diploma from the General hospital of Vienna, Austria, where he was a student three months; also a paper showing his ability in the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat. He married, in 1878, Emma, daughter of Lewis W. Lewis, who was a prominent citizen of Sharpsburg, and two children have been born to this union: Winfield C. and Marion H. Dr. Dinsmore is a Mason, a member of the Baptist Church, and politically a republican.

George Lucky Lee, real-estate dealer, postoffice Hulton, a son of Caleb and Margaret (Skelton) Lee, was born in Pittsburgh in June, 1837. He is the youngest living son, and received his early education while attending the Pittsburgh schools until fifteen years of age. After marriage, however, he continued to study privately, and completed a collegiate course. His father bought a large farm at the time George L. was born, and when the latter was fifteen years old he began work thereon, and afterward became manager of the twelve hundred acres, and followed the plow until he was thirty-five years of age. After his father's death he left the large farm, which was divided up among the heirs, but he continued to work his own farm four years longer. In 1884 he engaged in the real-estate business in Pittsburgh, under the firm name of Alexander & Lee, which has become one of the leading firms of the city. Mr. Lee enlisted in July, 1863, in Company E, First Battalion Pennsylvania Cavalry, served as second sergeant, and did scouting duty on the Cumberland boundary most of the time, and was mustered out December 28, 1865. He was in delicate health at the time of enlistment, but in six months was in perfect condition. He was the first justice of Verona, and served five years; was first assessor and second clerk of the council, serving in that capacity seven years.

He married, in 1858, Rebecca G. McClung, daughter of Rev. S. M. McClung, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Plum township, where Mrs. Lee was born in 1838. Her father died in August, 1869, and her mother, Nancy C. Gilchrist, December 5, 1875. Ten children have been born to our subject and Mrs. Lee, as follows: Ida (Mrs. Dr. J. M. Hamilton); Caleb C., a graduate of Pittsburgh High-school of the class of 1879, studied law in the office of Robb & McClung, of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1885; Elizabeth R., at home; Samuel McC., telegraph-operator and clerk at the Lucy furnace; Anna, a teacher in Verona schools; Cora, Alfred McC., Nancy M., Margaret S. and Rebecca McC. The family are all members of the Presbyterian Church of Verona, where Mr. Lee has been ruling elder for many years. He is a member of the G. A. R., and politically is a republican.

Thomas Tilbrook, real-estate auctioneer, McKeesport, was born in Allegheny county, June 9, 1839. He was educated in the schools of Westmoreland county, and spent his boyhood on the farm. Arriving at the

years of maturity, he became a stock-dealer, in which business he came into that knowledge of the world which has since made him so effective in whatever he undertook. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of his term of enlistment as sergeant, participating in the battle of Fredericksburg, in the five-days battle at Chancellorsville, and in other contests. In 1864 he first came to McKeesport, and his occupation since that time has for the most part been that of a real-estate auctioneer. May 1, 1881, he was elected alderman, in which office he served the people with satisfaction until May 1, 1886. In 1883 he was elected chief magistrate of McKeesport, and was re-elected in 1884, serving the people two successive terms with honor, and refusing to be a candidate for the third term. Mr. Tilbrook has always been interested in questions of public import, and naturally political questions attracted his attention. Believing from the first that the principles of the republican party are fundamental to a republican form of government, he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for president, and during his life he has been consistently and ardently republican.

ROBERT PATTERSON, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, Pittsburgh, was born in Pittsburgh, October 17, 1821. His grandfather, Joseph Patterson, was born in Ireland, March 20, 1752; was married there to Jane Moak, March 27, 1772. They emigrated to America, arriving at Philadelphia early in 1773, and settled in Saratoga county, N. Y., where their son Robert was born April 1, 1773. Returning to Philadelphia, Mr. Patterson taught school near Germantown; was present at the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence at the door of the statehouse; dismissed his school and served as a private soldier during the campaigns of 1776–77, part of the time under Lafayette, who, upon visiting Pittsburgh in 1825, recognized his old companion in arms. In 1777 he removed to York county, Pa., resuming the occupation of a teacher; in 1779 removed to Washington county and engaged in teaching and farming; in 1785 commenced a course of studies for the ministry under the direction of Rev. Joseph Smith; was licensed August 12, 1788; ordained and installed pastor of Raccoon and Montour's Run churches November 10, 1789; in 1816 he resigned his pastoral charge on account of infirm health, and removed to Pittsburgh, where he continued to preach as opportunity offered and strength permitted, laboring also as a Bible and tract distributor until his death, February 4, 1832.

ROBERT PATTERSON, SR., son of the above, was born not far from where the battles of Stillwater were fought four years later. He entered the Cannonsburg Academy at its commencement in 1790, reciting the first lesson under the shade of some trees, no building having yet been obtained. In 1794 he entered the junior class of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where his uncle, Robert Patterson, was the professor of mathematics. He graduated there in 1796, and remained as a tutor four years longer, at the same time studying theology. He was licensed in 1801, and August 27, 1801, was married to Jane Canon, daughter of Col. John Canon, the founder of Cannonsburg. Mr. Patterson was pastor of two churches near Erie, Pa., for six years; in 1807 removed to Pittsburgh, and took charge of the Pittsburgh Academy (now the Western University of Pennsylvania) until 1810. From that date until 1836 he was engaged in bookselling, and part of the time in publishing and in the manufacture of paper. He also supplied the pulpit of Hiland Church, seven miles north of Pittsburgh, from 1807 to 1833. In 1840 he removed to the country, about three miles south of Pittsburgh, where he died September 5, 1854. Mrs. Patterson died in 1856.

ROBERT PATTERSON, son of the above, graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in September, 1840; read law for three years in the office of Hon. Thomas H. Baird; was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in October, 1843; practiced with Judge Baird until 1845; was engaged in teaching in different academies until August, 1850, when he was elected to the professorship of mathematics in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which he was chosen to the same chair in Oakland College, Mississippi, in November, 1854; from this to the same chair in Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1858, which last position he left in 1864 to become associated with Rev. Dr. James Allison in conducting the *Presbyterian Banner*. He was married, August 27, 1851, to Eliza, daughter of Hon. T. H. Baird. They have one son, Thomas, a member of the Pittsburgh bar, and two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth.

JAMES S. KUHN, cashier First National bank, McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 3, 1852, a son of Dr. John S. and Mary E. (Speer) Kuhn. His paternal grandfather, Adam Kuhn, a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, was a pioneer of Versailles township, Allegheny county, where he built a flourmill, and carried on the business of a miller and a farmer. The first coal ever run on the Youghiogheny river was said to have been mined on his farm. The maternal grandfather of James S. was Dr. James R. Speer, the well-known oculist of Pittsburgh. Dr. John S. Kuhn was a prominent physician of his day, for many years practiced his profession in McKeesport and Pittsburgh, and was one of the pioneer coal-operators on the Youghiogheny river. The subject of this sketch was reared in Pittsburgh and McKeesport, and educated in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he was employed in the First National bank of Pittsburgh, where he remained for seven years, and has now passed twenty-one years in the banking business. In 1874 he came to McKeesport, and for the

past fourteen years has been in the service of the First National bank of this city in various capacities, his present position being that of cashier, to which he was appointed in 1884. His experience has enabled him to recognize and seize upon every circumstance that might contribute to the advancement of the interests in his charge, and the First National has now very few superiors in Western Pennsylvania, and much of its success can be attributed to the energetic efforts of Mr. Kuhn. He has been a director of the bank five years, is secretary and treasurer of the American Water-works company, of McKeesport an organization with a paid-up capital of half a million dollars. He is president of the Russell Manufacturing company, and was one of the projectors of the Youghiogheny bridge, of which he is half-owner, and is secretary and treasurer of the company. He is vice-president of the New Enterprise Building & Loan association, and for several years has been city treasurer. He has the reputation of being a successful and wide-awake business man. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican. Mr. Kuhn married, in 1880, Ella, daughter of James and Eliza (Berry) O'Neil, of this city.

Thomas A. Millar, broker, McKeesport, was born in Baltimore, Md., February 5, 1832, son of Alexander and Amelia I. (Coal) Millar. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Millar, a native of Ireland, settled in Philadelphia at an early day, and was a son of Alexander Millar, whose father came from the Netherlands to Ireland with the Prince of Orange. On his maternal side Mr. Millar is of Scotch descent. His parents settled in Pittsburgh in 1833, where for a time his father was engaged as clerk for Robert Galloway, a groceryman, and later for Robinson & Minis; he was for ten years alderman in that city. In 1848 he came to McKeesport, and engaged in the coal business, and was one of the largest coal-operators in the city until the outbreak of the war. He served two terms in the Pennsylvania legislature, and was a director of the first railroad built in McKeesport, now the Baltimore & Ohio. He was father of five children: Alexander, William J., Samuel A., Thomas A., and Alfred B., who died in infancy. Our subject was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, settled in McKeesport in 1848, and embarked in the coal business, with which he was connected ten years, and twelve years afterward was engaged in stock-farming in Missouri, since when he has resided at McKeesport, and for two years has followed his present business. Mr. Millar married, in 1859, Olie F., daughter of Hiram B. and Sarah J. (Cunningham) Sinclair, of McKeesport, and by her has six children: Harry S., (Virginia M. (Mrs. N. G. Ransom), Sarah J. Mrs. S. G. Miller), Anna M., Charles A. and Alfred B. Mr. Millar has held many local offices in the borough; in politics he is a democrat.

Rev. Charles W. Smith, A. M., D. D., Wilkinsburg, is a native of Fayette county, Pa., born Jan. 30, 1840. His father, Rev. Wesley Smith, was for fifty-five years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio, and a resident of Allegheny county for twenty-six years, until his death, which occurred at Sharpsburg the last of October, 1888. Dr. Smith spent his youth in school until he approached the years of manhood, when he went into business for one year. In October, 1858, he received license to preach, and the following April (1859) was admitted into the Pittsburgh conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first appointment was to Centerville, Somerset county, Pa., and his second to Carmichaels, Greene county, Pa. He served, subsequently, three churches in Fayette county: Bridgeport, Connellsville and Uniontown. All the remainder of his ministerial life has been spent in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, except one term in Canton, Ohio, and one in McKeesport, Allegheny county. In these cities he served Carson Street, Arch Street and Smithfield Street churches, and four years as presiding elder of the Pittsburgh district. During his service in the district a great work was accomplished, through an organization called the Pittsburgh Church Union, in freeing certain churches from old and troublesome debts. The union was organized for this purpose, and, through the encouragement and assistance it gave, five churches were relieved and Methodism thus practically freed from debt in the entire city. When but thirty-six years of age he was elected a delegate to the general conference (of 1876), an unusual honor for one so young. Four years later he was the first reserve delegate, and in 1884 was elected a delegate again. During this conference he was elected editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, and entered upon the duties of that office the 1st of June in that year. In 1888 he was again elected a delegate to the general conference, and by that body was re-elected editor of the *Advocate*. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Allegheny College in 1871, and that of Doctor of Divinity from Scio College, in 1880. The doctor has spent a very busy life in the ministry. Since he was appointed to the pastorate of the Arch Street Church, in 1870, his charges have been large and responsible, requiring both hard labor and great skill. But he has met the requirements in every case, and by fidelity in one station has won promotion to another. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie L., daughter of Dr. Lutellus Lindley, of Connellsville, Pa., and they have three children, the eldest, Charles Lindley, being a minister, just admitted to the Pittsburgh conference; the others are Edna Miller and Lutellus Wesley.

William Watson Grier, manufacturer, postoffice Hulton, the only living child of John Fennel and Isabella (Watson) Grier, was born in Pittsburgh in 1834. His grand-

father, David Grier, of Irish descent, very early secured a tract of six hundred acres in what is the Second ward of Verona, lying on Plum creek and the river. He died in 1856, and on the day of his death destroyed his will, leaving one-sixteenth of his estate to our subject. He had been twice married; his first wife left ten children and his second six. John F., the eldest son, born in Pittsburgh, engaged in the manufacture of engines where the Monongahela House now stands, and afterward changed his product to hollow-ware, but lost everything by the sudden closing of the United States bank. He borrowed eight hundred dollars of an uncle, with which he built a canal-boat and engaged in transportation on the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers. In the spring of 1835, being then twenty-six years old, he was drowned at Blairsville dam by a freshet, leaving his widow and infant son with a debt and no resources. William Watson, father of Isabella Grier, was born in Scotland in 1777, and died in Pittsburgh at the age of fifty. He kept a stoneyard on Water street, and engaged in mason-building.

W. W. Grier attended the Second Ward school and a private school taught by Dr. Holmes, of Pittsburgh, and Joseph S. Travelli's academy at Sewickley. On reaching manhood he engaged in farming on his patrimony at Verona. Having a mechanical turn of mind, he made improvements on a buggy-spring known as the "Dexter," and began its manufacture in 1875. The Dexter Spring-works, of which Mr. Grier is sole owner, is a successful institution, employing many people. He was one of the first refiners of petroleum oil, engaging, with partners, near Verona. During the war he sunk an oil-well in West Virginia, which proved to be a bounteous one, but his machinery and other property were destroyed by rebel raiders, and he sold out at a great sacrifice. Notwithstanding this and other misfortunes, he persevered, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He was formerly a republican, but for the last sixteen years has voted the prohibition ticket, voting that ticket alone for five years. Through the efforts of Mr. Grier and his mother a United Presbyterian church was established here, in which he is a member of sessions. In 1855 he married Susan V., daughter of William Miller, of Mercer county. She died in 1881, leaving two daughters—Mary Eva and Jean B. The first born, Watson Miller, died when five years old. In 1883 Mr. Grier wedded Fanny Swartwood, of Waverly, N. Y.

Dr. G. R. B. Robison, physician and surgeon, and the oldest member of the medical profession in Sharpsburg, was born in Morgantown, W. Va., in 1832, the youngest of the twelve children of James Robison, a prominent farmer of West Virginia. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and in 1850 commenced the study of medicine; entered the College of Medicine and Surgery, Ohio, in 1851, graduated in 1853, and at once commenced the practice of his profession. In 1863 he located in Sharpsburg, where he has since continually practiced, with the exception of his service during the war, when for two years he was associate surgeon for the Seventy-first Pennsylvania regiment and at Herwood hospital. He married Anna W., daughter of Hebron Robinson, of Lawrenceburg, Pa., and three children blessed their union, two of whom are living: Hebron and Mary. Mrs. Robison died in 1873, and the doctor afterward married Virginia H., daughter of Jonathan Hagan, of Allegheny county. Dr. Robison has a large and lucrative practice in town and surrounding country. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

J. W. Boisol, dentist, Sharpsburg, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., October 26, 1856, a son of Dr. Daniel Boisol, a native of Allegheny City, and a prominent dentist of the county. Daniel married Elizabeth S. Welsh, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of one child, the subject of this memoir. In 1862 Dr. Boisol enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment, and served as captain; was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, and died in the hospital at Georgetown, December 23, 1862. Joseph W. was educated at the Western University, and commenced the study of dentistry in 1874, graduating from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, February 28, 1877. He commenced the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1883, at which date he located at Sharpsburg, and here he has since resided, being the only dentist in the town. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the J. O. A. M., Sons of Veterans and Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a republican.

Thomas C. Jones, attorney at law, McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, September 2, 1860, a son of David and Elizabeth J. (Conway) Jones. His paternal grandfather was William Jones, a native of Wales, and his maternal grandfather was Thomas Conway, a native of Ireland, both of whom were among the pioneers of Pittsburgh. Thomas C. Jones was reared in McKeesport, and educated at the academy and Waynesburg College. He began the study of law in 1882, at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and graduated in March, 1884. He then studied one year in the office of James Evan, Esq., of McKeesport; was admitted to the bar April 20, 1885, and has since been in active practice, with offices in McKeesport and Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; was elected a member of the city council in February, 1888; politically he is a republican.

Sylvester C. Ritchey, merchant, Sewickley. Abraham Ritchey, the great-grandfather of Sylvester C., and a native of Germany, came to America, settling in Allegheny

county, in an early day, and died here, aged one hundred and seven years. He participated in the revolutionary war. His son, William Ritchey, who was born east of the mountains, came to this county and joined Gen. Anthony Wayne in his campaign against the Indians, camping at Logstown. He was married to Mary, a daughter of Col. A. Greg Pinkerton, of revolutionary fame, who died aged one hundred and five years. William Ritchey and wife farmed in this county, and died aged ninety-two and ninety-eight years, respectively. Her brother John attained the age of one hundred and three years. Mr. and Mrs. William Ritchey were the parents of twelve children, all of whom attained maturity except one.

A. G. P. Ritchey, the father of S. C., was a carpenter, following farming at the same time, and in 1885 retired from active life. He was married to Mahala J. Holdsinger, and they had seven children. The subject of this sketch was born and educated in this county, and his early life was spent on a farm in Sewickley township. In 1871 he engaged as clerk with Chamberlin & Co., remaining with them until 1883, when he commenced business for himself. He keeps a general store, except dry goods, and has built up a good business. Politically he is a republican, and is a member of the K. of P. and K. of H., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peter Patterson, general superintendent National Tube-works company, McKeesport, is a native of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland. At an early age his mechanical tastes induced him to learn the trade of machinist, and the thorough training of his country, coupled with unusual genius in mechanical and engineering matters, soon placed him at the head of his trade. He came to this country in May, 1866, and found employment with the Union Machine company, and later with the firm of Campbell, Hall & Co., Norwich, Conn. He moved to New York in December of the same year, where he accepted a position at the Secor Iron-works. In 1869 he went to the extensive machine-shops of James L. Jackson & Brother, where he remained until December, 1871. At that time the National Tube-works company, at East Boston, Mass., with a view to securing the best skill to carry on the work of designing and constructing the special machinery for the erection of their projected McKeesport mill, secured the services of Mr. Patterson as constructing-engineer. In this capacity, and as assistant engineer, he came to McKeesport in June, 1872, and took charge of erecting the mills which have grown under his supervision to such magnitude. In 1880 the company appointed him general superintendent, which position he has since filled. Mr. Patterson is a thoroughly practical man, a systematic, cool-headed mill-manager, possessed of rare inventive talent. He has invented several important patents which are in constant and successful operation. He takes a deep interest in local matters, and is a representative citizen. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, in politics a stanch republican.

Robert C. McKee, retired, Wilkinsburg, was born near Newry, Ireland, in 1821. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (McCullough) McKee, emigrated to America in 1828, and settled on a farm in Westmoreland county, one mile from Freeport. There the father died in 1862, aged seventy, and the mother soon thereafter, at about the same age. They had seven sons and six daughters, Robert C. being the fourth son. He passed his early life on the farm, attending the common school; taught school several terms, and then opened a store on the Greensburg road, near Freeport. He soon removed to Pittsburgh, and later to Londonderry, Ohio, where he continued in business six years. In 1864 he came to Wilkinsburg, and soon afterward moved his store to Elizabeth, where he remained three years, and then to Beaver Falls for a like period. He was successful in business, and sold out to return to Wilkinsburg for family reasons. He subsequently dwelt in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, and came again to Wilkinsburg in 1878. He now resides in the third house he has built here. After leaving the store he became interested in a stove-foundry at Beaver Falls, and traveled several years, selling its output. He also represented the Beaver Falls cutlery for a time, and at various periods sold goods for three hardware firms in Pittsburgh. While at Beaver Falls he originated the movement which led to the organization of a Covenanters' church. Mr. McKee has been twice married, first in 1849, to Rachel Jane, daughter of Samuel Henry, of Ireland, who passed his last days at Wilkinsburg. Mrs. McKee was born in Pittsburgh, and died September 30, 1886, aged fifty-nine, the mother of two children: Myra, who died in Alabama while assisting her husband, Rev. William McKinney, in missionary work among the negroes, and Samuel Henry, a resident here. In April, 1888, Mr. McKee married Martha J., daughter of Robert McKnight, of Pittsburgh.

Charles E. Manby, chemist, National Tube-works company, McKeesport, was born in 1853, at Morecambe, Lancashire, England, the second son of the late Rev. E. F. Manby, B. A., of Cambridge University, and vicar of Morecambe parish for thirty-three years. He was educated at Lancaster and Barrow, was a student of chemistry with Prof. Richards, F. I. C., and after completing his course was appointed chemist to the steel- and wagon-works, Barrow. In 1880 he was appointed manager of the Lincolnshire Iron-Smelting company, near Brigg, Lincolnshire. He came to America in 1882, with letters of introduction to Prof. Eggleston, of Columbia College, New York, and others; to Mr. Swank, of Philadelphia, Capt. Jones, of Braddock Steel-works, W. D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh, and several others. During his connection with the National Tube-works company, as chemist, he has taken out several patents for coating

iron pipe, one of which is familiarly known as Silvertin Kalamein, and which durable coating has proved a great success, and in 1888 he introduced a new method for reducing the wasted oxides of the Kalamein metallic alloy, and secured a patent for the same. In 1877 he was made secretary to the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club, during which time he had the honor of introducing a new mineral, which he discovered in some kind of granite rock found in certain clay-beds on Walney island, and which he named vermicellite mica. In 1886 Mr. Manby married Miss Master, of Norwich, daughter of Dr. Master, F. R. C. S., London. Mr. Manby has three brothers in New Mexico, proprietors of a very successful cattle-ranch near Raton. Mr. Manby is interested in a new enterprise with the Union Encaustic Tile company, limited, and of which he is the chairman.

STANLEY GARDNER, mill secretary National Tube-works company, McKeesport, was born in Llewellyn Park, Orange, Essex county, N. J., February 6, 1859, a son of Edward and Miriam (Bloomfield) Gardner. His paternal grandfather was Edward Gardner, a member of the firm of Gardner Brothers, the famous ship-builders of England, who settled in New York in the present century. The first of our subject's maternal ancestors to come to America was one of the early Dutch settlers, and the first governor of the colonies now constituting the state of New Jersey. Edward Gardner, father of Stanley, is an eastern journalist of prominence, having founded and owned the Orange *Journal*, which he conducted over eighteen years; also the Brooklyn *Daily News;* owned the *Washington County* (N. Y.) *Post*, Bayonne *Times*, and others, and was for a long time on the editorial staff of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. He served many times as president of both the New York and New Jersey state editorial associations, and has now been in the newspaper business fifty-two years.

Stanley Gardner, at an early age, graduated from the Ashton High-school at Orange, N. J., and in addition took first prize at the competitive declamation exercises; also graduated from Thompson's Business College at New York city. He learned the trade of a printer in his father's offices, and then took a position as reporter on the Jersey City *Argus*, Jersey City *Journal* and New York *Times*, respectively. In the meantime he mastered the art of shorthand writing, so necessary for city newspaper work, and, after working as special reporter in New York, received the appointment of United States court reporter in New York city. The close application of a court stenographer prompted him to adopt mercantile business, and he accepted a position with the Valentine Varnish company, and later, when but nineteen years old, purchased the Cornwall *Mirror*, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., which he edited for a time, and afterward sold to advantage. He then became teller for the Corbin Banking company, of New York city, and later was private secretary to Austin Corbin, Esq., the railroad magnate. January 26, 1880, he entered the employ of the National Tube-works company, McKeesport, as stenographer and correspondent, in which position he has become expert in all matters pertaining to the business, and now holds a responsible position at their McKeesport works. He has been secretary of the Wrought-Iron Pipe association of the United States, and treasurer of the Giant Hydraulic Jack company (limited), of which he owned the majority of stock, and sold the patents and business some time ago. In his capacity of newspaper correspondent he witnessed the execution of Charles J. Guiteau at Washington, D. C., January 30, 1882, and signed his death-warrant, as one of the death-warrant jury, and has interesting relics of the execution. Mr. Gardner is a shrewd pipe salesman and able correspondent. He takes great interest in local politics, and is a quiet but effective worker, regardless of party difference; otherwise is a straight protective-tariff republican. He married, October 15, 1884, Virginia V., daughter of Capt. William and Mary (Adams) Dunshee, of McKeesport, and has one daughter, Miriam B.

HENRY MORROW JOHNSTON, surveyor, Wilkinsburg, was born in Wilkins township, March 8, 1828. His grandfather, Charles Johnston (whose biography appears elsewhere), came from Ireland, and settled in the southern part of this county, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, moving to Wilkins some twenty years later. Henry M. Johnston lived nearly all his life in what is now Penn township; attended the common school, and studied civil engineering with Dr. Stilley, of Cannonsburg. When seventeen years old he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for thirteen years; then was engaged in tilling the farm which he still owns, in Penn township. In October, 1861, he joined Company A, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served through McClellan's peninsular campaign, taking part in the battles of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, etc. The regiment was then sent to North Carolina, and Company A remained for a year on Roanoke island. April 20, 1864, they were made prisoners at Plymouth, and kept in Andersonville and Florence prisons till March 1, 1865. Since the war Mr. Johnston has engaged in surveying, taking up his residence at Wilkinsburg in 1884. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is a F. & A. M. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church; politically a democrat. January 13, 1870, he married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Brown) Long, of English descent, and they had a son who died at the age of three months.

REV. GEORGE S. GRACE, clergyman, Sharpsburg, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12, 1845, a son of Capt. R. J. Grace, a native of Maryland, and who came to Allegheny county at an early day. Capt. Grace, who was a prominent river and in-

surance man, married Miss Mary Elizabeth Singer, daughter of George Singer, of German extraction, and seven children were born to them, George S. being the third child. He was educated at the St. Michael's Seminary, Pittsburgh, commenced to study for the priesthood in 1861, was ordained February 24, 1870, at Columbus, Ohio, and for six years was vice-rector of St. Paul's cathedral and secretary and chancellor of the diocese of Pittsburgh. His first pastoral charge was at Freeport, and August 30, 1876, he assumed charge of St. Joseph's church at Sharpsburg, where he has since remained.

NATHAN H. VAN FOSSEN, assistant general inspector National Tube-works company, McKeesport, is a native of Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated in the common schools and Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa. He then learned telegraphy, and was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company at its offices at Harrisburg and vicinity for three years. In 1867 he entered the employ of the Norway Iron & Tack company at Wheeling, W. Va., as clerk, and soon after was promoted to assistant superintendent, and later to superintendent of the tack department, which position he held for five years. The works changing hands, he was appointed superintendent by the new firm, and occupied that position four years, then engaged in the oil business, and in 1876 settled in McKeesport, where he became manager of the offices of the Western Union Telegraph company, which position he still holds. Since 1878 he has also been in the employ of the National Tube-works company, in various capacities, and in March, 1888, was appointed assistant general inspector of their works. He is a member of the Episcopal Church; politically, a republican.

J. H. MUELLER, attorney at law, Glenfield, was born January 15, 1845, in Springfield, Ohio, son of H. P. Mueller, a native of Rhein-Prussia, and who came to America at the age of twenty years, in 1837. H. P. Mueller was a student in the Ohio Synod; was a professor in Washington College, and as a Lutheran minister preached eloquently in Allegheny and elsewhere. He eventually became editor of the *Pennsylvania Staatszeitung*, which was merged into the *Freiheitz Freund*. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, read law under Hampton & Stowe, with whom he was in partnership in the law. He died in 1873, aged fifty-six years. Politically he was a republican. He married Miss Anna Hofmeister, a native of Ohio. Their son J. H., whose name heads this sketch, was educated in Pittsburgh Western University, and spent three years in Europe, in order to complete his education. He read law in Pittsburgh, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and has since followed his profession, residing in Glenfield. Mr. Mueller is interested in the production of natural gas; is president of the Bellevue & Glenfield Natural Gas company, and is an extensive oil-producer. Politically he is a republican.

JAMES B. MURRAY, chief of order department National Tube-works company, McKeesport, is a native of Scotland, born in 1842, and was reared and educated in Glasgow, graduating from the high-school of that city. In 1871 he came to America, located in Boston, Mass., and entered the employ of the National Tube-works company as storekeeper; came to McKeesport in 1874, where he accepted the position of receiving-clerk for same company; was promoted assistant to J. B. Converse, then chief of order department, and at the death of the latter, in 1882, Mr. Murray became his successor. He was one of the organizers of Union Savings Fund & Loan association, Union Savings Fund & Loan association No. 2, and Home Security Building & Loan association, and is the vice-president of three corporations; is also a director of the Bank of McKeesport, and a stockholder in the Republic Iron-works, Pittsburgh. He is a member of the K. of P. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a republican.

WILLIAM FISHER, proprietor of machine-shops and foundry, was born December 22, 1821, in Paisley, Scotland, son of David and Janet (Greeg) Fisher, natives of above-named place. William was educated in his native land, and there learned the satin-weaver's trade. Coming to America in the spring of 1845, he spent one year in Canton, Ohio, and then came to Pittsburgh, where he learned the machinist's trade with James Reese & Co., and, having served his time, he was promoted to the position of foreman. In 1857 he bought one-fourth interest in a concern, and soon monopolized the entire business, which he has successfully conducted. He employs over fifty men, some of whom he has retained over twenty years, and the industry is one of the largest machine-shops and foundries in the city. Mr. Fisher came to the United States almost penniless, but he soon made for himself a place in the business world of Pittsburgh. Of his sons, one is in Australia, and is an able mechanic. Another son, Andrew, is an attorney in Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder and a pillar. He is an uncompromising prohibitionist.

RICHARD BIBBY, jeweler, Wilkinsburg, son of John and Mary (Yates) Bibby, was born in 1837, in Over-Darwen, Lancashire, England, and reared in Chorley, same county. When seven years old he was put to work in the coal-mines, and his education has been obtained by his individual effort and perseverance. In 1863 he began to devote his leisure hours to watchmaking, and left the mines to give his entire time to that occupation. He married Elizabeth Southworth, who was reared in the same village as himself, and they set sail for America in 1869. For eight years they dwelt at Swissvale, Mr. Bibby being foreman of the Swissvale mines most of the time. In 1876 he began the study of medicine with a homeopathic physician at Braddock, but was obliged to abandon it

on account of the ill-health of his wife. By his careful nursing the life of the latter was prolonged, but she died of Bright's disease, April 30, 1888, aged forty-seven. Mr. Bibby established his residence and present business in Wilkinsburg in 1877, and has a large trade. He is associated with the United Brethren Church, and is a republican, with prohibition sympathies.

WILLIAM A. ILES, auditor National Tube-works, McKeesport, was born in the Isle of Wight, England, in 1830, a son of William Hurford and Lucy Iles. His father was an officer in the imperial custom-house, first in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and afterward at Jamaica, West Indies. William A. attended the public schools of Halifax, and at the age of thirteen entered the office of a merchant of that city. When fifteen years old he went to Jamaica, West Indies, and there spent three years on a sugar plantation, and eight years in a mercantile house in Kingston. In 1856 he left Jamaica, and was employed by a Boston, Mass., business-house until 1862, in the meantime traveling a year in Europe for the house; was in business on his own account in Boston until 1872. Later, business called him to Cuba for a time. In 1876 he came to McKeesport, and accepted the position of chief clerk of the National Tube-works company, and steadily and satisfactorily discharged the duties of that responsible situation until 1887, when he was appointed auditor of the company, which position he still holds. Mr. Iles has manifested much interest in McKeesport Free Library, of which he is president, and to him much of the credit is due for making it and the reading-room what they are. He is much interested in church-work, and is senior warden of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of the city.

SAMUEL MCELROY, druggist, Wilkinsburg, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 25, 1834. His parents, Samuel and Anna (Beamish) McElroy, natives of the North of Ireland, were married and lived afterward in that city. The father, who was a nailer by trade, and started the first nail-machine in Western Pennsylvania, at Shoenberger's mill, died in 1876, aged eighty-three years; his wife died in 1878, aged eighty-two years. The subject of this memoir attended the public schools of the city till sixteen years of age, and then commenced the machinist's trade. During the civil war he was night foreman of McIntosh & Hemphill's mills, engaged in casting cannon. For eight years he dealt in sand (for building purposes) which was found on his property. He made a study of pharmacy, and in 1878 bought his present drugstore in Wilkinsburg, and in March, 1880, he received a diploma from the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy. He is a Freemason and member of K. of P. While in Pittsburgh he was twice elected by his fellow-republicans to represent them in the state legislature, and has been six years school director of Wilkinsburg. Mr. McElroy has been twice married, first in 1861, to Martha A., daughter of James and Mary (Allen) Kerr, and second, in 1867, to Maggie G., daughter of David Duff, of Penn township, all being of Irish descent. The first wife died in 1865, leaving three children, of whom Samuel, the second born, died soon after his mother; the others are Anna Mary and Martha Ann, at home. Three children were born to Mr. McElroy's second marriage: Elizabeth Hastings, David D. and Oliver Duff. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES L. DE LONG, real-estate dealer, and vice-president of the Board of Underwriters, McKeesport, was born at Macksburg, Washington county, Ohio, January 10, 1845. He worked at home with his father, Isaac H. De Long, who was a farmer and tanner, until the age of eighteen years, when he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and served his country for two years, until the close of the war, when, returning home, he found his father and mother both dead and the farm gone. At Lowell, Ohio, he worked in a flourmill, and October 4, 1866, was married to Miss Mary E. Hendricks. In 1868 he went into merchandising with Henry Wolf. In 1871 they closed out the store, and Mr. Wolf having bought an interest in a flourmill and farm near Winchester, Va., Mr. De Long migrated with him to that place, and managed the mill for one year, when on account of ill-health he was compelled to abandon the business. The mill was sold, and the two friends removed to Baltimore, where they engaged in the mercantile business on Pennsylvania avenue. In 1873, at the suggestion of J. G. Leezer, Mr. Wolf came to McKeesport, and, as before, Mr. De Long came with him. They bought the stock of goods of John McConnell, and opened their store in the Hartman block, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. They continued in business under the firm name of Wolf & De Long until October 2, 1877, at which time they were burnt out; and they again began business in the "Red Front," on Market street. In 1878 they moved to their own building on Fifth avenue, where they continued in business until September 15, 1884, when they sold out. In November of the same year Mr. De Long opened a real-estate and insurance office in the People's Bank building, and there, up to the present time, has conducted a very successful business. He has served a three-years term as school director; has been notary public since 1877; is a director of the People's bank; is an Odd-Fellow, and politically a democrat.

HUGH KENNEDY, superintendent Isabella Furnace company, Sharpsburg, was born in Ohio in 1858. He is a grandson of Joseph and Jane (Reed) Kennedy, who were among the early pioneers of Mahoning county, Ohio. Among their ten children was T. W. Kennedy, born in Ohio, who married Margaret Trusdale, who bore him eight children. He was a practical iron-man, being a designer and builder of furnaces. Hugh, his third son, in 1881 entered upon the duties of his present

position as superintendent of the Isabella Furnace company. He married, in 1879, Lizzie, daughter of George Smith, of Ohio, and they have five children: Roy G., Julia T., George W., Margaret and Paul R. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are members of the United Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

James Evans, attorney and real-estate dealer, McKeesport, was born in that city November 24, 1840, a son of Oliver and Mary A. (Sampson) Evans. He was reared in McKeesport, and educated in Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., from which he graduated in 1861. He began the study of law in 1863, with James I. Kuhn, of Pittsburgh; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and has since had an office in McKeesport. In 1887 he was instrumental in starting the Bank of McKeesport, of which he is president, since when he has given his attention to his banking and real-estate interests, and is not now actively engaged in the practice of law. In 1886, with other parties, he purchased the McKeesport Gristmills, formed the McKeesport Milling company, and made extensive improvements in the property by enlarging it and fitting the same with all modern improvements in machinery, etc., and increasing its capacity from fifty to two hundred barrels per day. The mills were successfully conducted by this company until December 9, 1887, when they were completely destroyed by fire. Mr. Evans has always taken an active interest in the improvement of McKeesport real estate, and, in connection with the many improvements he has made, has recently laid out a tract of fifty-six acres in lots in the Third ward, known as East Park, which lots are now on the market, being considered as being among the most valuable allotments in the city. He married, in January, 1874, Rebecca E., daughter of David and Eleanor (Mellon) Stotler, of Penn township, this county, and has five children: Thomas M., John K., Alan S., James and Eleanor. Mr. Evans is a member of the First Presbyterian Church; in politics, a republican.

John Dick McCune, real-estate agent, Wilkinsburg, was born near Glenarm, in County Antrim, Ireland, October 11, 1838, a son of James and Agnes (Peters) McCune, former of whom died in February, 1854, aged fifty-six years. In the fall of 1854 the widow set out for America with her eight children, and she now resides in Hampton township, this county. John was early put to work on the canal, and attended school in Indiana county for a few months during winter. Resolved to secure an education, he applied to the Iron City Commercial College in 1859, and having but ten dollars in money, the treasurer accepted his note for the remainder (twenty-five dollars) to complete the tuition fee. He graduated in 1860, and paid the note out of his earnings as salesman with A. Lyons & Co. For nearly twenty years he was employed as bookkeeper by James Marshall & Co., and in 1883 he established a real-estate business in company with A. C. Coulter, in Pittsburgh. Mr. McCune built a fine brick residence, corner of Ross and West streets, in 1887, and now occupies it. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church; in politics, a republican. His wife, who was Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret Lindsay, was born in Allegheny City. The family are of Scotch descent. She was wedded to Mr. McCune February 2, 1871, and is the mother of four children: James, Margaret Smith and Samuel R. W., living, and Sarah Agnes, who died when eight months old.

George L. Good, of the firm of Good & Edie, druggists, McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28, 1847, son of Louis N. and Kate (Kircher) Good, natives of Strasbourg, France, who came to America about 1830, and settled in Allegheny City, where the father (who was a stonecutter) lived until 1840, when he removed to Pittsburgh, and there resided until his death. Louis N. Good had ten children: Louis, Andrew, John, Mary (Mrs. John Snyder), Philomena (Mrs. Charles Engle), Joseph, George L., Albert, Barbara (Mrs. Louis Irdler) and Albert R. Of these George L. was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, and learned his trade, that of a heater, in Line & Shoup's iron-works; served an apprenticeship of two years, and has worked as a journeyman since. He came to McKeesport in 1876, and for five years was in the employ of W. D. Wood & Co.; since 1881 he has been in the employ of the N. T. W. Co. He is the senior member of the firm of Good & Edie, druggists, which house was established in 1886. Mr. Good married, in 1871, Alice A., daughter of Michael and Betty (O'Neil) Ward, of Pittsburgh, and has five children living: Michael W., Nellie, Mercedes, George and Bessie. Mr. Good has erected several dwellings in McKeesport, as well as the business block now occupied by Good & Edie. He is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics, a democrat.

W. C. Meyer, of Sharpsburg, was born March 28, 1844, on Chestnut street, Allegheny City, where his father lived. His father, William Meyer, emigrated from Germany to Allegheny, where our subject lived until 1851, when his parents moved to McCandless township, near Pine Creek. There his father died in 1856. The family then moved back to Allegheny, and W. C. went to work in the Banner Cotton-factory; from there to the old Hope and Penn Cotton-mills; from there to McCully's glasshouse, corner of Sixteenth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh; from there to McClintock's keg-factory, on Sixteenth street, and from there to Hide's cotton-factory, in the lower part of Allegheny. In the latter part of the year 1858 our subject went to Knapp & Wood's nut- and bolt-factory, on the south side of Pittsburgh, and worked there until 1860 under Robert Lewis, afterward firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips. Then went to learn the carpenter's trade with Mr.

Happy, of Lawrenceville, and was working at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Penn avenue, on the round-corner building, laying floor, when the arsenal exploded. Mr. Meyer witnessed the last two explosions. From there he went to McKinney's sash and door-factory, remaining from 1862 to 1864; then did carpenter jobwork until the day of Lincoln's assassination. During this entire time he lived in Allegheny, and was a member of the old Columbia Hose company, then located on River avenue. From there he went to learn the dry-goods business with his brother H. H., at 164 East Ohio street, Allegheny. Mr. Meyer was married June 6, 1867, and in December following moved to Sharpsburg, where he started a dry-goods store in the building on corner of Main and Eighth streets; moved from there in 1872 to the house across the street, owned by P. Prager. In the same year he organized the Sharpsburg Hook and Ladder company. In 1877 he built the storehouse corner of South Main and Fifth streets. In 1881 purchased the plot of ground opposite his store, and built a large dwelling. In 1878 Mr. Meyer was elected to council and school board, and in 1879 was elected burgess; in 1886 he was elected chief of the Sharpsburg volunteer fire-department, and became a member of the National Association of Fire Engineers of the United States.

Zachariah Wickham Carmack, steamboat agent, Wilkinsburg, was born in St. Clair, Bedford county, Pa., September 22, 1823, and is a son of Abraham and Susannah (Wickham) Carmack, of Maryland. His grandfather, Peter Carmack, was a native of Frederick county, Md., of Scotch and Irish ancestry. Abraham Carmack, who came to Bedford county early in this century, was a blacksmith, and later followed bricklaying. Zachariah W. passed his early years there, and attended the common school. For eleven years he was associated with his father and brother in a foundry at Monongahela City, under firm name A. Carmack & Sons. In 1856 he went to Brownsville, where he engaged in the tobacco trade, and in 1859 he entered the employ of the Brownsville Packet company as chief clerk on the steamer Telegraph. He afterward became captain, and in 1877 was appointed agent of the company at Pittsburgh. In 1884 he opened a feed-store in the city. In 1885 he took up his residence at Wilkinsburg, and next year built his home on Rebecca street. In June, 1851, Mr. Carmack was married to Mary Wall, of Elizabeth township, this county, daughter of Garrett and Mary (Watson) Wall, early residents of Elizabeth, and of English and Irish extraction. Mr. Wall was justice of the peace for forty years. Anneti, the first-born of Mr. and Mrs. Carmack, died at the age of seventeen; the others are Ida May and Nora, at home; Frank Sidney, a bookkeeper in Nashville, Tenn.; Harry Edgar, employed in the Interior department, Washington, D. C. Mr. Carmack attends the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife and daughters are members. Politically he is a democrat, and at one time his father's family included seven democratic voters.

Rev. George Rogers, rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Verona, was born in 1851, in London, England, eldest son of George and Phyllis (Shakespeare) Rogers. His father was born on the family estate, in Western England, and in early life was taken to London, where he now resides. His mother, now deceased, was the daughter of Joseph Shakespeare, a prominent London designer of artistic iron- and wood-work. According to the custom, Mr. Rogers was taken from school at the age of fourteen, and began his legal education. For several years he applied himself closely to the study of law, and for the greater part of his time was in the lawoffice of the well-known firm of Skilbeck & Griffith. In 1872, having a desire for a change and rest, he came to America. He traveled in the United States until 1878, when he decided to study for the ministry, and entered the theological seminary at Gambier, Ohio. In June, 1879, he was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church. Leaving the seminary in March, 1880, he went into the diocese of Kentucky, and in May following was ordained a presbyter in Grace Church, Louisville, Ky. He labored two years in missionary work, and in 1882 was called to the rectorship of Grace Church at Paducah, Ky., where he labored very hard for three years. Owing to the climate his health failed, and, being desirous of rest, he took a small charge in Mercer, Pa., from May, 1885, to April, 1886. He was then called to St. John's Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh. In May, 1887, he was called to St. Thomas' Church at Verona, taking charge May 22d. June 21, 1887, he was united in marriage with Capitola Edna Wilson, a lady of culture and refinement, educated in Pittsburgh Central high-school. She is a daughter of the late James P. Wilson, a native of Pittsburgh, who was a carriage-manufacturer there in early days. He retired from business in 1867, and died November 11, 1886. Mrs. Rogers' mother is a descendant of Gen. Gates, and her great-grandfather was associated with the first glasshouse of Pittsburgh.

Capt. William C. Gray, retired, Sewickley, was born October 4, 1829, in Belmont county, Ohio, son of Francis and Anna (Carroll) Gray, who were both Pennsylvanians and farmers. Francis Gray was born near Carlisle, Pa., and came to Allegheny county when a boy, eventually becoming a stone-contractor, and helped to build the old penitentiary; he died in 1847, aged forty-seven years. The paternal grandparents of Capt. W. C. Gray, Samuel and Elizabeth Gray, were natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. Mrs. Anna (Carroll) Gray was a granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, of English descent, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; his son William

(Mrs. Gray's father) took part in the revolutionary war, and her brother John was in the war of 1812. Capt. William C. Gray, the subject of this memoir, was reared on the farm; at the age of sixteen he learned blacksmithing. In 1849 he went on the river, and ran on the Upper Mississippi as engineer ten years. Subsequently he superintended the building of a number of towboats, the Iron Mountain, Ironside and Rover. Subsequently he ran on the Lower Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Since 1884 he has been living a retired life. Capt. Gray was married to Miss Rosalie M. Browne, a sister of Col. Joseph Browne. The captain is identified with the republican party; he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., 32d degree.

JOHN SHELDON STEVENSON, merchant, Wilkinsburg, was born in Worthington, Armstrong county, Pa., September 26, 1831. His parents, William and Mary (Sheldon) Stevenson, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and German descent, located on a farm near Tarentum in 1837. John S. passed his early years on the farm there, and when thirty-eight years old took employment at the Duquesne Coal-works, where he was superintendent for over a year. In 1861 he enlisted, serving three months in the "Scotch Legion." He then joined Company B, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at the end of three years' service as first lieutenant. He served with the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, the seven days' fight, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and around Petersburg. After leaving the army he returned to the coal-mines, and in 1867 began his present business. He afterward bought the store he occupies, and does the largest retail business in the borough. Mr. Stevenson is now serving his thirteenth year as school director. Politically he is a republican. He is a Thirty-second degree Freemason, and a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and R. A. With his family he is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1867 Mr. Stevenson married Miss Zelous Fogle, sister of Mrs. S. Creelman. Their living children are Mary Lottie, Harry Sheldon and John Wilbur. William Walter died when six years old and Charles Hollister when four.

JOSEPH DOUGLAS, retired, McKeesport, was born in Ohio township, October 29, 1811, a son of William and Martha (Crafford) Douglas. His parents, natives of Ireland, settled in Pittsburgh in 1806; soon after removed to Ohio township, and thence to Franklin township, where they resided until their deaths. Their children were Mary A., Joseph, William and John. Joseph was reared in Ohio township; at sixteen years of age was apprenticed at the blacksmith's trade, and for several years worked as a journeyman in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. In 1833 he started a shop of his own in Franklin township, and in 1835 located in Baldwin, where he conducted a shop for nine years. In 1846 he located in Mifflin township, remaining there until 1867, when he removed to McKeesport, went into the livery business with W. W. Hunter, and remained three years. He married, in 1833, Eliza, daughter of John and Sarah Miller, of Baldwin, Allegheny county, and to them were born twelve children, of whom six grew to maturity: William, John (killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain in the civil war), Joseph C., Samuel, Mary A. and Sarah J. (Mrs. W. W. Hunter, now deceased). Mr. Douglas is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in politics a republican.

ROBERT P. NEVIN, writer, Sewickley, belongs to a family whose ancestors were Scotch. Grandfather Daniel Nevin was born August 28, 1744, in Cumberland county, Pa. In 1770 he married Margaret Williamson, a sister of John Williamson, LL. D., of Pennsylvania, a prominent member of the constitutional (federal) convention, and, with other works, author of the well-known history of South Carolina. The parents of our subject were John and Martha Nevin, by occupation farmers, but the father had a classical education, and the mother was talented, and assisted in the education of her children. Robert P. was educated in Chillicothe, Ohio, Sewickley Academy, and Jefferson College, where he graduated in the class of 1842. He then came to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he, in partnership with his brother, Theodore H., conducted a drug business till 1870, when he sold his interest to his brother. In the meantime, having a taste for literary pursuits, he wrote for his personal friend, Robert M. Riddle, editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal*, and others. Also wrote for the *Knickerbocker*, *Atlantic* and *Lippincott* magazines. He bought the *Sunday Leader*, and established in connection with it the *Evening Leader* (daily), which has been a very successful paper. In 1880 he started the Pittsburgh *Times*, which he sold out after conducting it successfully for four years. While traveling in Europe he wrote for his paper "Tracks of a Traveler," a series of letters which were read and copied far and wide. In 1872 his "Black-Robes" appeared, and pronounced a success. In February, 1888, his "Les Trois Rois" appeared, creating surprise and pleasure in the literary world. Mr. Nevin is a slow but painstaking writer, and every page of his manuscript gives the reader a glimpse of the author's unselfish soul.

ALEXANDER CHRISTY DUNCAN was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 19, 1845. His grandfather, John Duncan, was an Irishman of Scotch descent, who narrowly escaped being beheaded during the Irish rebellion. Thomas John, son of the latter, enlisted as a private in the British army, in which he served eighteen years, the greater part of the time in the East Indies, rising to the rank of captain of the Royal Scots. His adventures were many and interesting. A sword which

is still preserved in the family was presented to him by Donna Isabella, queen of Spain. On his return from the Indies, at the age of thirty-five, his company was quartered in the barracks at Edinburgh Castle. There he met the youngest daughter of Col. Alex. C. Dingwall, who had been major of the Scots Greys at the battle of Waterloo, and was at that time keeper of the crown of Scotland. Capt. John Duncan and Clarinda Dingwall were married, and after years of travel they came to America in 1832. Capt. Duncan was for years a well-known merchant of Pittsburgh, where he died in 1882, aged eighty years. His widow died at the home of her son Alexander, in Wilkinsburg, in July, 1888, aged seventy-three. They left five sons and one daughter. Alexander C. Duncan was reared and educated in the city; served eight years as a law clerk for the well-known attorneys, Kennedy & Doty; established the Merchants' Law and Collection Bureau in 1875, afterward known as Duncan Bros., and in 1887 sold an interest to Henry King, the firm being now Duncan & King. The Merchants' Law and Collection Bureau is now a well-known institution of Pittsburgh, and has a world-wide reputation for its efficiency. In 1887 Mr. Duncan bought a residence in Wilkinsburg. The family is identified with the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Duncan is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In May, 1866, he married Miss Hattie V. Kennedy, of Allegheny, a daughter of Samuel Kennedy, a Baltimorean, and Elenore Kennedy, of Irish birth. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are parents of four children: Alexander C., Nellie B., Donald Dingwall and Hattie V. Mr. Duncan was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment during its nine months' service under Col. Thomas Bayne, and took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Samuel Fields, justice of the peace, McKeesport, was born in Cambria county, Pa., May 15, 1822, a son of Felix and Sarah (McBride) Fields. Felix was a native of Ireland, a blacksmith by trade, and settled in Pittsburgh in 1824, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman in the first glass-house erected in Birmingham, and resided there until his death. He had ten children: Margaret, Hannah, Mary, Robert, John, George, George (second), William, Samuel and Ellen. Our subject was reared in Pittsburgh from two years of age; is a carpenter by trade, and for a number of years was a member of the carpenter firm of McKee & Fields, and had a shop on Diamond street, near the old courthouse. He came to McKeesport in 1852, where he carried on a shop until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, participated in several engagements, and was honorably discharged on account of disability after two years' service. After his return home he resumed business, in which he was engaged until 1881, when he was elected justice of the peace, and is now serving his second term. He was married, in 1849, to Ann M., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Muse) Harrison, of McKeesport, and has seven children living: William, Harry, Sarah E., Martha, Anna Bell, Ettie and Sterling. Mr. Fields has served as justice of the peace of McKeesport, and one term as burgess. He is a member of Samuel Black Post, No. 59, G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a republican.

James O'Neil, retired, McKeesport, was born in Mifflin township, this county, September 15, 1815, a son of John and Sarah (Robinson) O'Neil. His paternal grandfather, Charles O'Neil, a native of Ireland, a pioneer of Carlisle, Pa., was a farmer, and settled in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, prior to the Revolution. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Robinson, also a native of Ireland, and pioneer of Mifflin township, who paid for three farms in that township by packing iron on horses over the mountains to Pittsburgh. He had three daughters, and at his death left each of them a farm. John O'Neil, a farmer, father of the subject of this sketch, and a native of Carlisle, Pa., was drafted from this county, in the Revolution, and while on his way to join the Federal forces was dismissed, as the war had closed. He reared a family of six children: Denny, Elizabeth (Mrs. William Rapp), Polly (Mrs. Samuel Hamilton), Samuel, James and John. Of these James was reared in Mifflin township, and began work in the coal-mines when twelve years of age. Soon after attaining his majority he managed mines for Robert McLure. In 1847 he embarked in business for himself at Fort Perry, later at Dravosburg, and located in McKeesport in 1850, where he was actively engaged in the coal business until 1888, when he retired. He married, in 1849, Eliza J., daughter of Daniel Berry, of Mifflin township, this county, and had seven children: Melissa J. (Mrs. Marcks Murphey, deceased), Harvey, John, Ella (Mrs. J. S. Kuhn), Anna, Caroline and James. Mr. O'Neil is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a republican.

J. Renwick Smith, Sewickley, was born in the city of Allegheny, Pa., son of Thomas Smith, a native of Ireland, who came to America at the age of nineteen years. In Allegheny he engaged in the coal business with different partners, having previously worked at his trade. He was director of the National Bank of Pittsburgh, also director of several insurance companies, and was esteemed and valued as a keen and enterprising business-man. Politically he was identified with the republican party; was a member of the common and select councils and school boards, serving six years in each, and was an active member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Daniel Carhart, teacher, Wilkinsburg, was born in Clinton, Hunterdon county, N. J., January 28, 1839. His earliest known ancestor

was Thomas Carhurta, mentioned in records of 1420 as of Saxon origin, and residing in Cornwall. The earliest of the family in America was Thomas Carhart, who came in 1683 as secretary to Col. Thomas Dongan, an English colonial governor. This Thomas was a son of Anthony Carhart, a Cornwall gentleman, who used a crest and coat of arms. A pedigree of the family from 1550 is said to be in possession of a Cornwall clergyman. In 1691 Thomas Carhart married Mary Lord. Their son Robert had a son Cornelius who was a major in the revolutionary war, and a son of the latter, born in New Jersey, and bearing the same name, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His wife was Sarah Dunham. His son Charles, born in Clinton, married Christiana (*nee* Bird), widow of his brother Daniel, and settled on a farm of 345 acres opposite his father's homestead, which he brought to a high state of cultivation. He was active in the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1863, in his seventy-seventh year; his widow survived until 1881, dying in her eighty-fourth year. They had seven children, of whom Daniel is the youngest. Another son, Samuel, commanded a company in a New Jersey regiment during the civil war. Prof. Carhart was reared on a farm, and graduated from the Philadelphia Polytechnic College in 1859. For some years he was employed in civil engineering, part of his labors being in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. In 1868 he took a position as teacher of civil engineering in the college from which he graduated, and remained there nine years. In 1882 he took the same professorship in the Western University, where he has since remained, his home being in Wilkinsburg, where he built a handsome residence in 1888.

Prof. Carhart supports republican principles; in religion he is a Presbyterian; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1867 he married Josephine Stoy, a native of New Jersey, daughter of Charles and Eleanor (Reeves) Stoy, of Welsh and French extraction, respectively. By this marriage there were five children, of whom the third, Helen Josephine, died when five years old. The others are Charles Forest, Elnore Christine, Anna Florence and Thomas Chase. In 1888 a college text-book on plane surveying from the pen of Prof. Carhart was published, and is now used in the Western University, and is highly recommended by prominent educational institutions.

JOHN B. EDIE, druggist, McKeesport, is a native of Warren county, Ill., and a son of Rev. Joseph A. and Sarah A. (Hodgens) Edie, former of whom was a native of Allegheny county, and a son of Guyan Edie, a pioneer of Pittsburgh. John B. was reared and educated in Monmouth and Quincy, Ill., and studied his profession at Hot Springs, Ark., and Allegheny, Pa. In 1883 he embarked in the drug business in Allegheny City, which he continued for three years. In April, 1886, he came to McKeesport, managed the market-house drugstore one year, and in April, 1887, embarked in business on South Walnut street, which has filled a want occasioned by the rapid growth of that section of the city. Mr. Edie is among the prominent young businessmen of the city, and this business venture has been a success from the start, the trade constantly increasing. January 1, 1889, a branch store was started at Christy Park, one of McKeesport's lovely suburbs, and Mr. Edie received the appointment of postmaster. The office was established December 21, 1888.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, editor, Wilkinsburg, was born in Moon township, March 6, 1828. His ancestors removed about A. D. 1700 from Scotland to County Down, Ireland, where his great-grandfather, William, was born in 1722. William's son, Andrew, was a manufacturer of and dealer in linen cloth, and owned a small farm, whereon he lived, and died in 1821. He married Elizabeth Glass, and became the father of eleven children. The sixth of these, William, born in 1784, married Margaret Hadden, who bore him two children, and died of consumption, the younger child soon following. The other, Mary Ann (Cornelius), came with her father from Ballykelly to America in 1816. They were three weeks traveling from Baltimore to Pittsburgh by wagon. William Anderson settled on a farm in Moon township, and married Nancy Arnold, a native of the same locality as himself. They had eight children, of whom William Anderson, our subject, is the fourth and only son. In 1839 the family moved to Allegheny City, where the father died in 1858. He was a democrat, and an active worker in the Washingtonian temperance movement, also in the Associate Reformed (now the United Presbyterian) Church. Nancy Anderson died in 1842, aged forty-nine years.

When twelve years old the subject of this sketch was employed as roller-boy in the office of the *Conference Journal*, and two years later went into the *Gazette* office, where he remained seven years. He was employed as compositor on the *Christian Advocate* and other papers, and again on the *Gazette*. After twelve years at the case he began reporting on the *Gazette*. He was on the writing staff of the *Daily Union* and *True Press*, and returned to the *Gazette* as reporter, and then became city editor. After reporting a year for the *Dispatch* he took the position of city editor on the *Commercial* in 1867, and so continued until its consolidation with the *Gazette* in 1877. After doing special work for a year he was employed as editor-in-chief, which position he now holds. For several years he was part owner of the *Gazette* job-office. He built a residence in 1866 at Edgewood, and in 1883 erected his present residence in Wilkinsburg. The family is identified with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Anderson has been twice married, the first time in 1850, the bride being Malazena, daughter of Robert Wallace, Esq., of Lawrenceville, where she was born. She died in 1877, aged forty-three years, the

mother of eight children, all of whom reside within a mile of the parental home. Their names are William Wallace, Ada (Mrs. R. W. Haven), James B., Edwin C., Anna Cora (wife of B. F. Haven), Joseph Kerr, Jennie Glass and Grace Woods. The last two and Edwin are at home. Mr. Anderson's second wife is Caroline A., daughter of John Nimon, deceased.

James B. Anderson, plumber, Wilkinsburg, son of William Anderson (whose sketch appears above), was born in Allegheny City November 2, 1856. He attended the city schools until fifteen years of age, and then began carpenter-work. At the end of two years he abandoned this trade, and engaged in the study of civil engineering for three years. He then went on the Pennsylvania railroad as fireman, and after four years' service was given a locomotive, which he ran for three years. At one time, while running through "Packsaddle Hollow," his locomotive struck a rock that had fallen on the track, and, "jumping," miraculously alighted on the rails, thus escaping a fall of one hundred feet into the river below. In 1884 Mr. Anderson came to Wilkinsburg and engaged in the hardware trade with a brother; they have since turned their attention to plumbing, and are doing a successful business. Mr. Anderson attends the service of the Presbyterian Church; in politics he is a republican, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. In January, 1880, he married Miss M. J. McKelvey, a native of Allegheny City, and daughter of Ephraim Wallace and Eliza (Anderson) McKelvey, both of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have the following-named children: Florence Martha, Lou McKelvey and Mary Semple.

Robert Wardrop, manufacturer, Pittsburgh, is a son of James Wardrop, who was born June 11, 1811, in Ayrshire, Scotland, near Louden Castle, son of William and Mary Wardrop. James Wardrop was educated in his native home, and there learned horticulture. He came to America in 1833, and spent one year with his brother, Capt. Wardrop, on a vessel. He came to Pittsburgh, Pa., the following year, and here followed his vocation. He had the first greenhouse at Manchester (now Allegheny), in partnership with Ben. Bakewell, of glasshouse fame. In 1859 Mr. Wardrop came to Sewickley, subsequently took a trip to Europe, where he had procured a stock for a new and large nursery to be conducted in company with Thomas L. Shields. Mr. Wardrop retired from business in 1885. Robert Wardrop was born and educated in this county. He was initiated into his father's business, but did not pursue it long. At the age of nineteen he engaged in the banking business with the firm of Ira B. McVay & Co.; remained with them four years, and five years with the Tradesmen's National bank as paying-teller. During the last eleven years has been treasurer of the Pennsylvania Lead company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Has also been connected with the Chartiers Block Coal company, Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroad and the Miller Forge company, of Pittsburgh. He has been a resident of Sewickley for thirty years.

J. Sharp McDonald, oil and gas producer, Sewickley. Rev. McDonald, grandfather of J. S. McDonald, was one of the pioneers at Logstown, Pa. A century ago he preached as a local Presbyterian minister near Sewickley valley and at Logstown, whisky and corn chiefly constituting his salary. His son, Capt. John McDonald, was a native of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., and was one of the early keelboatmen who took boats from New Orleans to Pittsburgh; afterward he was a pilot, and captain of several boats. He also built and owned the Pickaway, Sligo and Palo Alto, passenger packets, later the Youghiogheny, doing a large towing business from the Beaver canal to Pittsburgh, where he later engaged in the coal business. His wife, *nee* Rachel Oliver, was the mother of the following-named children: Capt. John V., Josh, David A., Marshall, William, Joseph, J. Sharp, Elizabeth, Phœbe, Anna and Mattie. At the age of seventeen years he engaged in the coal business, and during the war furnished coal to the government at New Orleans, Vicksburg and other points. He also was one of the contractors who furnished the stones for the jetties. He was formerly interested in the railroad business, but is now engaged in the production of natural gas. His wife, a daughter of William Colville, an ex-soldier, is one of the most noted singers in the state, her style of music being oratorical and dramatic. She has been identified with every good cause in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and has aided by the music of her voice and talent many churches, the poor and many benevolent societies, being a great favorite with the G. A. R. all over the country, the G. A. R. Post No. 3, of Pittsburgh, in recognition of her many kind acts, having elected her unanimously, and made her by a special act of the commander a member of the post, August 29, 1881, and presented her with a gold badge, being the only one in existence in the United States.

Samuel Hays Thompson, assistant trainmaster, Wilkinsburg, was born in North Huntingdon (now Penn) township, Westmoreland county, Pa., June 28, 1844. His father, John Thompson, left his native county, Armagh, Ireland, in 1811, and remained for some years in Lancaster county, Pa., where he married Lucinda Hays. He settled on a farm in Westmoreland county, on which he was instantly killed in 1857, in his sixty-fifth year, by his clothing catching on the tumbling-shaft of a thrashing-machine; his widow died ten years later, at the same age. They had six sons and three daughters, of whom Samuel is the youngest. John Thompson was a prominent democrat, and attended the United Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a consistent member. Samuel H. Thompson was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. When

nineteen years old he became a freight brakeman on the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and continued fourteen months, leaving the road to take a course in Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburgh, from which he graduated. In 1865 he returned to his former position, and was soon given charge of a train. On the 1st of May, 1874, he became train-dispatcher, and May 16, 1885, was appointed assistant trainmaster in charge of the passenger-train service of the Pittsburgh division, headquarters at Union station, Pittsburgh. He took up his residence in Wilkinsburg in June, 1874, and ten years after built his present residence, corner of Hay and Rebecca streets. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the I. O. O. F., R. A., A. O. U. W. and Sovereigns of Industry; politically he is a democrat. November 16, 1869, Mr. Thompson married Anna M. Hebrank, who was born in Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., April 6, 1847, daughter of Benjamin E. Hebrank, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany. Mrs. Thompson died April 11, 1878, leaving three children: Mildred M., Morris L. and Benjamin E. Mr. Thompson married for his second wife, June 5, 1883, Julia E. Hebrank, half-sister of his first wife, and who died in her twenty-seventh year.

Wilson McLean, lumber-dealer, Wilkinsburg, was born in Peters township, Washington county, Pa., in 1843, son of William John and Margaret Jane (McWhinney) McLean, who were natives of the Counties Donegal and Derry, Ireland, respectively. They married in 1842, and at once set sail for America. The father, who was a carpenter, worked for a few days after his arrival in Pittsburgh, but finally settled permanently on his land in Peters township in 1845. He died in 1886, at the age of sixty-six, and at the time was owner of two farms. He was identified with the United Presbyterian Church; in politics he was a democrat; his widow resides on the old homestead. They had three sons and five daughters: Wilson, Eliza Jane, Sarah Martha Bryan (now deceased), James Herron, Samuel Neil, Henrietta (Williams), Mary Euphemia and Zilla May Balfe. The last two died when about twenty years old. Wilson McLean spent his early life on the farm, attending the common school, and when fourteen years old began work with his father, thus acquiring his trade. He went to Pittsburgh in 1867, and worked as journeyman till the end of 1871, when he came to Wilkinsburg and established himself as contractor. In 1886 he bought out a lumber-yard on Penn avenue, and has since confined himself exclusively to the sale of lumber. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church in Wilkinsburg, of the R. A., and in politics is independent. In 1863 Mr. McLean married Annie McNary, who was born on the same farm where her father, who now resides in Nottingham township, adjoining Peters, was born. Her grandfather, James McNary, came from Ireland, and was an early settler there. Her parents, James and Belle McNary, were born in that township and West Virginia, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. McLean's eldest child, Fanny Belle, is the wife of Dr. J. R. Vincent, residing in Wilkinsburg; William Wilson, the third, died when three years old; the others, Ida Jane, Minnie May, Frank Wilson, Samuel Oliver, Sadie Burchfield and James Clyde, are at home.

Benjamin E. Pritchard, druggist, McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, November 30, 1848, a son of Arthur and Ann (Pickett) Pritchard, natives respectively of Georgetown, D. C., and Meadville, Pa. Arthur Pritchard was reared in his native city, and was a carpenter and pattern-maker by trade. In early life he located in Warren, Ohio, where he married and worked at his trade for several years. In 1845 he removed to Pittsburgh, and for a number of years was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. He was a prominent Mason, and for fifteen years was the efficient officer of the masonic building at Pittsburgh. He died in 1866, at the age of sixty-four years. Benjamin E. was reared in his native city, and educated in the old Third Ward public school. In 1861 he became an office-boy in the employ of Judge J. M. Kirkpatrick, and in October, 1863, was apprenticed to the drug business, every department of which he thoroughly learned. For eight years of his early life he spent a part of each day as a newsboy. In 1867 he came to McKeesport, and was clerk in the drugstores of that city until April 1, 1880, when he embarked in business for himself, which he has since successfully continued. June 12, 1879, he married Malinda, daughter of Charles and Abigail (Good) Rice, of Greenville, Pa. Mr. Pritchard is one of the live and enterprising young business-men of McKeesport; is an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is secretary. He is a prominent Royal Arcanum man; politically a republican.

William Stanton, retired, Sewickley, was born in Salem, Ohio. His father, Dr. Benjamin Stanton, was one of the pioneers and a prominent citizen of that place, and was uncle to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Mr. Stanton practiced law in Cincinnati for sixteen years, and was one of the representatives from that city in the Ohio legislature from 1862 to 1868. He retired from the practice of law in 1875, and removed to the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Stanton's grandfather was Capt. Nathaniel Irish, who was well known in the early days of Pittsburgh. He was a son of Nathaniel Irish, Sr., a native of the Island of Montserrat, West Indies, who died in 1748 at Union Furnace, Hunterdon county, N. J. Capt. Irish was born May 8, 1737, in Saucon, Bucks county, Pa., and served in the revolutionary war as quartermaster, with rank of captain, rendering valuable service, in recognition of which he received a land-grant of five hundred acres near New Castle, Pa. He bought property in Pittsburgh of the Penn heirs in 1786, which

is still in the possession of his descendants. He was one of the first councilmen of the borough of Pittsburgh, in 1792; he died there September 11, 1816. His son, William B., was born August 23, 1773, in Philadelphia. He came to Pittsburgh with his father. He was deputy marshal of the United States during the administration of President Monroe, and as such was often employed in carrying specie across the mountains. He was a fearless officer, ever ready to do his duty. He finally moved to Ohio, where he died March 23, 1850.

WILLIAM LLOYD STANDISH, manufacturer, Pittsburgh. Miles Standish, the grandfather of William Lloyd, whose name heads this sketch, was one of the pioneers of the South Side, in Beaver county, not far from Frankfort Springs, Pa. He was a direct descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, captain of the colony of Plymouth, and the hero of the "Courtship of Miles Standish," immortalized by Longfellow. His son, William Lloyd Standish, Sr., was a native of Beaver county, Pa., and a millwright by occupation. William Lloyd Standish, Jr., learned his father's occupation, and followed it about seven years, traveling over a greater portion of the western and southern states. When he relinquished his trade he became interested in the firm of Armstrong, Brother & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., of which he is a member; they manufacture machine-cut corks and compressed poplar bungs, and do a large business, employing over seven hundred hands, having agencies in Spain and Portugal, where the raw material is prepared. Mr. Standish is also interested in other large enterprises.

WILLIAM RICHARDS STEPHENS, physician, Wilkinsburg, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., December 17, 1858. His grandfather, Paul Stephens, came from England to this state about 1840, and at once contracted to construct the Spruce creek and other tunnels on the Pennsylvania railroad. He commanded a Pennsylvania regiment during the civil war, as did also his stepson, L. R. Davis, and died in 1879, aged eighty-six years. His son, William Paul Stephens, born in Cornwall, England, married Sarah A. Williams, of Swansea, Wales. He was identified with the Brady's Bend Iron-works, in which he lost his capital, and is now engaged in iron and steel manufacturing at Bellaire, Ohio. When eight years old our subject went with his parents to Alliance, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, and also took a course at the Iron City Commercial College. When eighteen he entered a drugstore, where he remained eleven years, and read medicine under the allopathic school. In 1886 he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and at once began the practice of homeopathic medicine in Wilkinsburg, where he has been successful. In 1887 he built his present residence and office on Wood street. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Mystic Chain and I. O. H.; politically he is a republican. September 29, 1881, he married Angie, daughter of Cyrus Riley, of Johnstown. Mrs. Stephens was of German descent, and died in September, 1883, leaving two children, Ida Angie and Claude. The latter died eight months after his mother, that period representing his age. The doctor was again married, August 28, 1888, to Laura G. O'Rourke, a lady of Irish-German parentage, and born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1861.

NOBLE GERWIN MILLER, clergyman, postoffice Wilkinsburg, a son of Martin L. and Hannah Miller, of Western Pennsylvania, was born in Blairsville, Indiana county, in April, 1837. His grandfather, Samuel G. Miller, came from County Antrim, Ireland, with his wife and two children, to Western Pennsylvania in 1798. He was a farmer, and resided most of the time in Indiana county. He had eight sons and five daughters, and died about 1860, aged eighty years. Andrew Simpson, maternal grandfather of our subject, was another early settler of Indiana county, and was of Irish descent. He was many years engaged in freighting by wagon to Baltimore and Cumberland, and then retired to a farm, dying at the age of seventy-eight. Martin L. Miller learned the weaver's trade, then taught school in Blairsville, opened a general store there, and later went into the drug business, which led him to study medicine. He graduated from Franklin Medical College, and began practice at Blairsville, where he still remains. He has two sons; the eldest, James Simpson, is now practicing medicine at Derry.

Rev. N. G. Miller was reared in Blairsville, attended Elder's Ridge Academy, and later a similar institution at home, which was established largely through the influence of his father. He entered the sophomore class at Allegheny College, Meadville, and graduated in 1861. He began preaching in the Methodist Episcopal Church as supply on the Mechanicsburg circuit, within fourteen miles from home. He was admitted to conference on trial in 1863, and next year was located at Marchand. He has since preached at Redstone, Irwin, Kittanning, Mansfield, Sharpsburg, again at Irwin, Oakland and Wilkinsburg. For the last four years he has been presiding elder of McKeesport district, continuing his residence here. He was a member of the general conference of 1888, one of the most noteworthy in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Miller is a straight republican in politics. In 1864 he married Sarah Jane, daughter of Robert and Maria (Rahm) Johnston, of Pittsburgh, of Scotch-Irish and German descent. Three children bless the home of Mr. Miller: Maria Louise, James Francis and Robert Johnston.

WILLIAM GALBRAITH STEWART, attorney, Wilkinsburg, was born in West Middletown, Washington county, Pa., January 5, 1856. His grandfather, Galbraith Stewart, of Scotch ancestry, came from Carlisle to West Middletown over a hundred years ago. His son,

bearing the same name, married Phœbe McKeever, and engaged in farming in early life. Afterward he dealt in wool, and did a private banking business at West Middletown. He moved in June, 1874, to Washington, Pa., where he resided at the time of his death; he died September 13, 1877, aged sixty-four years; his widow now resides in Washington. Four of their children grew up and one died in infancy. The eldest, Jannie (Acheson), resides in Washington, Pa.; W. G. is the second; Elizabeth Scott is unmarried, and resides in Washington, and Thomas A. is unmarried, and resides in Toronto, Ohio. William G. Stewart was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, and admitted to the bar of Washington county in September, 1880. He soon came to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in January, 1881. With Mr. T. S. Brown he formed the firm of Brown & Stewart. He is an adherent of the republican party, and a member of the Presbyterian Church in Wilkinsburg, where he has dwelt for the past four years.

Martin Horn, furniture-dealer and undertaker, McKeesport, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, June 10, 1835, a son of Michael and Laura (Wolf) Horn. He was reared and educated in his native place, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the cabinet-maker's trade. In 1853 he came to America, and located at Baltimore, Md., where he worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1859. He then came to McKeesport, and in 1860 embarked in business at Dravosburg, Allegheny county, where he remained two years. In 1862 he purchased the site in McKeesport where he is now located, and where he has been in active business since. September 2, 1862, he married Louisa, daughter of William and Catherine (Shaler) Nicholas, natives of Germany, who settled in McKeesport in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of the German Lutheran Church. He was one of the active promoters in building the McKeesport street railway, and is one of its directors and charter members. He is an F. and A. M.; in politics a republican.

William W. Hunter, funeral director and liveryman, McKeesport, was born in this county December 12, 1836, a son of James and Jane (Wilson) Hunter. His paternal grandfather, James Hunter, a native of Ireland, was a pioneer farmer near Library, Allegheny county, but in later life removed to Ohio, and died there. He had ten children: Thomas, James, John, William, George, Sally, Mary, Nancy, Jane and Eliza. Of these James, a native of this county, and a blacksmith by trade, died in 1837. Of his four children two survive: Ann (Mrs. George Phillips) and William W. William and Sarah (Carr) Wilson, the maternal grandparents of William W., were pioneers of Snowden township, this county. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Snowden township, and at the age of seventeen years went to Library, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the cabinet-maker's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman one year. He then embarked in business in Library, but after five years removed to Mifflin township, where, for a period, he carried on farming and undertaking. In 1866 he came to McKeesport, and embarked in his present business, in which he has since successfully continued. His only son, O. M. Hunter, was admitted as a partner in 1885. Mr. Hunter has been three times married; his first wife, Sarah A., daughter of Thomas and Jane (Woods) Kiddoo, of Snowden township, bore him two children—Orlanda M. and Sarah A. (died in infancy); his second wife was Sarah J. Douglass, and his present wife Susan N. Findley. Mr. Hunter is one of the leading and prominent citizens of McKeesport; is a director and stockholder of the People's bank, and a member of the McKeesport Building & Loan association. He has served as burgess of McKeesport one term; is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; in politics a republican.

J. F. J. Allison, broker, Sewickley post-office, was born in Beaver county, Pa., and was educated in Beaver. He came to Pittsburgh in 1850, and clerked a few years with the firm of George P. Smith & Co., later with Wilson, McElroy & Co. In 1857 he left the city; returning in 1860, engaged with Shacklett, McLain & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants. In 1868 the firm was changed to McLain, Anday & Allison; later it was again changed to Anday, Myler & Allison, and eventually the firm became Anday & Allison. In 1875 the firm retired from business, and Mr. Allison was employed as general bookkeeper in the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, till November, 1887, when he resigned; since then has been a broker. His paternal grandfather, James Allison, was an eminent lawyer, and one of the organizers of the Beaver county bar, of which he was an honored member for fifty years, at the end of which time he retired from the practice of his profession.

Henry M. Long, broker, Pittsburgh, is a native of that city, born in 1836. His paternal grandfather was a native of Chambersburg, Pa., of Scotch-Irish descent, and in 1742 he located near Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa. From that date until about A. D. 1800 he farmed the "Long farm," now known as a part of the Morganza farm. His son Joseph, father of Henry M., was born in 1790, and was the youngest of thirteen children. He had only six months' schooling, and worked on the farm until sixteen years of age; then was apprenticed to a country smith till twenty-one years of age, when he entered the United States army in the war of 1812, serving in the Pittsburgh Blues, Second company, Capt. Cooper; after the war he became a machinist, and carried on a large establishment in Pittsburgh, fitting out ships and steamboats, and supplying heavy iron-work for the Sault Ste. Marie canal, connecting Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and other public improvements. He

did the largest business in the western part of the state in his line, and from 1830 to 1850 he was an extensive steamboat owner. He died from injuries sustained by a fall January 17, 1862. He was a whig, abolitionist, republican and a Presbyterian. He was married in 1815 to Sarah, daughter of Reuben Miller, an old pioneer, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., descended from a family of English Quakers, who came to America in 1712 and settled in New Garden township, Chester county, Pa.

Henry M. Long, who is one of nine children, was educated in Chester county, Pa., and Morgantown, W. Va. In 1856, at the age of twenty years, he went west, steamboated on the western rivers till 1861, when he returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he engaged principally in the oil business, producing and manufacturing. Eventually he became one of the editors and proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, continuing from 1870 to 1876, and has been doing more or less newspaper-work up to the present time. Politically he is a republican. In 1874 and 1880 he was elected to the legislature, serving as speaker of the house for two years. Mr. Long is at present a broker in stocks, and contributes to the home papers and New York periodicals.

John Edwin Rigg, physician, Wilkinsburg, was born in Washington county, Pa., October 13, 1855. His father, Newton Rigg, was born and reared in Washington county, where he engaged in farming, and died in 1879, aged sixty-eight years. He was a very active supporter of the government during the civil war. He was twice married, and had three children by his first wife. His second wife, mother of Dr. Rigg, was Margaret Jennings, *nee* Winnett, and also had three children by her first husband. She now resides in Washington county. They had two sons and two daughters: Ella, John E., Laura and Mark Allison. The last named is a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, now in Jamestown, N. Y. Mrs. Rigg is a granddaughter of William Wallace, who deserted the British army to join the American, and distinguished himself in the latter service. Gens. Lew and W. H. Wallace, who were prominent figures in the war of the rebellion, were his grandsons. When thirteen years old John E. Rigg went with his father to Illinois; after spending nearly a year there, entered a store at New Salem, Fayette county, Pa. In 1874 he secured a small interest in a drugstore at Belle Vernon, which he managed, and became interested in the study of medicine. After pursuing a course at Long Island Medical College and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, he began practice in 1879 at Stoneville, Westmoreland county. He located in Wilkinsburg in October, 1886, immediately after taking a post-graduate course under the Polyclinic College in the Philadelphia hospitals. In 1888 he built the handsome residence and office on Wood street which he occupies. He is a member of the county, state and American Medical associations, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I. O. O. F., R. A. and O. C. F., and is a thorough republican. In 1878 he married Ida Belle, daughter of John and Eliza Weaver, and has three children: Lida Carrie, Carl Hazlett and Laura Belle.

James Alexander Wilson, builder, Wilkinsburg, was born at Glade Mills, Butler county, Pa., January 25, 1852. His grandfather, John Wilson, of County Donegal, Ireland, visited America when a young man, returned home, married Rose Gibson, and remained there until all his children, one daughter and six sons, were born. In 1832 he settled on a farm within a mile of Centreville, Butler county, where he died at the age of seventy-five. His children were Bethia (who died unmarried), Charles, Ezekiel, Samuel, William, Joseph and John. Joseph, who was born in 1814, kept a store at Glade Mills, and bought a farm near there, which he cultivated several years. When a young man he worked ten years on the canal, and was four years employed as driver and clerk by a Pittsburgh merchant. Since 1886 he has dwelt in Wilkinsburg. He has always been in religion a Methodist, and in politics a democrat. In 1849 he married Sarah Umstead, who was born near Harrisburg, of Dutch descent. She died in November, 1884, aged fifty-two years. Alfred, the eldest child, resides in Butler, and the others, J. A., Margaret (Mrs. James Wike), Maria, Joseph and Samuel D., in Wilkinsburg.

James A. Wilson was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. When seventeen years old he began work as a carpenter, and in 1876 began contracting at Butler. Three years later he came to Wilkinsburg, and in 1885 opened a lumber-yard, and deals in all kinds of carpenter's supplies. He is now a member of the borough council. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. December 30, 1873, he married Samantha Ada, daughter of Malcomb Graham, of Scotch descent. Mrs. Wilson died in December, 1887, at the age of thirty-two, leaving a daughter, Luella May, born May 9, 1876. In 1889, Mr. Wilson married Miss Margaret J., daughter of John Hamnett, Jr., a prominent leather-dealer of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. D. S. H. Gilmore. Among the early pioneers leaving their homes in Massachusetts to settle on the frontier, as Ohio was then considered, was the father of D. S. H. Gilmore. In making his selection of a home, his choice rested on a portion of Meigs county, near the village of Pomeroy. Here he located, and the subject of our sketch was born August 18, 1818. Capt. Gilmore was educated in Marietta, Ohio. When quite a young man he concluded to commence business on the river, as he was not very robust, thinking that life out of doors would be most conducive to his health. Coming to Pittsburgh, he was introduced to the firm

of Scaiff, Atkinson & Oakley, by his friend J. B. Horton, Esq., one of the most prominent business-men of Meigs county. One of the boats owned by this firm was commanded by Capt. Charles Frisbee, with whom Capt. Gilmore took charge of the office. In a few years, by his sterling qualities, fine business capacity, undaunted courage and unquestionable integrity, he made for himself a name and place in the great work of transportation. He built a number of boats, among them two New Yorks, Salem, Rochester, Hudson, Arkansas, J. R. Gilmore and several others. Later he was largely interested in the Missouri Transportation company, and was a member of the firm of Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, of Pittsburgh.

In 1873 Capt. Gilmore moved from Allegheny to the beautiful suburb of Sewickley, situated about twelve miles below the city on the Ohio river, having retired from active business some twenty-five years previously. He enjoyed his home life, had the sincere respect of the community, and passed quietly away on December 28, 1887, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

R. T. Carothers, proprietor of the National House, McKeesport, is a native of Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and was born and reared on a farm. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he embarked in the livery business in McKeesport. In May, 1883, he purchased the leading livery establishment in the borough, and has since done a large and successful business in that line. In February, 1884, he leased the National House, the principal hotel in the city, which he has since successfully conducted, and which he has made the most popular hostelry in McKeesport. The uniform courtesy with which Mr. Carothers entertains his guests has placed him in high esteem with the traveling public, and the hearty welcome the weary traveler always receives at the National makes him at once feel at home. Mr. Carothers is an active, public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and is identified with various other business interests besides the above mentioned. Politically he is a stanch republican.

James Gardiner Coffin (deceased) was born February 16, 1816, in New Lisbon, Ohio, son of Nathan Emery and Eunice (Coffin) Coffin, natives of Nantucket, R. I., and descendants of Tristam Coffin, one of the oldest families in New England. The Coffin family is one of the ancient aristocratic families of England. Mr. Coffin came to Pittsburgh when a young man, and filled the position of bookkeeper for McVay & Co. for a number of years. After that he accepted the agency of the Franklin Fire Insurance company, of Philadelphia, which he retained until his death. He was appointed general agent of the same company in Philadelphia for several years following the Chicago fire; during that time he temporarily resided in Philadelphia. In 1853 he built a beautiful home on Bidwell street, Allegheny City, now occupied by Joseph Horne, Esq., where he lived with his family until 1870. In that year he built the homestead at Leetsdale, "Elmridge," where he lived until his death, which occurred January 5, 1887. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a man of sound judgment and strict integrity of character. Mr. Coffin was married to Isabella C. Anderson, of Somerset, Pa., by whom he had six children.

Rev. Samuel Henderson Moore, Wilkinsburg, son of John C. and Abigail Moore, was born near Butler, October 5, 1855. His mother was born in the same house as himself, and his father near by. Samuel N. Moore, grandfather of Samuel H., was a schoolteacher, and came from Westmoreland county to Butler county in 1823; he was an abolitionist, and did all in his power to aid fleeing slaves, as did his son. The United Presbyterian Church represents their religious associations. Mrs. Abigail Moore was a daughter of Col. William McJunkin, and died in 1860 at the age of twenty-four years, Samuel H. being her only child. John C. has since married, and has four daughters and a son by his second wife. He taught twenty-four terms in one schoolhouse, and has always lived on the same farm. Samuel H. Moore attended the public schools and spent three years under the tutelage of Prof. W. I. Brugh and Rev. J. W Hamilton, at Witherspoon Institute in Butler. He entered the sophomore class of Westminster College at New Wilmington in 1872, and graduated three years later. He then took a three years' course at Allegheny United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, graduating in 1878, and during the second year taught the Greenville High-school, keeping up with his class.

He was licensed by the U. P. Presbytery to preach, but preferring the ordinances of the Presbyterian Church, he was ordained in 1879 by the Mahoning presbytery of that church, and took charge of a church at Poland, Ohio, October 1, 1879. He went from there to Imperial, and from that church came to Wilkinsburg, February 1, 1885. During one year of his labor at Poland he received over ninety members, and since coming to this place the church has grown from 188 to 420 communicants. This is partly owing to the rapid growth of the borough, and to the strength and labors of the pastor. He is a worker for prohibition, but still gives his political allegiance to the republican party. May 17, 1877, he wedded Carrie S., daughter of D. F. and Zenesta McCready, of New Wilmington, and they have three daughters: Abigail and Zenesta, born May 27, 1878, and Mary, born January 21, 1886. All the people mentioned in this sketch are of Scotch-Irish descent.

Robert M. Coyle, cashier of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Sharpsburg, was born in that town, August 1, 1839. His father, Samuel Coyle, a native of Logan's Ferry, of Irish extraction, was a tanner by

trade, and as early as 1832 came to Sharpsburg. Here he built a small place on North Canal and Fifteenth streets and carried on business for many years. He married Nancy McElheny, a native of Allegheny county, who bore him two children, Robert being the elder. He received his education at the first public school of Sharpsburg, and at an early age learned the trade of tanner and currier. This he followed until 1857, when he was employed as clerk by Lewis, Dalzell & Co., and in 1867 he was appointed manager of the company's store until 1878, when he resigned to accept his present position. Mr. Coyle is a republican; was burgess of the town in 1882, and has held other positions of trust. He married, in 1862, Sarah McMasters, who died in 1873, the mother of four children, three of whom are living: Mary, Sarah and Robert, Jr. Mr. Coyle's second wife is Annie, daughter of Eph. Love, an early settler in this community. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle have one child, George. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

A. B. Starr, superintendent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, Sewickley, is a native of New York city, where his father, Henry B. Starr, was a prominent merchant. Mr. Starr was educated in the New Haven schools till his seventeenth year, when he entered the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, and here graduated at the age of twenty-one, in the class of 1869. For a short time he was employed on the New York city survey. In February, 1870, he went to Erie, where he was assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania railroad. He was soon promoted to the position of engineer, and finally to superintendent of the Sunbury division. December 1, 1881, he was appointed superintendent of the Eastern division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, which position he now occupies with ability.

Frank Semple, private secretary, Sewickley. William Semple, grandfather of our subject, was born in 1771, near Dublin, Ireland, came to America in 1795, and at Trenton, N. J., learned architecture. He came to Pittsburgh about the year 1800, and worked on the old courthouse on the Diamond. He followed his trade till the latter part of his life, when he kept a hardware store. He died in 1829. He married Anna, daughter of Charles Bonner, who fought in all the principal battles of the Revolution, and they had nine children: Nancy, Alexander B., William M., Samuel W., Mary C., Charles, Ellen, John B. and Frank. Of these, Samuel W. was a retail dry-goods merchant in Louisville, and later was in the iron business in the Pennsylvania mountains. Another son, John B. Semple, the father of Frank, was born in Pittsburgh, where he was in the wholesale dry-goods business, and afterward, and at the time of his death, a member of the firm of Semple & Jones, bankers. He married Mary J. Blair, of Washington, Pa., and they became the parents of three children: Mrs. Louisa Clarke, Frank and Mrs. Mary Sharpe. At his death, in 1873, his son Frank continued the banking business, and in 1881 his partner, John B. Jones, sold his interest, the firm then being known as Semple & Thompson, who conducted the business till 1888, when our subject sold his interest to Mr. Thompson, and has since then been engaged in the railroad and coal business. He was educated in Pittsburgh, clerked in a dry-goods store, and later in a bank, after which he entered Yale College. Later he accompanied Prof. Benj. Silliman, of Yale College, as private secretary, inspecting the mines of California. At present he is attending to the private business of William Thaw.

Frank S. Pershing, physician, Wilkinsburg, was born in Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., July 20, 1854. His paternal great-grandfather came from Alsace, Germany, in 1745. His grandfather Frederice settled in Indiana county about 1775. He died in 1822. Daniel, his oldest son, now in his eighty-fourth year, has always lived on the farm where his father settled. In 1825 he married Eliza Hice, who became the mother of ten children; she died in 1848. In 1850 he married Martha Fisher, and she was the mother of three sons. The eldest is a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, now located in Mount Pleasant, Pa., and Daniel, the youngest, is a prosperous merchant at New Florence, Pa. Two sons of the first family, Joseph N. and H. H., are Methodist ministers. Dr. Pershing was reared on the farm, and attended Mount Union College, Ohio. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the class of 1878–79, and at once began to practice at Wilkinsburg. He came here without means, and by his skill and energy has achieved uncommon success. He is now building a fine brick residence on Penn avenue, and owns other property in the borough. He is chairman of Barnes Brothers Laundry company, limited, which employs over a hundred people in Pittsburgh. He is a republican in politics and a Methodist in churchmanship. September 3, 1885, he wedded Kate Lillian, daughter of Adam Endly, of Mansfield, Ohio.

Rev. Jesse Franklin Core, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wilkinsburg, was born at Scenery Hill, Washington county, Pa., September 15, 1846. His grandfather, John Christian Core, was a native of Maryland, and a pioneer of Monongalia county, that state. His father, Christian, was of German descent, and lived in the old red hotel on the National pike, just outside Hagerstown. He hauled in the liberty-pole that was set up in Hagerstown at the outbreak of the Revolution, and served as a soldier in that struggle. Jesse, son of J. C. Core, was born in Virginia, and married Mary Michael, of the same state. David, father of Mary Michael, was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was also David, son of J. C. Core. Jesse F. Core settled in Washington county,

where his son, Rev. Jesse F., was born. In early life the latter worked on a farm and attended the common schools. In 1863 he ran away and tried to join the Ringgold cavalry, but was rejected on account of his youth. Subsequently his father gave consent to his enlistment, and he joined Company F, Fourteenth P. C. This was a part of Sheridan's force, and young Core shared in all its dangers and hardships. During one of its raids he was wounded in the face at Block Gap, and at the battle of Winchester received an injury in the right foot which laid him up in the hospital at York, Pa., for two months. After recovering he returned to and remained with the regiment until it was mustered out at Braddock, September 5, 1865. At the time of his discharge he was quartermaster-sergeant. After leaving the army he finished his education at the Methodist college of Millersburg, Ky., and was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shortly after returning to Pennsylvania. After spending a year as supply on the Cambria mission, he joined the Pittsburgh conference in 1868, and was stationed on the Elderton circuit. He subsequently preached at Leechburg, Butler, Dayton, Greensburg, Blairsville, Smithfield Street (Pittsburgh), First Church (Johnstown), and was appointed to Wilkinsburg in 1887, having just previously served four years as presiding elder of Blairsville district; was a member of the general conference that met in New York in May, 1888. Politically Mr. Core acts with the republican party; is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and Masonic fraternity. He is a Union League temperance worker, and has nearly always been connected with some order devoted to temperance, such as K. of H., etc. March 8, 1871, Mr. Core married Sarah Kathrine, daughter of Daniel B. Heiner, Esq., and Mary (Graham) Heiner, of Kittanning. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Core six are living, viz.: Lorena G., Paul A. A., Karl L. W., Daniel H. St. Cyr, Birdie F. and Sarah K. N. Mary A. L. is deceased. Mr. Core had in his possession many testimonials from distinguished generals of the army, attesting his gallantry as a soldier and the esteem and confidence in which he was held by those under whom he served. He comes of a family of soldiers, and is justly proud of their military record.

Elisha P. Douglass, attorney at law, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth township, this county, February 22, 1849, a son of Thomas and Lydia C. (Peairs) Douglass. His paternal grandfather, James Douglass, was a native of this county, and his parents were among the pioneers of Elizabeth township. He had five brothers: Thomas, Samuel, Andrew, John and William. His wife was Mary E. Drenen, by whom he had seven children: Robert, John, Thomas, Mary E. (Mrs. William Caldwell), David, William and James. He was a carpenter, and Thomas, his third son, by occupation a farmer, is now a resident of Elizabeth township. He (Thomas) married Lydia C., daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Wycoff) Peairs, early settlers of Elizabeth township, and by her had five children: Elisha P., Mary E., Sarah J. (Mrs. J. B. Billick), James D. (deceased) and David P.

Elisha P. Douglass was reared in Elizabeth township, and educated at the University of Wooster, Ohio. He began the study of law in November, 1878, with Maj. R. E. Stewart, of Pittsburgh; was admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 20, 1880, and in November of the same year located in McKeesport, where he has since resided, with offices both in that borough and Pittsburgh. Mr. Douglass married, August 24, 1880, Elvira P., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (McClellan) Weddell, of Elizabeth township, and has two sons, Howard Weddell and Earle Le Roy. Mr. Douglass is a member of the United Presbyterian Church; has just served a term as councilman of his ward in McKeesport, of which body he was elected chairman in 1888. He is a member of the board of directors of the People's bank of McKeesport; is solicitor for that institution, and also assistant solicitor for the McKeesport & Belle Vernon Railroad company. In politics he is a democrat.

Hiram B. Sinclair, president of the First National bank, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, August 8, 1815, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McKee) Sinclair. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Sinclair, a native of Maryland, and of Irish descent, settled in Elizabeth soon after the Revolution, and cleared and improved a farm where Reynoldton now stands, and there died. He had but one child, Samuel, who succeeded to the homestead, residing there until his death. The wife of the latter was Elizabeth, a daughter of Robert McKee, a native of Ireland, and a pioneer of Versailles township, whose father, Robert McKee, built the first courthouse in Allegheny county, on the site of the present market-house in Pittsburgh. Samuel and Elizabeth Sinclair had children as follows: Jane (Mrs. William Edmundson), Rebecca (Mrs. Isaac Edmundson), Mary (Mrs. John Peoples), Nancy (Mrs. John A. Robinson), Robert, Louisa (Mrs. Samuel M. Rose), Elizabeth (Mrs. J. W. Edgar), Presley and Hiram B., who is the only survivor of the family.

Hiram B. Sinclair was reared on his father's farm, and is now the only survivor the family. At the age of twenty-one he located in McKeesport, and embarked in steamboating and the coal trade, in which he was engaged until 1865. For upward of fifty years he has owned the ferry between McKeesport and Elizabeth (now Lincoln township). He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of McKeesport, and is now (1888) serving his third year as president of the same. In 1840 he married Sarah J., daughter of John and Eliza (Work) Cunningham, of Mifflin township, by whom he

has one daughter, Olean F. (Mrs. T. A. Miller). Mr. Sinclair is a prominent and enterprising citizen, and has held various local offices. In politics he is a democrat.

T. D. GARDNER, assistant cashier People's bank, McKeesport, was born in that city, March 10, 1857, a son of Fred J. and Ellen (Hughes) Gardner. His father was a native of Manchester, England, and his mother of Dublin, Ireland. They came to America early in the '50's and located in Pittsburgh, and soon after in McKeesport, where his father, a baker by trade, carried on a bakery until his death, in 1865, and which was afterward carried on by his widow in 1872. Their children were Sadie (Mrs. A. M. Kennedy), Carrie (Mrs. Isaac Reager), Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Shellenberger), Fred J. and Thomas D., our subject. The last named was reared and educated in McKeesport; at the age of sixteen entered the office of the National Tube-works company as office-boy, and later worked at the carpenter's trade three years. He then served as a clerk in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad office three and a half years, and in July, 1880, was appointed teller of the People's bank; in 1882 was elected assistant cashier of the same, which position he has since creditably filled. In June, 1881, he married Nellie, daughter of Isaac N. and Jennie (Thompson) Downs, of West Newton, Pa., and has two children, Edmund R. and Harry C. Mr. Gardner is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a steward. He is treasurer of the Royal Arcanum; politically he is a republican.

R. J. MURRAY, M. D., Sewickley, was born June 13, 1845, in Pittsburgh, Pa. His paternal grandfather, John Murray, was of Scotch descent, and a merchant of County Armagh, Ireland, his native county; he married a Mrs. Campbell, and they reared a large family, of which Capt. John Murray was one, born in 1810, and died early in the year 1889. He came to America in 1828, and settled in this county; lived in Pittsburgh many years. When still a boy he went on the river as a steward on the Home during a great flood; he steamboated about thirty years; was employed by the firm of Stone & Bros. twenty-five years as engineer. He owns two hundred acres of land in Ohio township, where he resides. He was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of James Graham, and they have five children: Dr. Robert J. (our subject), Albert W., William G., Rev. John F. and Mrs. Millie J. Watson. Mr. Murray has been an active member of the Blackburn Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years; politically he is a republican; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. The subject of this memoir was educated at the Pittsburgh and Sewickley academies; subsequently read medicine with Dr. McCready, of Sewickley, and Dr. F. Maury, of Philadelphia. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in class of 1867, and located at Sewickley, where he has an extensive practice. He was married to Miss Ellen S., youngest daughter of Rev. Robert Hopkins; she died July 25, 1886, leaving five children: Lydia M., Charles S., Eugene, Raymond and Jessie. A medical work on hygiene and his European letters to the press bear evidence of Dr. Murray's literary abilities. Politically he is a republican.

GEORGE L. WALTER, lumber-manufacturer, postoffice Sharpsburg. Peter Walter, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1805, a shoemaker by trade, immigrated to America in 1824, and located in Pittsburgh in 1830, where for a number of years he was engaged in the retail shoe business. His wife, Anna B. Neiderhiser, was born in Switzerland in 1815, came to America with her parents when eighteen years of age, and was married to Mr. Walter at Pittsburgh in 1834. Ten children blessed their union, nine of whom are living, George L. being the youngest. He was educated at the public schools in Allegheny City and the Western University of Pittsburgh. At the age of sixteen he entered the Workingman's Savings bank of Allegheny as messenger-boy, in which institution he remained ten years, filling every position from messenger-boy to cashier. In 1880 he came to Sharpsburg and commenced the sawmill business, operating the Kelly mill in partnership with James R. Darragh. In 1884 he entered into partnership with James G. Saint in the planing-mill and lumber business. In 1885, owing to the sickness of his partner, Mr. Walter became sole owner of the business, which he has successfully conducted with increased facilities. He married, in 1884, Bella S. Kelly, of Saltsburg, Pa. Mr. Walter is a Knight Templar, a member of the Presbyterian Church, secretary and treasurer of the Allegheny County Lumber-Dealers' association; politically he is a republican, and has filled the position of borough treasurer.

ABRAHAM STONER, merchant, Wilkinsburg, is a brother of Joseph Stoner, and was born on a farm in the fall of 1811. He remained on the farm until 1839, when he opened a store in Wilkinsburg. In 1840 he was appointed postmaster by Martin Van Buren, and continued to attend to the duties of that office until he removed to Pittsburgh, five years later. In the fall of 1846 he went to Jacksonville, Westmoreland county, and was postmaster four years there. He returned to Wilkinsburg in 1853, was again appointed postmaster in 1864, and held the office twenty years. He and family are associated with the Presbyterian Church, in which his son is an elder, and this represents his faith. Mr. Stoner is a republican, and has been treasurer of Sterrett township since 1881. He married, in 1848, Rebecca, daughter of David and Christina (Stattenfield) Little, of Scotch-Irish and German descent. When they (her parents) first came to Wilkinsburg, in 1807, the entire district was woodland. Mrs. Stoner was born and reared in Wilkinsburg, and is the mother of six children, of whom two died in infancy. James Whitmore died at the age of thirty; Alvin Frederick assists his

father in business; Eulalia Anna, the eldest (wife of Jonas Johnston), resides in Wilkinsburg, and Lillian Margaret is with her parents.

DR. CYRUS R. STUCKSLAGER, cashier People's bank, McKeesport, was born in Fayette county, Pa., February 27, 1829, a son of Charles and Susan (Robinson) Stuckslager, natives of Lancaster county, Pa., and pioneers of Fayette county. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and his early education was acquired in the common schools. In 1852 he graduated with honors of the Greek salutatory from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; the same year went south, and taught school in Southern and Middle Tennessee, and in the meantime studied medicine, and attended his first course of lectures at the University of Nashville in 1854. He took a second course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and graduated from that institution in 1856. That year he began the practice of his profession in Fayette City, Pa., and in 1857 married Martha C., daughter of Jacob and Delilah (Corson) Strawn, of Pennsylvania, and removed to Kansas, where he was in active practice until 1862. He then entered the Union army as surgeon, serving until the close of the war, and during that time was captured and held a prisoner two months. When the struggle was ended he located in Monongahela City, Pa., where he practiced his profession seven years. In 1872 he came to McKeesport, and for the past sixteen years his time has been given to financial pursuits, in his position as the efficient cashier of the People's bank. The doctor had three children: Lulu, who died January 16, 1889 (Mrs. E. S. Thomas), Harry and Florence. Mrs. Martha C. Stuckslager died November 1, 1885, and the doctor married, November 15, 1888, Miss Ella Huffman, schoolteacher of McKeesport. He is an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and for fifteen years has been the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, of eight hundred scholars. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen; politically a republican.

JAMES H. BERRY, justice of the peace, McKeesport, was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., August 3, 1815, a son of Daniel and Ellen (McNeeland) Berry. His father, a native of Maryland, and a tailor, settled, about 1812, in Mifflin township, where he worked at his trade a number of years, and in 1848 located in McKeesport, residing there until his death, in 1854. He (Daniel) had seven children: James H., Caroline (deceased), Eliza J. (Mrs. James O'Neil), Mary A. (Mrs. Robert Healey), Oliver P. (deceased), Ellen M. (Mrs. S. P. Ludwick, deceased) and Daniel W. (deceased). Mrs. Ellen Berry was born in this county, in 1790, a daughter of William McNeeland, a native of Ireland, and a pioneer of Mifflin township, this county. James H. was reared in Mifflin township, and worked at the tailor's trade until thirty-five years of age. He then engaged in the grocery business for a number of years. In 1859 he located in McKeesport, and in 1863 was elected justice of the peace of that town, which office he has held for twenty-five years. His wife was Jane, a daughter of Robert and Anna (Crawford) Morrow, of Robinson township, Allegheny county, by whom he has two children, Anna E. (Mrs. E. F. Woods) and Jennie M. (Mrs. J. C. Smith). Mr. Berry has been burgess of McKeesport one term. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

J. C. ANDERSON, farmer, Sewickley, is a son of Hon. Robert Anderson, who was born March 23, 1776, in Lancaster county, Pa., where his ancestors were counted among the pioneers, being of Scotch-Irish extraction. Early in life he went to Washington county, where he farmed, and soon became a leading spirit in every good enterprise. In 1808 he was elected sheriff of that county, and served three years. In 1811 he was elected to the house of representatives, and re-elected the following year. He took an active part in the work at home during the war of 1812. He was identified with the democratic party, and was its recognized leader in his county. In 1825 he came to Leet township, Allegheny county, and was justice of the peace here for many years, residing on the old Leet farm. He afterward bought the farm where our subject now resides, and on which he met his death by accident, November 11, 1836, while doing an act of charity, hauling a load of wood to a poor widow, and on going down hill the ox-cart upset with him and broke his neck. Hon. Robert Anderson was twice married. His first wife, *nee* Elizabeth Agnew, died, leaving four children: Samuel, Robert, Eliza and Bryce C. His second wife, *nee* Jemima Taylor, was born February 4, 1787; she died September 4, 1864. Eight children blessed this union: Margaret, James, Julia, Hattie, William, David, John and Mary. Of these, David has lived on the homestead since 1851.

Our subject was born in 1828 in Leetsdale. He farmed till 1849, when he joined Capt. Ancrum's Pittsburgh and California Enterprise company, numbering over three hundred persons. They crossed the plains, and he mined for gold a short time in California, where he afterward owned a large stock-ranch. In 1851 he returned to this county, where he followed the river for twenty years. Since 1865 he has made his home on his homestead. He was married in Cincinnati to Miss Rose Hinton, a native of Pittsburgh, and eight children have been born to them: Elizabeth (wife of Rev. F. Peters), Robert, John, Mrs. Julia Fleming, Mrs. Hattie Varro, David, William and Samuel Anderson.

JOHN FLEMING, deceased, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 22, 1819. He received his education in Pittsburgh, and engaged in the wholesale and retail drug business with the firm of Holms & Kidd, who were also proprietors of Dr. McLane's celebrated vermifuge and liver pills. At the death of Mr. Kidd John Fleming sold the

drug business and devoted his entire attention to the patent medicine, which is still carried on by Cochran Fleming, a brother, under the firm of Fleming Brothers, 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh. John Fleming exhibited tact and enterprise, and has been eminently successful in business. Mr. Fleming came to Sewickley in 1853, making it his home, and became identified with the growth of the place. Politically he was a whig and a republican. He died November 2, 1870.

JOHN SEMPLE, physician, Wilkinsburg, was born in McCandless (then Pine) township, February 16, 1823. His grandfather, James Semple, a native of Cumberland county, came to Allegheny county in 1789, and owned a large tract, now the site of Hoboken, where he lived and died. He was the second sheriff of Allegheny county, and was twice a member of the assembly. Soon after locating he was obliged to leave his land on account of the Indians, and while a resident at East Liberty a son was born and named Robert A. The latter married Mary Simpson, a native of Chester county, and settled in 1816 on the farm where he died, near Wildwood station. He passed away in 1886, aged ninety-three years, his helpmate having preceded him by one year, in her eighty-eighth year. They had lived together sixty years. For sixty years he was an elder in the Cross Roads Presbyterian Church, and during fifty-four years was never absent from session. He was an anti-masonic whig, afterward a republican. Of his eight children, seven grew to maturity: James, John, Eliza (Huchman, deceased), Mary (deceased at the age of eighteen), Robert, Sarah (Ferguson) and Silas. Dr. Semple was reared on the farm, and at the age of eighteen commenced under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Guthrie at Bakerstown; afterward he attended a boarding-school at Mt. Pleasant, Washington county, and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg. He read medicine with Drs. Speer and Brooks in Pittsburgh, and graduated in the spring of 1848 from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

After practicing a year in Allegheny City, Dr. Semple located in Wilkinsburg, where he has since remained, and has built up an extensive practice; he has given free attention to the County farm, Old Ladies' home and Mute school. He is a member of the County, State, American and International Medical societies, the Masonic fraternity and the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been thirty-eight years a member of session. He is active in supporting schools, and sustains the republican party. In 1848 he married Isabella Russell Smith, who died in 1852, leaving a daughter, Mary I. R. S., now resident with her father. In 1854 the doctor married Nancy Thompson, whose only child, Maggie Jane Sidney, died in 1885, the wife of Morris Scott.

DR. JAMES E. HUEY (deceased) was born in McKeesport, May 9, 1823, a son of George and Maria (Evans) Huey. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Huey, a native of Ireland, settled in McKeesport in 1804, and was a prominent physician in his day. George, father of James E., born in the United States in 1789, was a physician of prominence, and practiced his profession in McKeesport all his life. James E. Huey graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1846, and practiced his profession in McKeesport until his death, in 1878. He never took part in political affairs, but was public spirited, and was interested in all matters tending toward the growth and development of his native town. He married, in 1842, Isabella, daughter of John and Catherine (Gordon) Frich, of Somerset, Pa., and had eight children, of whom three survive: James, Anna M. (Mrs. J. P. Coursin) and Rosalind W., the latter of whom married, in 1877, D. George, son of Henry and Ruth (Hill) Becket, of Wolverhampton, England. Mr. Becket was reared and educated in his native town, came to America in 1872 and settled in McKeesport in 1875, where he has since been in the employ of the National Tube-works company. He is a member of the K. of H. and Heptasophs; in politics a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Becket have one son, Charles F., and both are members of the Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL BRIGHT, SR., was born September 10, 1762, in Lancaster county, Pa. He located in the vicinity of Pittsburgh in the year 1814, on what was then known as Coal hill. Here he lived two years, and then moved twelve miles up the Allegheny river, where he purchased a tract of land composed of about three hundred acres, running from the river back three-quarters of a mile. There were no improvements when he came here, except a log house. Mr. Bright built a new and comfortable log house at once, and afterward a small brick residence, in which he lived until the time of his death; this little brick house is still standing and in good repair. He married Barbara Winters, of Lancaster county, Pa., and the following-named children were born to them: John, Jacob, Catherine, Margaret, Michael, Jr., Henry, Sarah Elizabeth, Barbara, George, David, Samuel, William, Mary, Peter, Adam. Mrs. Bright died August 28, 1823, and Mr. Bright's second wife was Mrs. Margaret Beamer. He died in March, 1847. They were by profession Lutherans. At the death of his father Peter took the farm.

PETER BRIGHT, born in Lancaster county, Pa., January 6, 1805. He was a potter by trade, having served his apprenticeship in Greensburg, Pa., but made a business of farming after the death of his father. He always took an active part in township affairs; was a member of school board, and held other offices in the township. He gave the lot on which the United Presbyterian church is built. He erected a fine residence on the bank of the river, where his daughters now reside. He was married to Margaret V. Parsell, of Plum township, this county, and to them were born eleven children, as follows: Harriet (Mrs. McNickle, deceased), Margaret

(Mrs. Samuel Fullerten), Adam (married to Elizabeth Hulton; he died at Andersonville in 1863, having served two years in the army), Charles R. (enlisted in the army in October, 1861, passed through the battle of Gettysburg, and was killed July 10, 1863, near Boonesboro, Mo.), Sarah B. (Mrs. Kernaly), Michael (who died in infancy), Salina (Mrs. William Anderson), Peter Winters (who died in March, 1868), Rachel K., Eliza A., Mary J., at the old home. Peter Bright died November 19, 1858; his wife Margaret died July 2, 1872; she was a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE E. HUEY, receiving clerk National Rolling-mill, McKeesport, was born in that city August 25, 1843, a son of Samuel C. and Susan (Craighead) Huey, and a grandson of George Huey. Samuel C. Huey was a Scotch-Irishman, who came to America in 1784, and located in Gettysburg, removing in 1796 to Westmoreland county, and in 1804 to McKeesport; he was a prominent physician of his day, and reared a family of three sons —Samuel, George and Daniel—and three daughters. Of the sons George was a physician, and practiced in McKeesport for many years; was a surgeon in the war of 1812, in which his brother Daniel participated as a soldier. His children were Samuel C., James, George, Coleman, Alexander, Eleanor (Mrs. Robert Sampson), Anna (Mrs. Theodore Marvin) and Emily. Of these, Samuel C., who was a tanner, established the first tannery in McKeesport, and for many years kept a general store. His wife was a daughter of John Craighead, a native of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, and their children were George E. and Oliveretta (deceased). The subject of this sketch was reared in McKeesport; is a druggist by profession, and carried on a drugstore in McKeesport many years. He married Leonora, daughter of Samuel and Isabella (Cook) McClure, of McKeesport, and has four children: Samuel, George, John and Robert. Mr. Huey has been in the employ of the National Tube-works company in his present capacity six years. In politics he is a democrat.

JAMES C. CAMPBELL, farmer, postoffice Sharpsburg, was born in O'Hara (then Indiana) township in 1832, a son of Thomas and Mary (Crawford) Campbell. Thomas, who was a native of County Derry, Ireland, immigrated to America about 1828, and two years after his arrival he married. Four children were born to him, two of whom are living. Thomas was always a farmer, and died in 1848, aged forty-two years; his widow lived to the ripe age of eighty-six years. James C. was born and reared on the farm where he now resides. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Borland, to whom were born four children, whose names are Annie E., Crawford, Mary C. and Sadie M. The mother of these children died, and Mr. Campbell then married Isabella, daughter of Alexander and Isabella Marshall. Three children are the result of this marriage: William O., Laura B. and Martha Jane. The only members of Mr. Campbell's family not at home are Annie E. (married to Thomas E. Miller, and they have one son, Howard, and one daughter, Edna Bell) and Crawford (married to Anna Mary Wragg, and they have one son, George C.). Mr. Campbell has always followed farming and now owns one-half of the 120 acres purchased by his great-grandfather, James Crawford. He has held many township offices and positions of trust. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

THE MEINERT FAMILY. Since 1846 this family has been represented in Allegheny county, Pa. In that year John Meinert, a native of Prussia, came to America and located in Allegheny county. He purchased, in 1860, fifty acres of land in Indiana township (now O'Hara), afterward making additional purchases of sixty acres. He married Frances Lengler, of Bavaria, Germany, and eight children were born to them, seven of whom are living, three sons and four daughters. John died in 1881, aged sixty-three years; his widow survives him. John Adam, who now resides on part of the homestead tract, was born in Sharpsburg in 1850, and when two years of age was brought by his parents to O'Hara township. He now owns thirty acres of his father's farm. In 1876 he married Kate, daughter of Henry Myers, and six children have blessed their union: Mary, Annie, Rosa, Birdie, John and Michael.

M. G. MEINERT was born in O'Hara township in 1854, the fourth child of John and Frances (Lengler) Meinert. He was educated at the public schools and the school of the German Catholics at Sharpsburg, and has always been a farmer. He now resides on the homestead, and owns forty acres of the old homestead farm. He married, in 1878, Annie, daughter of George Gloss, and four sons and two daughters have blessed their union, viz.: J. Ambrosius, N. Edward, C. Rachel, M. Martha, L. Henry and M. George. Mr. Meinert is a member of St. Mary's Church in Sharpsburg; politically he is a democrat.

JAMES P. LEARN, dry-goods merchant, McKeesport, was born in Bell township, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1815, a son of Andrew and Fanny (Piper) Learn, his parents having been among the pioneers of Westmoreland county. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He settled, in 1858, in McKeesport, where for six years he served as clerk in a general store. In 1864 he embarked in trade for himself at Camden station, and soon thereafter engaged in business in McKeesport, in partnership with several others, continuing until 1885, since which time he has been conducting a successful dry-goods business by himself. His wife was Rachel King, daughter of James King, a prominent coal-dealer of this county in his day. Mr. Learn is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, and has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school seventeen years.

He is a member of the McKeesport school board and a director of the People's bank; in politics he is a republican.

ANDREW HOWARD, glass-manufacturer, Wilkinsburg, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 5, 1837, the eldest child of John and Eliza (Kelly) Howard. His grandfather, John Howard, came from the north of Ireland to Pittsburgh when our subject's father was a child. The latter died there in 1885, aged seventy-nine; his widow now resides in Wilkinsburg, aged seventy. They had seven children, all yet living, and all save one, Joseph, who lives in Chicago, residents of within fifty miles of Pittsburgh. Andrew attended the city schools, and was also instructed by a private tutor. When eighteen years old he was a bookkeeper in a grocery-store; later he was employed by Clarke & Co., being at the same time their assistant cashier, agent of the Allentown Fast Freight line and assistant treasurer of the Star Union line. He afterward became cashier of the Union Line railroad. In 1881 he organized the Phœnix Glass company, at Pittsburgh, of which he has been president ever since. In 1872 Mr. Howard became a resident of Wilkinsburg, having purchased a home on South street. February 9, 1862, he married Margaret, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Sampey) Potter, residents of Fayette county, where all were born. The family are of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have five children: Annie, Bessie, Charles E., Josephine and Thomas. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Howard is a republican.

MATTHEW C. CRAWFORD, farmer, postoffice Sharpsburg. This family dates its connection with Pennsylvania as far back as 1784, when James Crawford emigrated from his home in County Derry, Ireland, and settled in Indiana county, Pa., and purchased or took up a tract of land. He married Sarah Campbell, and six children were born to them. In 1808 James purchased 120 acres of land in O'Hara township, originally the property of Judge Young, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa.; in the spring of 1809 moved with his family to this property, where he remained until his death. Matthew, the only one of his sons who grew to maturity, was born in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa., in 1787, and at the death of his father became owner of the land. He married Catherine Beham, of Westmoreland county, and five children blessed their union, three of whom grew to be men and women. Matthew followed farming all his life, and died December 26, 1868. His wife died in 1870, aged about seventy-eight years. The old homestead is now owned by Matthew C., our subject, and a maiden sister, who reside together on the property. All of the 120 acres are yet in the family, one-half being now owned by a married sister, Mrs. James Campbell. The family have always been faithful members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics whigs and republicans.

CHRIS. H. WERNKE, carriage-manufacturer, McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 5, 1858, a son of John F. and Anna M. (Bonnen) Wernke, natives of Germany, who have been residents of Allegheny county upward of forty years. John F., a stone-mason by trade, has been a resident of Pittsburgh since he first settled in the county; was employed in one planing-mill twenty-eight years, and retired from business in 1878. He has three children living: Mary E. (Mrs. H. W. Wilker), F. William and Christian H. The last named was reared in Pittsburgh, and educated in the public schools and Western University. He served an apprenticeship of three years at carriage-painting, which trade he has followed since fourteen years of age. He located in McKeesport in 1878, and in May, 1885, embarked in carriage-manufacturing with his brother, F. William, under firm name of Wernke Brothers. Mr. Wernke was married in 1882 to Emma C., daughter of George W. and Mary (Henry) Byerly, of McKeesport, and they have three children: Mame, Fred and Erma. Mr. Wernke is known as the pioneer musician of McKeesport. He is business-manager and director of the Electric orchestra. Politically he is a republican.

REV. JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI (deceased) was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., born April 21, 1809, to Francis and Abigail (Munday) Travelli, former a native of Genoa, Italy, and latter of England. His early school-training was meager, and at the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a scrivener and lawyer, whose death, after a time, released the lad from a calling distasteful to him. At the age of fifteen he made a confession of faith in the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Afterward he attended school at Abingdon, near Philadelphia; taught an academy at Churchville, Md., and in 1831 entered Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the class of 1833. In the fall of that year he entered the Western Theological Seminary, and soon thereafter was superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, and in 1834 of the Sunday-school of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. He was licensed by the presbytery of Philadelphia in October, 1835, and ordained by the same presbytery in April, 1836. In 1836 he was married to Susan, daughter of John Irwin, of Allegheny, and the same year sailed for Singapore, where both he and his wife entered upon their labors. In a few years they returned home with impaired health, and in 1843 they revived the academy at Sewickley, where they devoted themselves assiduously to the instruction and care of the many committed to their charge. After retiring from this academy Mr. Travelli devoted himself to works of philanthropy. Several years after the death of his first wife, he married Miss Jane Irwin. He died, leaving two daughters and two sons. One son, James D., gave his life for his country at the battle of Antietam.

CHARLES SCHOELLER, real-estate dealer, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, June 26, 1847, a son of Michael and Caroline (Weitzel) Schoeller, natives of Frankfort, Germany, who settled in Elizabeth township in 1845. There Michael, who was a farmer, resided until his death, which occurred February 22, 1851. He was a prominent citizen, a stockholder in the Youghiogheny Navigation company, and was a successful farmer and business man. His children were J. Frederick, John L. (killed at second battle of Bull run), A. Ernest, J. William, J. Michael (deceased), Caroline F. (deceased), Charles and Henry L., all of whom were born in Germany except the last two. The subject of this sketch was reared in McKeesport from four years of age, and was educated in the public schools. In 1867 he embarked in business as a book and news dealer on Market street, in which he was successfully engaged until 1884, since which time he has been attending to his real-estate business. October 4, 1883, he married Agnes A., daughter of Augustus and Dorcas (Bennett) Ihmsen, who were descendants of pioneers in the window-glass manufacture of Allegheny county. By this union there are two children, H. Paul and Lulu. Mr. Schoeller is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; in politics he is independent.

ROBERT WATSON, retired, Sewickley, was born January 25, 1814, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of William and Hannah (Baldwin) Watson. The father was a native of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and came to America in 1800, settling in Pittsburgh. In the year following his arrival he started in the stone-cutting business for himself, next door to the Monongahela House. He made two trips to his native home for the benefit of his health, and died in 1827; politically he was a whig. The mother died aged eighty-four years; she was a native of this county, and daughter of John and Jane (West) Baldwin. They were the parents of three children: Mrs. Isabella Grier, Robert and Mrs. Jean Birmingham. Robert Watson learned the marble-cutter's trade in Allegheny, and followed it with marked success till within twenty-five years ago, when he retired from business, and has lived a quiet life in Sewickley. Politically he is a republican. He married Margaret Arbuckle, a native of Scotland, who died October 15, 1881, aged seventy years. This union was blessed with seven children.

ISAAC TERRELL, superintendent of the Allegheny City farm, postoffice Hoboken, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1851, a son of John and Anna J. (Saint) Terrell, of England, who settled in Western Pennsylvania at an early day. Isaac was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of O'Hara township and the high-schools of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He married, in 1883, Eliza, daughter of Andrew Morton, ex-justice of the peace of Sharpsburg, and an old resident. Mr. Terrell has followed farming as an occupation, and in February, 1887, was appointed superintendent of the farm of the Allegheny City Poorhouse; was re-appointed in 1888, and now holds the position. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a republican.

EDWARD CABLE, farmer, postoffice Hoboken, was born in England in 1821, and with his parents emigrated to America in 1831. John Cable, his father, who was a farmer, purchased 266 acres of land in what is now O'Hara township, Allegheny county. He married Sarah Swain, who bore him six children, Edward being the fifth. John Cable died in 1856. Since twelve years of age Edward has resided on the farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits. He received his education at the log schoolhouse, and in 1846 married Sophia Kane, who bore him twelve children, six of whom are now living. Of the original tract of land purchased by John Cable, our subject now owns 133 acres, and the present town of Hoboken stands on the tract of land purchased by John Cable, the early pioneer of Indiana township. Like his father before him, Mr. Cable is a democrat.

JEROME B. ANJER, Sewickley, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., son of Lyman and Ruth (Wheelock) Anjer. The Anjer family were French Huguenots, and a leading family in New England. The subject of this sketch was educated at Erie, Pa., early in life becoming a clerk in the mining district of Allegheny county. Subsequently he engaged in the transportation business with Clarke & Thaw; later he was in the flour, grain, commission and produce trade, in which he continued twenty-one years, when he embarked in a stove-foundry in Pittsburgh. Since 1886 he has resided in Sewickley, and not in active business. Mr. Anjer married Matilda, daughter of Joseph Marlatt, an old Pittsburgh business-man, and they have one daughter. They are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically Mr. Anjer is a republican.

GEORGE M. LEPPIG, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue hotel, McKeesport, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 29, 1849, a son of George and Barbara (Bfeuffer) Leppig, and was reared and educated in his native land. He there served three years' apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade and two years in Pittsburgh, where he settled in 1871. In 1873 he became connected with the music-house of Mellor & Hone, of Pittsburgh, with whom he was engaged ten years. In 1883 he embarked in the liquor business in Pittsburgh, and March 16, 1887, located in McKeesport, where he became proprietor of the Fifth Avenue hotel, which he has successfully conducted since. In 1873 he married Frederica M., daughter of Frederick Abel, of Pittsburgh, and has two children living: Katie and Minnie. Mr. Leppig is a prominent member of the German Catholic Church, St. Mary's Catholic association, the Lieder-

kranz, Turners and the Central Liquor association, of Pittsburgh; in politics he is independent.

W. T. MILLER, physician, McKeesport, was born in Indiana county, Pa., August 1, 1854, a son of William and Elizabeth (Coleman) Miller. He was educated at the Normal school and Memorial Institute of his native county, and began the study of medicine in 1877, with Dr. M. R. Banks, of Livermore, Westmoreland county, Pa. He entered Wooster Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1878; was graduated in 1881, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa.; and in 1884 he located at McKeesport, where he has since had a large and successful practice. In October, 1881, he married Mary E. McCormick, a graduate of Beaver College, and a daughter of the late William McCormick, of Washington county, Pa., a victim of Andersonville prison during the civil war. Dr. Miller is one of the prominent physicians of McKeesport; politically he is a republican.

GEORGE KINZENBACH, retired, McKeesport, was born in Prussia, May 10, 1819, son of Anton and Elizabeth (Arnold) Kinzenbach. He was reared in his native country, and served an apprenticeship at the stone-mason's trade, though he never followed the business. In 1837 he came to America, and settled in McKeesport, where he worked in the coal-mines eleven years. In 1849 he went to California, where he mined for gold fourteen months, with varied success; then returned to McKeesport and engaged in butchering a year and a half; revisited California in 1853, and came back in 1858 to McKeesport, where he has since resided. In 1858 he embarked in the lumber business, in which he was successfully engaged until 1885, having accumulated sufficient to invest in considerable real estate, from which he derives a handsome income. Mr. Kinzenbach was married in 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaretta (Hach) Allenbrand, of Pittsburgh, and by her has three children: Mary (Mrs. Henry Hartman), Matilda F. (Mrs. Gustave Smith) and Annie. Mr. Kinzenbach is a member of the German Lutheran Church and the I. O. O. F. He has served one term as a member of the council; in politics he is a democrat.

D. P. WHITE (deceased) was born in Boston, Mass. He resided in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was engaged in the iron business for other parties. A Pittsburgh firm buying out his interest, Mr. White removed to Pittsburgh, where he became identified with the firm of Smith & Co. for a number of years; eventually, on account of impaired health, he retired from business, removed to Sewickley in 1857, and purchased property there which is still largely in the possession of his widow. Mr. White died January 8, 1877, in the east, much beloved and esteemed. He was an attendant of the Baptist Church, and one whom nature had endowed with fine, generous qualities of head and heart. He was married to Miss Mary Jane Davis Ricker, a native of Pittsburgh, but reared and educated in Philadelphia.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY MELLOR, music-dealer, Pittsburgh, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 26, 1836, and is a grandson of James Mellor, who came from near Manchester, England, in 1818. John H., son of James Mellor, settled in Pittsburgh in 1829, and in 1831 he established the music business now conducted by his son, the oldest of the kind in the city, and was organist of Trinity Church for twenty-seven years. He died in 1863, aged fifty-six; his widow still resides in Pittsburgh, aged eighty. Her eldest daughter, Louise P., resides with her, and the second, Mrs. Annie M. Sheib, is in Canton, Ohio. Charles C. has always been a student of music, and a leader in musical enterprises in the city, and for twenty-one years was organist of the First Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh. In 1867 he married Laura Reinhart, a native of Pittsburgh, daughter of Aaron G. and Catherine Reinhart. Mrs. Mellor is one of the leading local singers, and sang many years in the choir of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mellor has been for four years president of the Microscopical society, and is identified with the musical, botanical and photographic societies of Pittsburgh. Politically he is a republican. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mellor are Walter Chauncey, George Edward and Arthur Dudley. Mr. and Mrs. Mellor are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

THOMPSON LYSLE, coal-operator (deceased), was born in Pittsburgh, a son of George and Margaret (McElwain) Lysle, early settlers of that city. He was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, and for many years was a member of the firm of George Lysle & Sons, coal-operators at Camden, Allegheny county. October 6, 1863, he married Salina, daughter of William and Mary A. (Shields) Whigham, of McKeesport, and by her had three children, one of whom survives, George H. Mr. Lysle died December 9, 1872, at San Diego, Cal. William Whigham, father of Mrs. Lysle, was a native of this county, and a son of Thomas Whigham, a pioneer of Mifflin township. He was for many years engaged in the coal business, and was president of the First National Bank of McKeesport several years. His wife, Mary A., was a daughter of James and Frances (Perry) Shields, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, who settled in Pittsburgh in 1811. Mr. Whigham reared a family of five children: James, Hiram, Salina (Mrs. Thompson Lysle), Virginia (Mrs. Dr. T. R. Van Kirk) and Mary A.

SAM R. WELSER, retired, McKeesport, was born in Philadelphia, April 15, 1816, and is of American extraction. When twelve years of age, he joined, as a juggler and tumbler, Raymond & Waring's circus, with which and other principal shows he traveled in this country until 1848. He then went to South America as clown for the circus of Banks, Archer & Rockwell, returning by

way of the West Indies. Archer died at Matanzas, Cuba, May 24, 1850, and the show disbanded in Charleston, S. C., soon afterward. The same year Mr. Welser joined Dan Rice's show, as clown, traveling with him from July, 1850, until March, 1851. He was afterward engaged with various leading companies until 1864, his last two seasons being with S. O. Wheeler & Co., Boston. In 1860 Mr. Welser was the first and only man to drive four geese hitched to a common tub three feet in diameter down the Monongahela river from Brownsville to McKeesport. In 1854 he came to McKeesport to train horses for Taylor & Wolf's circus, and in 1857 he here married Mrs. Julia Stacy, a widow of means, who died February 7, 1886, leaving our subject all her fortune, which included cash, bank-stock and eight houses on Diamond square and Market street. Mr. Welser retired from the circus-ring in 1864, and has been a resident of McKeesport since 1854. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and encampment, with which he has been identified thirty years; politically he is a republican.

JOHN MCELWAIN, of the firm of John McElwain & Co., merchants, Sewickley, was born October 4, 1840, in Bakerstown, Butler county, Pa., son of Alex. McElwain, a native of Philadelphia. The paternal grandfather, who was a Scotch Presbyterian and a native of Ireland, came to America in 1809. The father, Alex. McElwain, taught school in Bakerstown, to which place he came in an early day. Some time afterward he was a merchant in Perrysville, and later removed to Zelienople, where he engaged in business. Coming to Sewickley in 1851, he here carried on merchandising until his death, which occurred September 7, 1865. He was one of the original members of the United Presbyterian Church, and was an earnest and energetic churchman. Politically he was a republican, and for many years school director. Mr. Alex. McElwain was married to Mary A. Ague, and by her had five children; of these John and William A. are conducting an extensive general store in Sewickley.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN GARDNER, secretary and treasurer People's Insurance company, Pittsburgh, is a native of Baltimore, Md., born August 1, 1835. His grandfather, Isaac Gardner, came from Ireland to Philadelphia county, afterward went to Kent county, Md., where Isaac D., the father of our subject, was born. The latter married Susannah Marshall, whose father, Israel Marshall, was born in Dorchester county, Md., where his daughter Susannah was born. This couple now reside in the Thirteenth ward of Pittsburgh, both being seventy-seven years of age. I. D. Gardner followed shoemaking till old age compelled him to retire. They have four sons and one daughter (Marietta Stauffer) all residing near their parents. William F., the eldest, was a year old when the family came to Pittsburgh, and received his education in the public schools. When thirteen years old he was employed in a hatstore, where he remained three years; then entered the employ of the Citizens' Insurance company, and remained with that institution fifteen years, rising to the position of bookkeeper. In 1862 he organized the People's Insurance company, of which he has ever since been secretary and treasurer. In 1867 he purchased his present home at Edgewood. September 6, 1859, Mr. Gardner married Anna Margaret Hastings, a native of Pittsburgh, born February 8, 1840, daughter of Abel and Margaret (Lee) Hastings, of Irish and English descent. Mr. Hastings, now aged eighty-six, is still a resident of the Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, where he was engaged in the tailoring business for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are members of Shady Avenue Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, and he is identified with the republican party. Their children yet living are: William M., a resident of Allegheny City (he married a Miss Bertha Schneider); Maggie Lee (Mrs. Walter N. Haslett), in Allegheny; Elizabeth Howard, John Semple and Henry Black, at home. Hastings (the first-born), James Miller (the fourth), Tempy Copper (the fifth), Fulton Arbuckle (the eighth), Hattie Farrell (the ninth), Bertha May (the tenth), and an infant daughter unnamed are deceased.

JOHN N. HARTMAN, merchant, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth township, this county, October 19, 1847, a son of William and Catherine (Steinman) Hartman. He was reared in McKeesport, educated in the public schools, and learned shoemaking with his father, which trade he followed until twenty-four years of age. He then opened a billiard parlor in McKeesport, which, with Charles Caldabaugh, he conducted for six years. For two years thereafter he was employed in the National Tube-works, and in 1880 he embarked in his present general hardware business with his brother William E., under the firm name of J. N. & W. E. Hartman. The members of this firm are live and progressive business-men, and from a small beginning have built up a large and constantly increasing trade. Our subject was married October 24, 1877, to Anna, daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Miller) Douglas, of McKeesport, and by her has had six children, all boys. Three children are living: Harry B. (twin), Willie F. and John N. (triplet). Mr. Hartman is a member of the German Lutheran Church, of the A. O. U. W. and McKeesport Board of Trade; in politics he is a democrat.

CHARLES I. WADE, bank cashier, Pittsburgh, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 9, 1838. His earliest ancestor in this country was Samuel Wade, who, with his wife Ann, left North Britain in 1653, and settled in New Jersey. His eldest son, Robert, had a son Robert who was engaged in the defense of Oswego in 1756, and was captured by Montcalm. His son Nehemiah had a son Isaac, born in 1763, who married Lois Osborne in 1786. Their youngest son, Isaac E.,

born in 1807 in New Jersey, married Susan Ann Okely, a native of Baltimore, and living at that time in Harmony, Butler county, Pa. Isaac E. Wade engaged in business in Pittsburgh in 1835, being a member of the firm of McClurg, Wade & Co., one of the earliest iron-founders of that city. He died in Texas at the early age of forty-one, having gone there for his health. Maj. William Wade, of Pittsburgh, was a brother of the deceased. Mrs. Susan Ann Wade, who was born in 1814, resides with her daughter, Lois Amelia, at New Brighton. Charles I. and Isaac E., her sons, are in business in Pittsburgh. The eldest was educated at Irvington Institute, New Jersey, and entered the employ of George E. Arnold, banker, at an early age. For a short time he took charge of a branch banking-house of John T. Hogg at Brownsville, and then engaged with S. Jones & Co., Pittsburgh. On the organization of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, 1864, he entered the institution as bookkeeper, was promoted to the tellership, and for the past ten years has been its cashier. In 1885 he took up his residence in the mansion built by him at Edgewood. Politically he is a republican.

June 23, 1864, Mr. Wade married Miss Elizabeth Angus Wilkinson, a native of Northumberland county, England. In 1536 John Angus, ancestor of Mrs. Wade, left Scotland and settled in Northumberland county. The line of descent includes many famous writers, such as Robert Hall, John Forster and Dr. Joseph Angus, of Regent's College, London. Mrs. Wade's parents, John and Jane (Wailes) Wilkinson, emigrated to America when she was a child. In 1876 she was employed as assistant principal of the Ralston School in Pittsburgh, and afterward became principal. For a few years she was editor of the *Educational Voice* of that city; was one of the founders, and is president of the Woman's Club. Since 1871 she has been a regular contributor to the *Leader*, and frequently writes for the *Dispatch*, *Chronicle* and other publications, over the *nom de plume* of "Bessie Bramble." Mrs. Wade is the mother of two children, the eldest of whom, Charles Wilkinson, is employed in the business office of the *Dispatch*. The daughter, Elizabeth Lois, graduated in 1888, at the head of her class, from the normal department of the Pittsburgh High-school.

Robert B. McMaster, P. O. Sewickley, was born August 20, 1851, in Pittsburgh. His grandfather, Hugh, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America in 1811, settling in Pittsburgh with his wife, *nee* Eleanor Barr, and their three children: Margaret, John and James; two other children were born to them in Pittsburgh, Hugh and Andrew. Hugh McMaster, Sr., kept a grocery-store, and owned property where the Adams Express company's building now stands. He died in 1842, his wife in 1839. Politically he was a whig. Andrew McMaster, the father of Robert B., was born December 25, 1818, in Pittsburgh; graduated from the Western University in the class of 1837. Andrew was a lawyer and alderman; represented the Third ward; politically a republican. He died December 4, 1863. His wife was Grace, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Barr) Barclay, and their two sons were Robert B. and Joseph R. The former graduated from the Western University, class of 1872, and engaged in fruit-growing on the farm. He married Mary I. Cotton, and they have one son, Hugh A.

Samuel Creelman, justice of the peace, Wilkinsburg, is a native of that borough, born February 14, 1842. His father, William Creelman, was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. He married Pethena Demmett, a native of Plum township, this county, who bore him six children, Samuel being the second. For many years the father kept a store in Wilkinsburg, and died in 1870, aged sixty-eight; his widow died in 1874, at the age of fifty-six. William Creelman was a weaver by trade; a zealous whig and republican, thus being barred out of the Covenanter Church, of which his wife was a member. Samuel Creelman has spent all his life here. In 1861 he joined the 101st regiment P. V., Company A. This regiment served with the Army of the Potomac, participating in its marches and engagements till the evacuation of the Peninsula, when it was detached for duty along the North Carolina coast. Mr. Creelman was made a prisoner at Plymouth April 20, 1864, and remained nearly a year at Andersonville and other southern prisons. He was discharged in 1865, and afterward took a course at Duff's Business College at Pittsburgh. For eight years he kept a store, and is now in real-estate and hotel business. He has served as town clerk, etc.; was elected justice of the peace in 1884, and re-elected February 19, 1889, for a term of five years. Politically he is a republican. March 11, 1869, Mr. Creelman married Isabella Fogle, a native of Wilkinsburg, and daughter of Louis and Betsey Fogle, who were of German extraction. Following are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Creelman's children: Calvin L., Mary Agnes, Edwin Page and Leonidas J. Mr. Creelman brought the first printing-press to Wilkinsburg, and taught himself the printing business. He is an ardent admirer of natural law, and, having stored his mind with ancient history, finds delight in comparing and contrasting the present with the past.

John Irwin (deceased) was born July 1, 1787, in the city of Pittsburgh. His father, Maj. John Irwin, was a native of Ireland, and in 1776, when a young man, he emigrated to America; enlisted in the colonial forces, fought under Gen. Wayne, and was in the Paoli massacre, where he was nearly killed. He was under Maj. Arnold in the expedition to Quebec; participated in Gen. Wayne's campaign, and was with Gen. Washington at the taking of Yorktown. He was lieutenant and captain, and later was breveted major.

Subsequent to the war he lived in Pittsburgh, where he died in 1808. Mr. Irwin was married to Mary Pattison, who became the mother of four children: Mrs. Margaret George, Mrs. Eliza Semple, Dr. W. F. Irwin and John, who was a rope-manufacturer, and made the rigging for Perry's fleet in the war of 1812. He married Hannah, daughter of Rev. John Taylor, the first rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, and this union was blessed with twelve children. Mr. Irwin died in 1863, aged seventy-six years. He had identified himself with the growth of the city generally, and at one time he owned ten acres of ground near West Park. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church; was first burgess of the borough of Allegheny, and held various offices of trust and responsibility.

James L. Penney, physician, McKeesport, was born at Library, Allegheny county, Pa., March 7, 1838, a son of William and Sarah (Lowrey) Penney. His paternal grandparents were James and Jane (Sill) Penney, the former a son of John Penney, a native of County Down, Ireland, and one of the first settlers of Elizabeth. William Penney was reared on a farm in Versailles; was a clergyman in the Baptist Church, also a prominent physician, and practiced his profession in McKeesport for many years; he was an ardent supporter of the republican party, and died in 1863, aged fifty-one years. He had three children, Flavius J., James L. and Irene J., by his first wife, and by his second wife, *nee* Elizabeth Gilbert, also three children: William H., Sarah J. and Josephine F. William H. was an engineer of a gunboat during the rebellion, and enlisted in the service at the age of seventeen.

James L. was reared in McKeesport. In 1856 he began the study of medicine in the office of his father, attended Cleveland Medical College, and in 1859 began the practice of his profession in McKeesport. In April, 1861, he was commissioned by Gov. Curtin assistant surgeon of Pennsylvania volunteers; was sent from the army at Harrison's landing, after the seven days' fight before Richmond, to Washington city in charge of five hundred sick and wounded, and thence to Baptist Church hospital at Alexandria. He resigned in 1863 on account of ill health, and returned to McKeesport, where he has been in active practice since. He married, in 1860, Sarah J., daughter of David and Minerva Allen, of Green Oak, this county, and has two children, Luella J. and James L. He is a member of Allegheny County Medical society, is a F. & A. M.; in politics a republican.

John Ewing Speer, attorney at law, office 157 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, residence McKeesport, was born in San Francisco, Cal., February 23, 1853, a son of Rev. William and Elizabeth B. (Ewing) Speer. His paternal grandfather, James R. Speer, was a prominent physician of Pittsburgh, and also secretary and treasurer of the Allegheny cemetery of Pittsburgh. Our subject's great-great-grandfather, James Speer, a farmer, was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to America in 1760, settling in the Peach Bottom, in Cumberland valley, Pa., where he lived and died. Several of his sons participated in the Revolution. Another son, William, was a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian Church, and was pastor of the first Presbyterian church organized at Greensburg, one hundred years ago. The maternal grandfather of subject was Hon. John H. Ewing, of Washington, Pa., a son of William Ewing, one of the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers in Fayette county, three of whose descendants have been judges of county courts. Rev. William Speer was one of the early missionaries of the Presbyterian Church to China, and the first missionary to the Chinese of the Pacific coast, and was afterward secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education of Philadelphia; is now engaged in literary work at Washington, Pa., and is the author of "The Oldest and Newest Empire, or China and the United States."

The subject of this memoir was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and Princeton College, graduating from the latter in 1873. In that year he began the study of law in Philadelphia, and took a partial course at the university law school of that city. In 1875 he removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in March, 1876. He was associated for more than two years in business with Malcolm Hay, late assistant postmaster-general. On September 1, 1876, he took up his residence in McKeesport, but still retains his office in Pittsburgh, where he has a large and growing practice. He has taken some interest in politics; was secretary of the state convention in 1874, and is a stanch high-tariff republican.

Robert L. Riggs, real-estate dealer, McKeesport, was born August 26, 1838, a son of John and Mary (Phillips) Riggs. His paternal grandfather, Edward Riggs, a native of New Jersey, of German and Welsh descent, was a pioneer of Snowden township, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he lived and died. He had four children: Edward, John, Joseph and Mary (Mrs. Elijah Townsend). The maternal grandfather was Joseph Phillips, the first Baptist minister to locate in Western Pennsylvania; he organized the first Baptist Church at Peters Corner, Pa., the centennial anniversary of which was celebrated in 1875. John Riggs, father of our subject, was a native of Snowden township, and at his father's death succeeded to the homestead, and resided there until his death. His children were David, Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Murray), Edward, Josiah, Lewis, Joseph, John, Robert L., William, Obadiah and Isaac. Of these, John served three years in the rebellion and David occupies the old Riggs homestead.

Robert L. Riggs was reared in Snowden, and was educated in the common schools and Bethel Academy. He began life as a teacher

in the public schools of Jefferson and Mifflin townships, came to McKeesport in 1864, and was principal of the public schools two years. He then embarked in the drug business with Jesse Sill, the partnership existing until the death of Mr. Sill, in 1878, when our subject succeeded to the business, which he conducted until 1880. He then engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business with James R. Gemmill and J. A. Lucas for five years, and since 1885 has been engaged in the real-estate business. He married, April 19, 1864, Cordelia C. B., daughter of John and Margaret (Cunningham) Whigham, of Mifflin township, and has six children: Effie W., Jessie J., Thomas A., Viola, Clifford and Walter. Mr. Riggs is president of the board of education, of which he has been a member most of the time since 1867. He is a member of the Baptist Church; in politics a republican.

Rev. Joseph Hunter, A. M. (deceased), was born August 25, 1816, in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., and died January 6, 1884. His father, Alexander Hunter, came from Ireland when twenty-two years old; married Elizabeth Anderson, of Franklin county, and settled on a farm in Burrell, Westmoreland county; they were earnest Covenanters. Joseph Hunter was a studious youth, and engaged early in teaching. After taking a course in the Western University he studied theology under Dr. Wilson at Cincinnati. After ordination he spent a year in mission work, and became the first pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Wilkinsburg in 1852. For a time he preached alternately at Deer Creek and New Texas. He continued in charge at Wilkinsburg till about a year before his death, and preached a sermon three weeks previous to that event. He enjoyed the confidence of all the brethren of his denomination. His large heart and kindly manner made him an efficient pastor; and although beginning with a very small band of worshipers, by faithful and zealous work he succeeded in building up a large and prosperous church. He left a widow and two daughters, Elizabeth and Lætitia, the latter being the wife of Prof. Alex. S. Hunter, Ph. D., a Presbyterian clergyman now residing in Hanover, Ind., where he fills the chair of physics and astronomy in Hanover College. June 27, 1852, were united in marriage Rev. J. Hunter and Mary A. Denison, a native of Uniontown, Pa., and daughter of Samuel and Lætitia Denison, the former a native of Greencastle and the latter of Pittsburgh, both of Irish descent. Jeremiah Sturgeon, the father of Mrs. Lætitia Denison, and who was a revolutionary soldier of York, Pa., came to Pittsburgh with the army. Being well pleased with the location, he brought his bride there at the close of the war.

George Bossart, city clerk, McKeesport, was born in Youngstown, Pa., December 29, 1859, a son of John and Susan (Shirey) Bossart, and is of German descent. He was reared in his native town and educated at Ligonier and Greensburg academies; also took a commercial course at the Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh, thus fitting himself thoroughly for positions of responsibility. He taught school for a period of three years, beginning at seventeen years of age. In the fall of 1881 he located in McKeesport, and for five years was bookkeeper for the hardware firm of J. F. Ryan & Son, in which position his ability to fill positions was so admirably shown that in 1885 he was elected borough clerk and clerk of the water department, and is now (1888) serving his third consecutive term in that capacity. He married, November 15, 1887, Lizzie, daughter of Wendal and Mary Daub, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Bossart is one of the proprietors of the leading millinery establishment of McKeesport. Mr. Bossart is a stockholder in the New Enterprise Building & Loan association, of which he has been secretary since its organization in August, 1887. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. In politics he is a republican.

H. J. Murdoch, one of the proprietors and business-manager of the *United Presbyterian*, has been a resident of Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., for over twenty years; is a native of Belfast, in the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage; received an academic education and acquired a limited knowledge of the printing business before leaving his native land, which, however, was afterward completed in the printing and publishing establishment of W. S. Young, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., where he had for his companions and fellow-workmen such distinguished journalists and printers as John Russell Young, John Blakely, proprietor of the *Evening Star*, and James M. and George S. Ferguson, all of Philadelphia. Mr. Murdoch came to this country when a mere boy, and after spending a few years with relatives and friends in Norristown and Philadelphia, was induced to go to Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., with the intention of studying for the ministry, but was so infatuated with journalism that he soon abandoned his original intention, and became connected with the Westminster *Herald*, a religious newspaper, as its publisher. Under his able and efficient management this paper was very successful, but was soon afterward consolidated with the *United Presbyterian*, as was, also, at a later period, mainly through his influence, the *Presbyterian Witness*, of Cincinnati, Ohio. With these additions, which gave the paper a much greater influence and largely increased circulation, his aim and purpose now being to make it, if possible, one of the ablest and best religious newspapers in the country, and although ably assisted by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., as editor-in-chief, its financial success and prosperity are largely due to the shrewd and careful management of Mr. Murdoch, who now has the proud satisfaction of being one of the proprietors of a paper that can justly claim to have the largest circulation of any paper outside of New York city.

The printing of the paper is done by Murdoch, Kerr & Co., book and job printers, who also print the *Christian Advocate, Methodist Recorder, Evangelical Repository, The Workman*, all religious periodicals; *American Manufacturer, Labor Tribune, East End Bulletin, American*, and all the publications of the boards of the United Presbyterian and Methodist Protestant churches, besides carrying on a very extensive and general printing business. He was also at one time, and for many years, associated with Ferguson Brothers & Co., one of the largest and most complete electrotyping establishments in Philadelphia. Though Mr. Murdoch has been for many years, and is still, a laborious and hard-working man, he has lost none of his vigor, being still in the prime of life. He is highly esteemed in the United Presbyterian Church, being a consistent member of it since the union in 1858, and in the community where he resides, as a man of undeviating probity and sterling qualities. In his business relations he is prompt and decided, and has the peculiar knack of making many friends, and, when once made, has the happy faculty of knowing how to retain them.

ROBERT C. RANKIN, attorney, was born in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, September 25, 1854, a son of Samuel C. and Rebecca (Williamson) Rankin. His paternal grandparents, Robert and Margaret (Culbert) Rankin, natives of Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1839, settled in Elizabeth township, this county, and engaged in farming; they reared eight children: John, Jr., Alexander, Samuel C., David, William, Catherine (Mrs. Andrew Kelley), Eliza (Mrs. J. K. Graham) and Margaret. Of these Samuel C. is a farmer and well-known citizen of Elizabeth township, and has served one term as director of the poor of this county. His wife, Rebecca, was a daughter of Samuel and Martha (McCombs) Williamson, of Washington county. By her he had five children: Robert C., John W., Mary, Samuel H. and Maggie. Of these Robert C. was reared on his father's farm and was prepared for college at Elizabeth Academy, after which he entered the University of Wooster, from which he was graduated in 1878. For two years thereafter he was principal of the public schools at Orrville, Ohio. He then registered with R. E. Stewart, of Pittsburgh, as a law student, and was admitted to practice at the Allegheny county bar, in October, 1882. In December, 1883, he came to McKeesport, where he has since been known as an able attorney, and has held the office of borough solicitor since May, 1886, his term expiring April 1, 1891. Mr. Rankin married in July, 1884, Jennie F., daughter of Rev. J. K. and Belle (Hill) Melhorn, of Pittsburgh, and has one son, Raymond S.

WILLIAM BOYD, retired, Wilkinsburg, was born in the County Down, near Belfast, Ireland, November 23, 1816. Six years later his parents, David and Mary (Bryson) Boyd, came to America, and settled on a farm in that part of Indiana township which now constitutes O'Hara. There the father died at the age of seventy-seven, and the mother when eighty-six. They had six sons and one daughter: John, Alex., David, Hugh, James, William and Jane (Mrs. Dr. John Wadsworth). William, who is the youngest and only one living, remained on the home farm till eighteen years old, when he went to Pittsburgh and learned the molder's trade. With two partners he started a foundry at Johnstown in 1836, and continued to operate it nine years. He came to Wilkinsburg in 1845, and dealt in cattle and stock fourteen years; bought a farm in Indiana township, which he cultivated till 1873, when he returned to Wilkinsburg, and is here extensively interested in real estate. He and his family are connected with the Covenanters' Church, of which his parents were members. Mr. Boyd is an active democrat, and came within a few votes of being made burgess in 1888, although the borough is overwhelmingly republican. In 1859 he married Louise M., daughter of William and Mary (Markle) Miller, of Westmoreland county, Pa., of German descent. Mrs. Louise M. Boyd is a niece of the late Gen. Joseph Markle, of Mill Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have two daughters, Mary and Jennie, at home.

CAPT. A. B. CAMPBELL, general insurance agent, McKeesport, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, October 23, 1837, a son of Jacob and Eliza (Allen) Campbell. Jacob was a native of Chester county, Pa., of Scotch descent, a captain in the war of 1812, and one of the early settlers of Pittsburgh. He was a carpenter, and helped construct the first bridge across the Allegheny river between Pittsburgh and Allegheny; also assisted in building the first inclined coal-road on the Monongahela river, and assisted in erecting Schoenberger Iron-works, one of the first iron-mills in Pittsburgh. He afterward engaged in business in Cincinnati, Ohio, as a contractor for a number of years; thence went to Wheeling (now in West Virginia), where he formed the acquaintance of Eliza Allen, his second wife, a daughter of David Allen, one of the first settlers of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. He then removed to New Lisbon, Ohio, where he followed contracting and building for several years. In 1845 he settled permanently in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, and carried on farming until his death.

The subject of this memoir was reared in Elizabeth township from the age of eight years, and received a common-school education. On the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, he joined Company M, 100th (Roundhead) regiment P. V. I., as second lieutenant, and was elected captain of the company after three months' service. He accompanied the first expedition that went south under Gen. Sherman to Hilton Head, participating in the taking of Forts Walker and Beauregard, and was among the first troops to occupy Beaufort, S. C. He was in the

battle of Port Royal Ferry, S. C., and from Beaufort went to James island, and participated in the fight of Secessionville fort. He was then sent with his regiment to Newport News, Va., and from there to Slaughter's Mountain as reinforcement to Gen. Pope. Soon after he took part in the battles of second Bull run and Chantilly, and was there driven back to Washington city by the enemy; afterward was engaged in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was honorably discharged from the service in January, 1863. In 1864, with a party of five, he visited Virginia City, and in the fall of the same year (1864), with a party of sixty-five, proceeded from there to the headwaters of the Yellowstone river (they being the first party known to make the trip), thence to the mouth of the Yellowstone at Fort Union, where it empties into the Missouri river. In 1865 he returned to his father's farm, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, and in 1866 married Eliza, daughter of Asher and Eliza (Manown) Vankirk, of Elizabeth township, by whom he has five children living: Hattie M., Lillian, William, Maggie and Anson. In 1866 Mr. Campbell engaged in the general insurance business. He has served as a member of the school board thirteen consecutive terms and two terms in the legislature, 1879–80, 1881–82. He is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics is a republican.

James Thomson, son of Archibald Thomson, was born in Franklin county, Pa., in December, 1790. His grandfather, Alexander Thomson, of Glasgow, Scotland, came to this country with his family in 1771, and settled in the Cumberland valley in the neighborhood of Chambersburg, Pa., where many of his descendants still reside. The subject of this sketch came west in 1812, at the age of twenty-two, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. He married Elizabeth Watson, a native of Pittsburgh, daughter of William Watson. From 1812 until 1825 he carried on the watchmaking and jewelry business on Market street. He soon after entered into partnership with Samuel Stackhouse in the business of engine-building, which they carried on on Short street, under the name of Stackhouse & Thomson, until the dissolution of the firm in 1839 or 1840. In 1840 he was elected mayor of Pittsburgh, which office he filled during the year 1841, the official term being limited to one year.

After the expiration of his term of office he entered into partnership with Joseph Tomlinson, and for some time they carried on the business of engine-building on property adjoining the old Pittsburgh Gasworks, now occupied by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, where they built several iron steamships for the United States. They afterward moved their shops to Duquesne way, in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, where they carried on the manufacture of railroad freight-cars for some time. After the dissolution of the firm of Tomlinson & Co. he was, in 1853, elected engineer of the Pittsburgh Gas company, which position he held until 1871, when failing health compelled him to resign. The company, however, continued him as consulting engineer until the spring of 1875. He died in August, 1876, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Joseph Ecoff, superintendent of waterworks, McKeesport, was born in East Fairfield township, Columbiana county, Ohio, February 20, 1838, a son of William and Maria (Boughman) Ecoff, natives of Chester county, Pa., who settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1837, and who, in 1847, removed to New Castle county, Del. After attaining the age of fourteen he, for a period of nine years, employed himself in the various branches of sheet-iron manufacture for C. & J. Marshall & Co., extensive sheet-iron manufacturers of Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia. In 1866 he located in McKeesport, and was in the employ of W. D. Wood & Co., as a roller of fine Russia iron, from April 5, 1866, until September 13, 1882, and was then elected superintendent of the McKeesport waterworks, in which position he has satisfactorily served the public six years. Mr. Ecoff married, July 3, 1863, Susan B., daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Springer) Yarnall, of Wilmington, Del., and has four children: Anna (Mrs. William England), William, George and Elizabeth. In 1877 Mr. Ecoff was elected a member of the borough council, and took an active part in the establishment of the water-works, and during his five years of service in the council gave complete satisfaction to his constituents. He has been vice-president of the Mutual Building & Loan association and president of the Enterprise Building & Loan association, and is now president of the New Enterprise Building & Loan association. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum; in politics an independent democrat.

William Heakes, Episcopal clergyman, Wilkinsburg, was born September 29, 1851, in Toronto, Canada. His parents, Samuel and Martha Louisa (Payn) Heakes, were born and bred in London, England, where Mr. Heakes was a member of the choir in Rowland Hill's church, both during and after its connection with the mother Church of England. In 1848 they visited Pittsburgh, and after spending a short time in New Orleans, settled at Toronto, where the mother died in October, 1851. The father afterward married again. He was engaged in a mercantile business, from which he has recently retired. William Heakes attended private schools on Staten island and Trinity Church school, New York city. He graduated, from St. Stephen's College at Annandale, N. Y., in 1877, and entered the General Theological Seminary of New York city. After two years of successful study he abandoned the course on account of failing health. A year's rest enabled him to

engage in teaching at St. John's Military Academy at Haddonfield, N. J., and while there he finished his course in theology, and was ordained in 1882; was rector of Trinity Church, Cranford, N. J., for five years, during the last three of which he also ministered to the parish of Westfield. He went to Trenton in January, 1887, and remained a year, taking charge, in 1888, of St. Stephen's chapel, under the auspices of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, East Liberty.

GEORGE W. EAGYE, wholesale grocer, Wilkinsburg, was born in Fallowfield township, Washington county, Pa., February 16, 1843. His grandfather, who was of German birth, and the son of a Frenchman, came and settled in Washington county in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He had sixteen children, all born here, the youngest of whom, Simon, married Catharine, daughter of Peter Yohe, who settled in what is now Somerset township, Washington county, Pa., in 1791. They had eight sons (of whom George W. is the fourth) and seven daughters. Simon Eagye was killed by a runaway team in 1860, in his sixtieth year; his widow died in 1886, aged seventy-five. The early years of our subject were passed on the home farm, and August 19, 1861, he enlisted in an independent cavalry company attached to the Ringgold cavalry, which afterward became Company D of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served with Sheridan till the close of the war, participating in all the engagements and raids of that general. At Lost River Gap, W. Va., his horse was shot from under him, but he never received a wound. For two years after the war Mr. Eagye kept a store at Upper Middletown, Fayette county, Pa., and in 1867 he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade at Pittsburgh, the firm being known as Smith, Johnson & Colvin. It is now Johnson, Eagye & Earl, and the annual sales have grown from $140,000 to a million. December 14, 1865, Mr. Eagye married Eliza M. Winnett, a native of Washington county, and daughter of Rev. Hiram and Nancy (Mitchell) Winnett, of English descent, and the result of this union are the following-named children: Leet M., Luthella B., Perie Almeda, Nellie C. and Edna J.; Charles Sullivan and Gertrude died in infancy. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In April, 1884, Mr. Eagye brought his family to Wilkinsburg, occupying the handsome house he had built on Franklin street. He is a member of the borough council, and is a republican with strong prohibition sympathies; is a member of the I. O. G. T. and I. O. O. F.

EDWARD P. MURPHEY, music-dealer, McKeesport, was born in Connellsville, Pa., February 17, 1859, a son of Ross M. and Margaret A. (McCormick) Murphey, natives of Fayette county, and of Irish descent. He came with his mother to McKeesport in 1860, and was there reared and educated. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of the McKeesport *Times* (when Bartley Campbell was editor), where he was employed two and a half years. At eighteen years of age he entered the employ of the National Tube-works, being one of the first clerks employed by that company, and remained until 1883. He then embarked in the music business, his tastes having led him in that direction, and his leisure hours from early youth having been devoted to the study and practice of music. It was, therefore, natural to expect that he would become the manager of the largest music-house in the city, doing an immense business, and that he would be at the head of all musical events of merit. He was the director of the choral union for three years, giving fine musical festivals of mammoth proportions, and in each case every detail was considered with such care and executed with such consummate ability that the quality of the performance was in every respect equal to the quantity, three hundred well-trained voices composing the chorus. Mr. Murphey is an accomplished organist, and is the possessor of a bass voice of wonderful depth and power. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the financial secretary of this immense congregation. His prominence and activity in business circles have made him a member of the McKeesport Board of Trade, of which he is the present efficient secretary. He is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, Royal Arcanum and I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a republican. Six years ago Mr. Murphey married one of McKeesport's popular society ladies, Anna M. Fehr, and two children were the result of their marriage relation, one having died, the other, a promising boy, Edward P., Jr., still living. Mr. Murphey resides in a beautiful suburban residence, on the banks of the Monongahela river, one mile above McKeesport.

JOHN F. DAVITT, secretary and treasurer McKeesport Gas company, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 2, 1845, a son of John C. and Mary C. (Carothers) Davitt. His grandparents, James Davitt and Mary (Carnahan) Davitt, natives, respectively, of Ireland and of Westmoreland county, Pa., were among the pioneers of Mercer county, Pa. John C. Davitt was a native of Mercer, Pa., where he was reared and educated; in early life he settled in Pittsburgh, and for many years engaged in the furniture business, from which he retired in 1858. He was treasurer of Pittsburgh two terms. He reared a family of five children: James W., Thomas C., Alfred B., John F. and Elizabeth H. (Mrs. Samuel S. Holland). His three youngest sons participated in the rebellion, and Thomas C. died of starvation in the rebel prison at Millen, Ga.

Our subject was reared and educated in Pittsburgh; located in McKeesport in 1866, and entered the employ of W. D. Wood & Co., as shipping-clerk; in 1869 was appointed chief clerk, and has held that position to the present time. He was one of the projectors

of the McKeesport Gas company, organized in 1871, and since 1872 has been its efficient secretary and treasurer. In 1878 he married Emma, daughter of Rev. Edward Small, of Mercer, Pa. Mr. Davitt is a member of the First Presbyterian Church; was borough treasurer one year, and member of council one year. He is a prominent Knight Templar; in politics he is a stanch republican.

ALFRED G. LOYD, paymaster of the Spang Steel & Iron company, Sharpsburg, was born in Etna, Allegheny county, Pa., January 19, 1860, a son of Alfred G. Loyd, who was a practical iron-man, and for many years superintendent of the Etna Iron-works, now known as Spang, Chalfant & Co. Alfred, Sr., entered the employ of that company in the capacity of clerk, and rose to the position of superintendent by his knowledge of the iron business. He married Julia Fitzgerald, who bore him two sons and two daughters. No man in his day was probably more widely known in Allegheny county than Mr. Loyd. He was for a number of years revenue collector, and was regimental quartermaster of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment. Alfred G., 2d, was educated at the schools of Massachusetts, and took up a preparatory course at Harvard, but on account of ill-health abandoned his studies. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Spang Steel & Iron company at Sharpsburg, as clerk at the works at that place, which position he now holds. He married, in 1884, Bertha A. Petereins, and has one daughter and one son. Mr. Loyd is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church; is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., S. V., A. O. K. of M. C. and K. O. T. M. He was elected school director in 1888; politically he is a democrat.

AUGUSTUS W. SMITH, carriage-manufacturer, McKeesport, is a native of Butler county, Pa., where he was reared and educated. He served four years' apprenticeship at the carriage-maker's trade in Pittsburgh, and in 1871 embarked in business in McKeesport, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Walnut street. Thoroughly posted in all the details of his business, his trade increased so rapidly that he was compelled to enlarge his facilities in 1872, and in 1874 he erected the large three-story building which was purchased by the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad company in 1884, and is now occupied by that corporation as a freight depot. In 1880 he added the manufacture of harness to his already extensive business, and in 1884 erected his present complete mammoth works, at Nos. 561, 563, 565, 567 and 569 Fifth avenue, which he now occupies, and which are conceded to be one of the finest and most complete carriage-works in Western Pennsylvania. The works are one of McKeesport's reliable industries, and turn out any style of vehicle desired. Mr. Smith gives personal supervision to his custom-made work, and connected with his establishment is a large repository, which is constantly kept filled with his own work and that of other manufacturers, of different grades, and his harness department is one of the most complete in the city. It is particularly worthy of note that his establishment has never been idle a day since it was started, seventeen years ago.

Mr. Smith has been vice-president of the McKeesport Building & Loan association since its organization, which position he has filled with credit to himself and profit to the association. He is a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and takes a lively interest in all matters of public interest. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.; in politics he is a republican, and a stanch advocate of protection to American industries. He is a director of the McKeesport Oil company, of McKeesport Board of Trade and McK. & B. Bridge company.

JACOB B. SHALE, postmaster, McKeesport, was born in Ligonier valley, July 9, 1855, a son of John P. (deceased) and Rebecca Shale, who still lives at the old homestead with John P. Shale, Jr. Mr. Shale lived on the farm with his parents until the death of his father in 1866, when he and John P., his brother, and his mother and sister moved to a farm on Chestnut ridge left to them by the father. Here he remained until June, 1872, when he accepted an agency with the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine company. This business he followed until the panic of 1873, when he closed out his stock, settled with the company and resigned his position. Afterward he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he followed until December 18, 1877, when he came to McKeesport and embarked in the grocery business, at No. 21 Market street. Here he remained one year and three months, and then bought the grocery-store of John Rex, No. 80 Fifth avenue, at which stand he carried on business for six months. Then buying the dry-goods and grocery business and stock of J. B. Manning, in the Bowman block, he took his brother, John P., into partnership. Under the name of Shale Bros. they worked together one year, when John P. sold his interest to J. B. and returned to the farm. J. B. then managed the business for himself until October, 1882, when he again sold a half-interest, this time to W. J. Sharples, who at present continues to be his partner, and Mr Shale erected the Second Ward planing-mill, which he operated up to the date of his appointment as postmaster of McKeesport, December 4, 1885, since which time he has given his time and attention to the postal service, and has made a good record as a public man. When he took charge of the office the revenue was about $8,000 per year, the office assigned to the third class, the salary only $1,900 with $300 allowance for rent, light, fuel and furniture. At present writing, the revenue is about $13,000 per year, the office assigned to the second class, the salary $2,300 with $575 allowance for rent, light, fuel and furniture, and $1,200

for clerk hire. The office has been moved to more convenient quarters, and on the 1st of April, 1888, after a long, hard struggle, the postmaster succeeded in having the free delivery of mail established at this office.

Mr. Shale, at the age of fourteen, connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a consistent member since, and also one of the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of the borough for many years. He has dealt considerably in real estate, and is at present president of the McKeesport Building & Loan association. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, the Board of Trade, the board of directors of Versailles Cemetery, and the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian association. In politics he is a democrat, and was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress in 1888 from the twenty-fourth district.

ALEXANDER WATSON CADMAN, manufacturer, Pittsburgh, and with one exception the oldest established brass-founder in the city, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 16, 1847. His father, Samson Cadman, a native of Manchester, England, came to Pittsburgh when nineteen years old; he was a machinist, and for several years was engineer on the Ohio river; later he became captain, and commanded the Latrobe, Mansfield and Clara Dean. At the outbreak of the civil war he was in the government transport service; in 1862 he was in the Mississippi squadron. Afterward he established a brass-foundry on Duquesne way, Pittsburgh, which he operated till his death; he died in 1877. He was a democrat. He was married to Mary Watson of Highland-Scotch birth, and their only living children are Alexander and Josephine (wife of James H. Orr, of Edgewood). This wife dying in 1854, Mr. Cadman afterward married Mrs. Matilda Sproat, who survives him. A. W. Cadman attended the public schools of Allegheny and Prof. Davis' academy. When sixteen years old he was employed by his uncle in a boiler-yard, and soon went into his father's office, succeeding to the business. Mr. Cadman is the second oldest resident of Edgewood. Samson Cadman bought land and built a house here in 1868, and brought his family, and A. W. Cadman built his present residence, adjoining his father's, in 1876. He was married in 1874 to Henrietta McWhinney, a native of the city of Allegheny, daughter of Matthew and Sarah McWhinney, of Ireland, and their children are Matthew McW., Ralph Watson and Mary Emma. The family attend the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cadman is a F. & A. M. He was a democrat until 1884, and then became a republican.

GEORGE HETZEL, artist, Pittsburgh, was born in the village of Hangviller, Alsace, Germany, January 17, 1826. His parents, George and Catherine (Siegrist) Hetzel, came to America in 1828, and settled at Pittsburgh, where the father worked at tailoring for some time, and was twenty-five years toll-keeper at Mechanic street bridge. George attended the public school until sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a house and sign painter. This he followed till of age, and then proceeded to Dusseldorf, Germany, where he studied the art of painting over two years. Ever since then his brush has been his capital. For a few years he gave attention to portrait-work, but now devotes his entire time to landscape-painting, and finds a ready sale for his productions in New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington and other eastern cities, as well as at home. In 1870 he took up his residence at Edgewood, where he built his present home. In 1883, Mr. Hetzel established the Pittsburgh Art school, in company with Mr. John Beatty, and is still connected with that institution as teacher. He is a member of the Stockton Avenue Lutheran Church, Allegheny City, and in politics is a republican. In 1860 Mr. Hetzel married Miss Louise Siegrist, who was born in Mifflin, Juniata county, Pa., daughter of George and Mary Magdalene (Kaetzel) Siegrist, who came from the same locality as Mr. Hetzel. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hetzel were James, Charles, Ella, Frank and Lila. The eldest three were in the Twenty-eighth street railroad accident in 1880, in which Charles and Ella were killed.

WILLIAM N. ROBBINS, coal-operator, McKeesport, was born in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, Pa., June 30, 1828, a son of Moses and Rebecca (Woods) Robbins. His paternal grandfather was Brintnell Robbins, a native of Connecticut, who served as lieutenant and commander of a company throughout the Revolution, and afterward engaged in commerce between New London, Conn., and the West Indies and Cuba. After being engaged in that business several years he lost his vessel and cargo off Cape Hatteras, and to retrieve his fortunes emigrated with an ox-team and cart over the mountains to Connellsville, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1790, where for a time he worked for the first furnace west of the mountains, on Jacob's creek, as a digger of ore, and later as a teamster. The furnace company failed, owing him considerable money, and he took his pay in pots and kettles, which he afterward exchanged as part payment for a farm near Port Royal. From there he removed to Long run, Allegheny county, where he operated a mill on the property now known as Sampson's mills, where he remained one year. In 1793 he purchased a farm of 290 acres in Westmoreland county, and moved to it; with the assistance of his neighbors, cut the timber, erected a house, and danced in it the same night. He increased his farm to 700 acres by purchasing adjoining lands.

He moved to Pittsburgh in 1803 or 1804, and purchased a large tract of land on Plum creek, where he built two ships, one of which he loaded with flour and whisky and sent to New Orleans. She sailed for Cuba under the Spanish flag, and was never heard of afterward; the other was stranded on Wheeling

island, and was sold. He built the boats for carrying Gen. Scott's troops across the Niagara into Canada during the war of 1812, and failed to recover payment for his services. He was an active business-man, pushing and enterprising, and a slave-owner. In later life he returned to his farm in Westmoreland county, which he afterward disposed of to his sons, and died near Greensburg, Pa., in 1837. His children were Archibald, Hezekiah, Moses, David, William, Polly, Keziah, Rachel and Elizabeth. Of these Moses always lived in Westmoreland county, engaged in farming, milling and distilling, and was one of the early pioneers in running coal on flatboats from the coal-region to Louisville. His wife was a daughter of James Woods, a pioneer of Westmoreland county, by whom he had six children: Mary J., Rachel, Loren, James, William and Elizabeth. Our subject was reared on the old homestead in Westmoreland county, and engaged in business as a coal-operator in 1856, which he has since followed. He has been a resident of McKeesport since 1883. His wife (now deceased) was Flavia Clara, a daughter of Rev. Leroy Woods, of Tennessee, and of Puritan stock. Mr. Robbins has four children: Elizabeth Mosetta, William, Loren and Lutullus.

H. C. Bradeen, president of Duquesne Tube-works company, and vice-president of People's bank, McKeesport, was born in York county, Me., in 1839, where he was reared and educated. In 1868 he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and there worked at the machinist's trade for four years. From 1872 to 1874 he was in Boston, Mass., then came to McKeesport, and entered the employ of the National Tube-works company as foreman of their welding department, which position he held for thirteen years. May 30, 1887, he resigned his position, and became one of the organizers of the Duquesne Tube-works company, of which he is president, and which commenced business January 1, 1888, under favorable auspices. He has been connected with the People's bank of McKeesport since 1876; was a director for several years, and was elected vice-president of the same in 1882, which office he has since held continuously. He has been a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church five years, and is one of its trustees; is a F. & A. M.; in politics he has always been a republican.

Edward J. Taylor, civil and mining-engineer, McKeesport, was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, in July, 1854, a son of Edward and Elizabeth J. (Calhoun) Taylor. His father was a native of Yorkshire, England, a geologist by profession; came to America in 1830, and was the pioneer geologist of the copper and iron regions in Marquette and Houghton counties, Mich. He settled in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 1850, and in 1863 removed to what is now the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, where he resided until his death, in 1884. He reared a family of four sons: Charles Z., Edward J., John G. and William K. The maternal grandfather of our subject was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a pioneer of Mifflin township. Mr. Taylor was reared in Mifflin township, and was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1876 as a civil and mining engineer. In August, of the same year, he located in McKeesport, where he has since resided, and since 1877, with the exception of one year, has held the position of city engineer; from 1877 to 1885 Mr. S. J. Hatch was associated in business with him, under the firm name of Hatch & Taylor. Since 1885 the firm has been Taylor & Romine.

The first public improvement in McKeesport was the sewerage system, designed and constructed by Hatch & Taylor, the first sewer being constructed in 1878; the next was the designing and construction of the borough water-works, and the next the street improvements, Walnut street being paved with Belgian block for one mile, under the supervision of Mr. Taylor, and he has thus far superintended over five hundred thousand dollars' worth of work on public improvements for the borough. In his capacity of mining engineer, Mr. Taylor, with his partners, has also superintended the opening of many of the coal-mines of this region, and also designed and superintended the erection of several coke-plants in the Connellsville region. In 1882 he married Luvie O., daughter of Ernest and Anna (Peder) Succop, of Pittsburgh, and has two children, Charles E. and Ernest S.

Col. Archibald Blakeley, of Quaker Valley, was born July 24, 1827, on the farm now owned by his brother Andrew, on Glade run, in Butler county, Pa. His father, Lewis, was born at the "Forks of Yough," in Allegheny county. His grandfather, Joseph, removed from Chester county to the "Forks of Yough" in 1790, and engaged in distilling, but owing to the disturbance known as the Whisky Boy Insurrection, he removed to what is now Forward township, Butler county, in the latter part of the last century. His great-grandfather, a brother of Commodore Johnston Blakely, of the United States navy, emigrated from Ireland to Chester county before the revolutionary war, and was killed at the battle of Brandywine. His mother, Jane McAllister, was a daughter of Archibald and Hannah McAllister, early settlers on the south side of Connoquenessing, in Forward township, Butler county. Lewis Blakeley spent the greater part of his life in distilling, but died comparatively young, leaving a wife and twelve children in limited circumstances. Archibald was the sixth, and early set out to get an education which he completed at Marshall Academy, Virginia. He then read law with Hon. George W. Smith, of Butler, Pa., and was admitted to the Butler county bar the 9th of November, 1852. In 1853 was elected district attorney of Butler county on the whig ticket, and served

three years. In the war of the rebellion five of the brothers entered the service in the Union army, Archibald being commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-eighth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; went with his regiment to Kentucky in the fall of 1861, and was assigned to the organization afterward known as the Army of the Cumberland.

After the battle of Pittsburg Landing he was detailed by Gen. Buell, the commander of the department of the Cumberland, to serve as the president of a general court-martial and military commission ordered to sit in the state capitol at Nashville. He was engaged in this service when the retreat of Buell in August, 1862, left Nashville in a state of siege, and he and other detached officers and soldiers were organized by Andrew Johnson, then military governor of Tennessee, to aid the regular military forces in the defense of the capitol. This force mostly spent the night at the capitol, ready for quick movement to any threatened point. A historian of and participant in that siege has written:

> While besieged in this city affairs wore a gloomy aspect. Shut out from the world, with no news for months from the army or from home, surrounded by a vindictive enemy resolutely determined to capture the capitol with the executive members of the government, compelled to fight for every mouthful of food we ate, the condition of the garrison became every day more critical. Yet no one was discouraged, and all were determined to stand by the city, with full faith that under the gallant Gens. Palmer and Negley it would be successfully held. Our expectations were not disappointed, and on the morning of the 26th of October we saw from our fortifications the victorious legions of Rosecrans approaching the city.

Soon after the battle of Stone river, Col. Blakeley was placed in charge of his regiment, and commanded it with marked skill and courage through the campaigns of Tullahoma and Chickamauga, with their engagements and battles. In the night movement from Chickamauga to Chattanooga he commanded his brigade, and at daybreak formed the first battle-line for the defense of Chattanooga. The siege and investment of Chattanooga lasted two months, when the great battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge drove the enemy from his strongholds around Chattanooga. On the day after these battles Col. Blakeley was placed in command of the forces on the mountain. Being several hours from reinforcements, he laid out and constructed a line of earthworks across the mountain, and maintained the position in security until the following spring, when, on account of sickness in his family, expected to be fatal, his resignation was reluctantly accepted by Gen. Thomas, and he returned home. On his departure from Lookout Mountain the officers of his regiment adopted and tendered him a series of complimentary resolutions.

Since the war he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession, principally in Pittsburgh. President Andrew Johnson nominated him brevet brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in Tennessee, but owing to a disagreement between the president and the senate, this nomination, with many others, was "hung up" and not acted on. When Gen. John W. Geary was elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1866, he tendered Col. Blakeley the office of adjutant-general of the state, which he declined because of important business engagements then on hand. In 1854 he was married to Miss Susan Drum, daughter of Hon. Jacob Mechling and Jane (Thompson) Mechling, at Butler, Pa. Three sons constitute the family: Frederick Jacob, of Toledo, Ohio; Archibald Mechling, of the city of New York, and William Augustus, a student at law in the home at Quaker Valley.

W. E. Koch, superintendent Spang Steel & Iron company, Sharpsburg, was born in London, England, in 1848, the eldest son of Edward Koch, a banker of that city. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, England, at the school of mines in Freiberg, Saxony, Germany, and since the age of twenty has been prominently identified with the manufacture of steel. He emigrated to America in 1883, and traveled through all parts of the United States, having previously traveled through Europe and Australia. In 1886 he entered the employ of the Spang Steel & Iron company, as superintendent of the works at Sharpsburg, which position he still holds. Mr. Koch is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Y. M. C. A. of Sharpsburg; politically he is a republican.

Col. J. L. Loyd, clerk of Isabella furnace, P. O. Sharpsburg, is a native of Allegheny county, Pa., and was born in 1826, a son of Alfred G. Loyd, of New York, who came to Pittsburgh in an early day. The pioneer was by occupation a saddler, and was the father of eight children, of whom Col. J. L. is among the youngest. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of this county, was for many years employed by Spang, Chalfant & Co., and for nine years has been employed as clerk in the office of the Isabella Furnace company. Since 1842 Mr. Loyd has been a resident of Etna and Sharpsburg. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mystic Chain and K. of P. fraternities; politically he is a republican.

James K. Spangler, J. P., McKeesport, was born in Somerset county, Pa., December 4, 1844, a son of Lewis and Mary (Shank) Spangler, and is of English and German extraction. His grandfather, Maj. Stoy, a pioneer of Somerset county, Pa., and the founder of Stoystown, was a celebrated Indian fighter, and participated in the war of 1812. James K. Spangler was reared in his native county, and was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting September 18, 1861, for three years, in Company B, 54th P. V.; was captured three times, and retained two months in Libby prison as a hostage. He re-enlisted as a veteran in 1864, was a prisoner of Gen. Lee at the time of his surrender, and was honorably discharged June 15, 1865. He then located in

McKeesport, where he worked as spannerman and heater in Wood's rolling-mill (Russian department), graduated from Mount Union College, Ohio, June, 1870, and for eight years thereafter taught music. He was elected justice of the peace in 1884. He is a member of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, and leader of the choir; is a member of the G. A. R., Royal Templars of Temperance and K. of P.; politically he is an advocate of prohibition.

Frank Semple Bissell, manufacturer, Pittsburgh, was born in that city, January 28, 1833. His father, John Bissell, was a native of Connecticut, and a pioneer in the rolling-mill business in Pittsburgh; his mother, Nancy Semple, was born in that city. Frank S. graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1854, and two years later embarked in the manufacture of stoves, in company with his brother Charles, now of Cleveland, as successors of Paine, Lee & Co., on the rolling-mill site, Allegheny City. For the last twenty years he has been sole proprietor, and the business is largely conducted by his eldest son. In 1884 he bought the house in Wilkinsburg built by Henry Harbaugh in 1843, and now resides here. The grounds extend on Penn avenue from West to Alfred streets. Mr. Bissell is a vestryman in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh; a member of the executive committee of Dixmont hospital, and one of the board of managers of the Exchange National bank, Pittsburgh; politically he is a republican. His first wife, Martha H., daughter of Dr. Thomas Miller, bore him one son, Harry M. His present wife, Annie M., daughter of George W. Jackson, of Pittsburgh, is the mother of two sons, George W. J. and John B.

John Gemmill Brown, D. D., Wilkinsburg, was born in Pittsburgh, January 14, 1824. His earliest paternal ancestor in this country came from Scotland in 1707. His grandfather, John Brown (who when a lad was with his father at the battle of Brandywine), passed most of his life on the Juniata, in Huntingdon county. He came to Plum township, this county, early in the present century. Allen, his son, operated a tannery for a time near East Liberty. He married Mrs. Catharine (Kellar) Whiteside, and in 1823 moved his tannery to the site now occupied by the Homeopathic hospital. Four years later he came to Wilkinsburg, and engaged in burning lime; afterward kept a store at East Liberty. For many years he kept one of the largest and most popular hotels in the city of Pittsburgh. He died in 1863.

John G. Brown graduated from the Western University in 1842, and then for four years attended the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Allegheny City. In 1845 he was licensed to preach, and the following year became pastor of the congregation now known as the Third United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, with which he remained twenty-five years, the present church-edifice being erected during his pastorate. He was then elected corresponding secretary of the board of home missions of the United Presbyterian Church, being the real executive officer of that body for fourteen years. In 1864 the Western University conferred on him the degree of D. D., and in 1874 he was moderator of the general assembly at Monmouth, Ill. In 1869 he organized a day school for deaf-mutes in Pittsburgh, which afterward became, by his efforts, the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. By his individual efforts he obtained in subscriptions $76,000 for this object, and with the aid of others secured its organization in 1876, when he was made president of the board of trustees and chairman of the executive committee. On the resignation of the principal in 1885, Dr. Brown was unanimously elected by his colleagues to the head of this institution. Dr. Brown was married in 1847 to Caroline E. Fisk, a native of Lawrenceville, and daughter of Alba and Fanny (Knelan) Fisk, of New England stock. All of their children reside in Lawrenceville; Fanny F. (Murphy), Alba Fisk, general manager Keystone Bridgeworks, and Caroline F. (Graham). The fourth child, a daughter, died when two years old. Dr. Brown is a republican in politics.

Edward C. Kearney, physician, McKeesport, was born in Monongahela City, Pa., April 30, 1844, and is a son of Edward and Jane (Fleming) Kearney. His father was a native of Berkeley county, now West Virginia, a farmer by occupation, and about 1816 settled with his parents, James and Margaret Kearney, in Monongahela City. His wife was a daughter of David Fleming, a pioneer of Washington county, Pa. Our subject was reared in his native city, and graduated from Monongahela City academy. In 1860 he began the study of medicine with Dr. William H. King, and later with Dr. C. R. Stuckslager, and graduated from Western Reserve college, Cleveland, Ohio. He began the practice of his profession in 1866, in his native city. In 1868 he located at Dravosburg, Allegheny county, where he had a large and successful practice for seventeen years. In 1885 he came to McKeesport, where he has been in active practice since. He recently erected a fine residence on Shaw avenue, and in 1887–88 built the fine building known as the Kearney block, corner of Walnut street and Shaw avenue, one of the finest business blocks in the city. Dr. Kearney married, in 1873, Mary, daughter of William Stone, of Dravosburg, and has three children: Edward, William A. and Charles W.

Samuel F. Finley, dry-goods merchant, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth, this county, May 23, 1856, a son of Abraham and Jane C. (Seamon) Finley, who settled in Elizabeth about 1842. His father, a boatbuilder by trade, followed that vocation for years, and during the civil war was in the

quartermaster's department under Gen. James A. Ekin. Shortly after the close of the war he died at his home in Elizabeth. His family consisted of seven children: Lidie S. (Mrs. Charles A. Smith), Mary A. (Mrs. John W. Overena), Lizzie J., Lottie B., Robert S., Samuel F. and Annie C. (Mrs. Rev. R. C. Wolf). Samuel F. was reared and educated in Elizabeth, and also took a course at Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh. After reaching his majority he engaged as a clerk in the store of W. K. Hobson, near Parker City, for two years, and later was with James A. Reed, Allegheny, for over a year. In September, 1879, he came to McKeesport, and was one year a clerk in the grocery-store of W. G. Gleason. In September, 1880, he embarked in the dry-goods trade, in which he has since continued, and has built up a large and successful business, that is growing every year, and he is conceded to be one of McKeesport's most successful merchants. He married, March 25, 1884, Sonoma S., daughter of Rev. Dr. J. A. and Sarah A. (Archibald) Swaney, of this county, and by her has two children, Phebe L. and Paul K. Mr. Finley is an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and a strong advocate of prohibition.

Capt. William Cunningham (deceased) was born in the city of Pittsburgh, June 3, 1827, near the spot where the county court-house is now located. Early in life he became engaged in the coal business, and assumed command of a steamer plying the Monongahela. He became widely known as a capable and efficient commander. Later in life he commanded several of the largest steamers running between Pittsburgh and Louisville, in which capacity he was engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred March 11, 1878. From 1871 to the time of his death he was a resident of Sewickley, Pa., and during those years a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, *nee* Miss Eliza J. McIntosh, was a native of Pittsburgh. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Samuel R. was educated in this county, and is now a corresponding clerk in the Marine National bank, a position he has held since October, 1884.

Charles Atwell, railroad president, Sewickley, was born February 8, 1821, in County Fermanagh, Ireland. His ancestors were English people who moved to Ireland during the revolution of 1690, when they were soldiers in the Protestant army. They received land-grants as bounties for their services, some of which yet remain with the family. Charles Atwell, accompanied by his parents, John and Jane (Fawcett) Atwell, came to America in 1837, and settled in Carroll county, Ohio, where the parents died. On his arrival in Ohio Charles became a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Columbiana county, where he secured many friends. Beginning in 1841, he carried on business for himself until 1855, when he came to Pittsburgh, where he established a wholesale grocery-house, which he conducted successfully until his son, Charles A., took charge in 1878. He was from its inception interested in the Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Passenger railway, of which he has been president the past five years. Mr. Atwell has filled other positions of trust, and has always merited the confidence reposed in him. For ten years he was president of the People's Savings bank of Allegheny, and has also been and still remains a director of the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, and connected with the management of other institutions. In 1865 he made his permanent family home in the beautiful suburban village of Sewickley, Pa. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of this place, and president of its board of trustees. Politically he is a republican.

G. W. Tilghman, merchant, Sharpsburg, was born in Howard county, Md., in 1842. John O. Tilghman, the grandfather of G. W. Tilghman, of German origin, at an early date emigrated to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and was engaged in farming. His son, John O. Tilghman, Jr., went to Baltimore, learned the blacksmith trade, married Ellen Conyer, and they became the parents of six sons and six daughters, among whom G. W. is next to the youngest son. When a young man the latter left home, and was employed in iron-mills. In 1865 he came to Allegheny county, and followed iron business until 1879, when he engaged in business at his present place, where he has since continued. Mr. Tilghman married, in 1866, Lizzie, daughter of William Cupps, and one son, John, has been born to them. Mr. Tilghman next married Miss Mayhew, of O'Hara township, and two children have blessed their union, Jessie and George. Mr. Tilghman was in the army eight months, having enlisted in 1863 as cavalryman. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R., and of the Methodist Protestant Church; politically he is a republican.

Hamilton S. Jaycox (deceased) was born at Cold Spring, N. Y., March 10, 1836, and was educated at Patterson and Amenia, N. Y. In 1853 he was apprenticed as a machinist at West Point foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y. In the fall of 1859 he went to Cuba, where he served as engineer on sugar-estates until the summer of 1870. He then entered the employ of the National Tube-works company, East Boston, Mass., as a machinist, and after the company had moved its works to McKeesport, he was, in 1874, transferred to this city, and given the position of foreman of the threading department, and afterward made general inspector, which office he filled up to the time of his death. At an early age Mr. Jaycox developed a natural taste for music, and under the instructions of a brother became so proficient that at the age of ten years he could read music readily. He had charge of the Reformed and Methodist Church choirs at Cold

Spring, N. Y., and after locating in East Boston took charge of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, and was the organizer and director of the Maverick Male quartet, which ranked among the first in that vicinity. He was director of the East Boston chorus, which took such a prominent part in the World's Peace jubilee at Boston, Mass., in 1872, and conducted rehearsals for that occasion in the First Presbyterian church of East Boston, having, at that time, the direction of over seven hundred voices.

After locating in McKeesport, he had charge of the First Presbyterian choir, and afterward had charge of St. Peter's choir for seven years. He was celebrated as a manager of concerts, and many such entertainments were prepared by him and brought successfully before the public. He was organizer and director at different times of the Apollo club, McKeesport Operatic company, Alliquippa quartet, and, at the time of his death, was leader and director of the Alpine quartet. He was also the organizer and conductor of Blue Ribbon choral union, composed of one hundred members, by whom he had produced one successful concert, and died on the eve of the culmination of one of his most cherished hopes, a concert to be given by the "Union" on March 10, 1888 (his fifty-second birthday). He died March 5, 1888, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Thomas Wilson McCune, retired, Wilkinsburg, was born in Elizabeth township, this county, in 1827, the eldest of eight children born to John B. and Mary (Wilson) McCune, of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Thomas McCune, was of Scotch-Irish parentage; settled on a farm near Buena Vista, where he died. He had seven sons and two daughters, of whom John B. was the second. He was a boat-builder and afterward a farmer; he served several years as a road commissioner. Mary Wilson McCune died in her forty-fourth year, and Mr. McCune afterward married Mary Weddle, who bore him seven children. He died in 1876.

T. W. McCune was educated in the common schools, and when nineteen years old became associated with an uncle, supplying timber to the Youghiogheny Slackwater Navigation company. He continued in the lumber business for six years, and then kept a general store at Buena Vista till the outbreak of the civil war. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 28th P. V. I., and served in the Army of the Potomac nearly two years, becoming sergeant-major. After leaving the military service he followed contracting, and for one year he was mine-manager for Laughlin & Co. and seven years manager of the Eliza furnaces. In 1872 he went to Scottdale, and managed a furnace there seven years, at the end of which time he removed to Wheeling. After rebuilding the Belmont furnace, he removed to Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, and took charge of R. H. Powell's plant at Saxton as general manager, and later was general superintendent for three years of the Glamorgan Iron company, at Lewistown, Mifflin county. He now devotes his attention to real estate. He came to Wilkinsburg in 1885, and built his handsome residence on Edgewood avenue. While at Scottdale, a part of which borough he laid out, he was school director and a member of the borough council, and he is now on the Wilkinsburg council. He is a republican, a member of Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church, and a K. T. In 1850 he married Sarah H., daughter of Peter Patterson, and by her had two sons, John Harvey, who died when twelve years old, and one that died in infancy, unnamed. Mrs. McCune died in 1878, and in 1879 Mr. McCune married Emma, *nee* Balfe, widow of Robert Ray.

George M. Teegarden, teacher, Wilkinsburg, was born at Jefferson, Greene county, Pa., March 11, 1852. His paternal ancestors came originally from Germany to Philadelphia, thence moving westward. His great-grandfather, George Teegarden, settled and made the first improvements on the Monongahela river, near the mouth of Ten-Mile creek, in what is now Greene county, Pa. He had twelve children, nine being boys. The youngest son, Thomas, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived near Clarksville, Greene county, Pa., and reared a large family. He was a farmer, as were most of his ancestors, and afterward moved to Ohio. George Teegarden, father of George M., spent the early part of his life in Jefferson, Greene county, engaged in farming and carpentering. The mother of our subject was of Scotch extraction, and her ancestry in this country first settled in New England.

Levi Ludden, teacher, Wilkinsburg, was born in Peru, Me., March 21, 1833. His great-grandfather, Joseph Ludden, came from Wales, settled in Turner, Me., and was one of the historical "Boston tea party." His son, Levi, was born in Turner, cleared a farm in Peru, and died in Dixfield. Remember, wife of the latter, was Miss Soule, a descendant of George Soule, who came over in the Mayflower. Timothy, son of this couple, born in Peru, married Bethiah Fobes, a native of Maine, and became a prominent attorney. When Levi, our subject, was a lad, he (Timothy) moved to Turner, and later to Lewiston, where he died in March, 1859, judge of probate for Androscoggin county and reporter of decisions for the state. Levi Ludden fitted himself for college at Hebron Academy, and graduated from Colby University at Waterville in 1859. He followed teaching till 1862, when he joined a band of five hundred who went from Maine to join the D. C. cavalry. He served in Gen. Wilson's raid along the Weldon railroad, in the siege of Petersburg, being among the first to enter that place, and at Appomattox. After the latter engagement he was commissioned lieutenant in the Forty-first regiment United States colored troops, and sent to Texas, where he did provost duty till December,

1865, when he was discharged. He came at once to Wilkinsburg, where he took charge of the academy, assisted by his wife. For the last twenty years Prof. Ludden has been principal of the preparatory department of the Western University. He is an elder in the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church, and an active republican. In September, 1859, he married Sarah Williams Dudley, of Boston, Mass., daughter of Samuel and Sally (White) Dudley, natives of that state, and of English descent. Gertrude Virginia, eldest child of Prof. Ludden, is the wife of Charles D. Armstrong, and resides in Wilkinsburg, as does Clarence Dexter, the other child.

ANTON HOFMAN, retired, McKeesport, was born in Baden, Germany, April 6, 1834, a son of Michael and Margaret (Kuhn) Hofman. He was reared and educated in his native country, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the shoemaker's trade. He came to this country in November, 1854, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he followed his trade, as a journeyman, until July, 1855, when he came to McKeesport, and worked for William Hartman until February 1, 1858. He then embarked in business for himself, and carried on a shop until 1868, when he opened a shoestore, which he conducted successfully until 1886, when he retired from business. He has been married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Snyder, of McKeesport, and formerly of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, by whom he had seven children: Adolph, Annie (Mrs. Gustave Kunz), Charles, George, Lizzie, John (deceased) and Anton. His second wife was Mary, daughter of John Maser, of Wurtemberg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hofman are members of the Evangelical Protestant Church. He is a director of the New Enterprise Building & Loan association; is a F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.; in politics he is a democrat.

W. J. DENNY, McKeesport, successor to Denny Bros., wholesale and retail liquor-dealers, was born in London, England, December 24, 1858, and with his mother and brother came to America in 1870, locating in Pittsburgh. In 1873 they removed to McKeesport, where Eugene and W. J. Denny bought the homestead, embarked in the retail liquor trade, which they conducted five years, when the wholesale business was added; they also built a large establishment on Fifth avenue. The firm was known as Denny Bros. until 1886, when W. J. purchased the interest of his brothers and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Denny is a young man of much energy and business ability, and by his upright and honorable dealing has made hosts of friends; he not only has an extensive local trade, but has built up a substantial business, extending to all points in Pennsylvania and adjoining states. He is public-spirited and enterprising, and worthy of the confidence and esteem in which he is held as a business-man and a gentleman.

CHRISTIAN ROTT, glass-manufacturer, Wilkinsburg, was born in the village of Baden Hausen, Brunswick, Germany, October 29, 1843. His grandfather was Christian Rott. In 1850 his parents, Christian (a blacksmith by trade) and Elizabeth (Heisecke) Rott, came to America and settled at Pittsburgh. The father died in 1875; the mother is still living. There were three sons, of whom Frederick, the eldest, resides at Pittsburgh, and Louis, the youngest, at Homestead. Christian attended the common and high schools of the city till sixteen years old; then spent two years in a shovel-factory. By a fall through a skylight both his arms were broken, and the right never recovered its strength. Later he kept books for a soap-factory, and afterward he took the place of the foreman, and made soap for four years. In 1878 he became a partner in the firm of George A. McBeath & Co., the largest manufacturers of lamp-chimneys in the world. In March, 1884, he moved into the residence which he had built in Wilkinsburg, and commenced to beautify the grounds. He is quite as successful at horticulture as in his other undertakings. He frequently visits Europe, and gets all the points on glass-manufacture that are obtainable. He is a member of the Swedenborgian Church in Allegheny City, and of the L. of H., R. A. and A. O. U. W. He is a republican with free-trade tendencies; was a member of the Pittsburgh city council one year, and was active in procuring a borough organization for Wilkinsburg; is now secretary of three building and loan associations. In June, 1871, he married Sarah, daughter of C. C. Johnson, of Monongahela City, and she has borne him three children: William Frederick, Cora and Walter Christian.

WESLEY C. SOLES, real-estate broker, McKeesport, was born in that city March 30, 1848, a son of Lewis and Catherine (Caven) Soles. His paternal grandparents were George and Margaret (Ritchie) Soles, the former a son of Jacob Soles, a pioneer of McKeesport. Lewis Soles was a native of McKeesport, a carpenter by trade, which he followed all his life, and died in 1878, aged sixty-four years. His wife, Catherine (Caven), was a daughter of Benjamin and Fanny (Wilson), of Irish descent, who were among the early settlers of this county. Lewis was the father of eleven children, eight of whom survive: Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Mulholland), Martha (Mrs. Andrew Hunter), George, Eveline (Mrs. Wilton Miller), Mary A. (Mrs. William Stewart), Wesley C., Edwin and Howard. Wesley C. was reared in McKeesport, and educated in the public schools. He learned the trade of house-carpenter, and later became a contractor, a calling that gave him every opportunity to acquire a full knowlege of land, houses, buildings of all kinds, and fitted him for the real-estate business, which has had his time and attention for many years, and which he still carries on. He has been twice married; first to Jennie Miller, and

second to Emma, daughter of Thomas and Cynthia (McGraw) Smith, by whom he has three children: Frank, Evaline and Scott A. For three years Mr. Soles was a member of McKeesport's city council, and was one of the committee on water-works construction. He is a director of the Bank of McKeesport, and of three building and loan associations. He is a member of the F. & A. M.; politically a republican.

JOHN F. PRAGER, farmer, postoffice Sharpsburg, was born in Germany, in 1821, the third of seven children of John and Barbara (Wilt) Prager. In 1846 he immigrated to America, and for a time worked at cabinet-making in Philadelphia; came to Allegheny county in 1848, and purchased his present farm in O'Hara township in 1852. He married, in 1848, Catherine Samstag, who is the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Prager has through his own hard work succeeded in a financial way, owning now about 100 acres of land in the township where he resides. He has served as school director, is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically is a republican.

LUKE BABE DAVISON, retired, Wilkinsburg, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 29, 1819. His father, Thomas Davison, was a native of County Down, Ireland, and married Ann Babe, of the city of Belfast. He was a teacher, and after spending a few weeks in Pittsburgh settled in the fall of 1819 in Wilkins township, where he taught school; shortly afterward he opened a store, which his wife attended, and later he abandoned teaching to give his entire attention to the store. His wife died in 1828, and Mr. Davison soon after sold out and moved to East Liberty, where he served twenty-seven years as justice of the peace. In 1833 he married Rebecca Turner, who now resides in East Liberty, and she bore him two sons and five daughters. Mr. Davison was a stanch republican, and for many years was an elder in the Presbyterian Church; he died May 7, 1877. Luke B. Davison was the only child left by his mother. He attended the common schools at Wilkinsburg and East Liberty, and spent two years at the Western University. When fifteen years old he began work in his father's store, and there remained till he was twenty-eight, when he bought out the business. During President Fillmore's administration he was postmaster there, and was for thirteen years school director. He came to Wilkinsburg in 1858, and continued business; he is a republican; was postmaster four years from 1861; was three years school director, fifteen years justice of the peace (elected without party nomination), and notary public six years. He is one of the seven original members of the Presbyterian Church now resident here. December 12, 1850, Mr. Davison married Nancy Jane McCosh, a native of Washington county, and a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Allison) McCosh, who were of Scotch and English descent, respectively. Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Davison survive: John Milton, Mary Elizabeth and Clara Carey. Thomas, the eldest, and Samuel McCosh, the youngest, died in infancy.

WILLIAM WOODS, M. D. (deceased), was born in 1804 in this county, and died in 1885. He was the son of William Woods, a native of America, of Scotch descent, and a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church of Lebanon district. The subject of this memoir read medicine with Dr. William Church, of Pittsburgh, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He located in Pittsburgh, and distinguished himself during the epidemic of cholera in 1832. In 1858 he removed to Sewickley and continued his practice. Dr. Woods was married twice, his first wife being Mary, daughter of William Sample, and by her he had three sons. After the death of the second wife, *nee* Sarah Wilson, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, Dr. Woods retired from his profession and removed to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary F. McDonald, in Beaver county, Pa., where he died. He was a good physician, highly esteemed, and trusted; diseases of children were his specialty. Of his children, William S. Woods, M. D., was a surgeon in the army during the late war, and had charge of a hospital in Harrisburg, Pa., also of the Benton barracks, at St. Louis, Mo. He died while in the service among the Indians. He was a distinguished surgeon in his day. Previous to the war he was located in Birmingham, where he had a practice to the extent of $10,000 per annum.

R. D. JONES, grocer, McKeesport, was born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and is a son of Rowland D. and Mary (Henry) Jones. He was reared in Wales, England and Scotland, and is an iron-worker by trade. He came to America in 1853, located in Pittsburgh, and for twenty-one years work d at his trade in that vicinity and elsewhere. For five years he was foreman of Everson & Preston's mills. In 1869 he became a member of the firm of Wright, Griffitt & Co., who operated the galvanized-iron works on Gist street, Pittsburgh, several years, and superintended the construction of their new works at Irondale. When the latter were completed our subject sold his interest, after five years' connection with the firm, and managed the mills of Harbaugh, Mathias & Owen, at Wood Run, five years. He was also manager of a mill at Paducah, Ky., for six months, and for two years was foreman of the Lochiel Ironworks, at Harrisburg, Pa. In 1874 he settled at Demmler, now a part of McKeesport, erected the first dwelling at that place, and was one of the original stockholders of the U. S. Tin-Plate works. He has been in the mercantile business since 1874. In 1852 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Jones, of South Wales, and has one son, Isaac L. Mr. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He held the office of justice of the peace five years, and politically is a republican. He was president of the school board for two

years in the Ninth ward, Allegheny City, when the new schoolhouse was built; also a member of the board of health from said ward; and represented the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, in council one year.

WILLIAM BROWN, farmer, postoffice Sharpsburg, a prominent and successful farmer of O'Hara township, is a native of Gallowayshire, Scotland, born in 1827. His father, John Brown, a farmer, immigrated to America in 1834, located first in Washington county, Pa., but later moved to Allegheny county, where he lived on a farm in Indiana township until his death. John married Mary Houston, a native of Scotland. They became the parents of nine children, and died, he in 1870, aged seventy years, and his wife in 1853, aged fifty-four years. William Brown was reared and educated in Indiana township, and followed farming through life. In 1851 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Hodil, a member of one of the earliest families in the township. Five children, all of whom are living, have blessed this union: Homer, William R., Alfred, Walter and Minnie. It can be said, in justice to the subject of this sketch, that by his own personal efforts and fair dealings he ranks among O'Hara's most well-to-do and respected citizens. He served his township for a number of years as member of the school board, and has also filled other positions. He and family are members of the United Brethren Church; politically he is a democrat.

FRANKLIN J. PHILLIPS, grocer, McKeesport, was born in what is now Lincoln township, this county, December 25, 1839, a son of John and Mary (Edmundson) Phillips. His paternal grandfather, John Phillips, and maternal grandfather, William Edmundson, were pioneers of Lincoln township. John Phillips, Sr., had four children: John, Rebecca (Mrs. James Leech), Ezra and Jane (Mrs. Abel Walker). Of these John was a farmer, and lived and died in Lincoln township, in the house in which he was born and reared. He had four children: Eliza J., Franklin J., Adeline (Mrs. Zera McGrew) and William P., of whom the last mentioned was reared on the old homestead. Franklin J. was reared and educated in his native township, and in early life followed farming, later conducting a dairy business for ten years. He located in McKeesport in 1884, and since 1886 has been engaged in the grocery trade. In 1865 he married Deborah A., daughter of Nathan and Phebe C. (Hayden) McGrew, and has four children: Katie M., Mary J., Bertie B. and Nathan F. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Baptist Church and Royal Arcanum; politically he is a prohibitionist.

JOHN B. BEATTY, retired, postoffice Hoboken, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1821. The original spelling of the family name was Beattie. Francis Beatty, the pioneer of the family, as early as 1808 left his native home in the eastern part of New York state, and came to Allegheny county. He was a farmer, and purchased three hundred acres of land in Indiana township, where he remained until his death. He married a Miss Hall, a native of the state of New York, and they became the parents of four sons and three daughters. Of these Francis, Jr., was among the youngest. He was born in 1795, and at an early date learned the hatter's trade, which, however, he abandoned on account of ill-health, and commenced farming. He married Sarah Black, of Scotch-Irish parentage, but a native of South Carolina, and five sons and four daughters were the result of this union, John B. being the eldest. Francis Beatty, Jr., died in 1871, aged seventy-six years, his wife in 1852, aged fifty-four years. John B. Beatty was educated at the common schools, and has followed farming, but taught school in his younger days. He married, in 1845, Sarah, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Stewart) Erwin, and five children blessed their union, four yet living: Harry, at home; Minnie E. (Mrs. Graham), Ella E. (Mrs. Thursby) and May E. (Mrs. Dr. Kelley, of Wheeling, W. Va.). Mr. Beatty has taken an active part in the advancement of his township, and for twenty-five years was school director; during the war was enrolling officer, and took the census in his township in 1880. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, politically a republican. He owned one hundred and twenty-two acres of his grandfather's tract, the balance being purchased by the city and county of Allegheny.

JOHN W. MORGAN, contractor, McKeesport, was born in Napanee, Upper Canada, February 15, 1841, a son of Richard and Mary (Hope) Morgan. His parents were natives of Ireland and Canada, respectively, and settled in Elizabeth township, this county, in 1871. John W. was reared and educated in his native land, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1865 he came to the United States, and located in Monongahela City, Pa., where he worked as journeyman until 1866. He then settled in Elizabeth, this county, where he was engaged in business as a contractor and builder up to 1876. Since that year he has been a resident of McKeesport, where he has since done a successful business, having erected some of the finest residences and business blocks in the city. He married Mary J., daughter of William Oldham, of Washington county, Pa., formerly of England. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; served one term as councilman; in politics he is a republican.

HENRY STONER, assistant superintendent Adams Express, Wilkinsburg, was born in Washington, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1830. His parents, Christian and Martha (Correll) Stoner, were natives of that county, as was his grandfather, Abram Stoner, and all were of German extraction. Christian Stoner was born in 1800; was a miller by trade, and moved in 1831 to McVeytown, Mifflin county, where he died in 1859; his widow died in 1881, aged seventy-eight. Henry Stoner is the third of six children born to his parents,

and the only son living, his only brother having been drowned when five years old. Our subject received a common-school training, and went to Philadelphia when sixteen years old, to earn his living. After being variously employed for five years, he became clerk for an uncle who was furnishing supplies to contractors on the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad over the Allegheny mountains. In 1855 he came to Pittsburgh, and drove for a time a wagon for the Adams Express company; subsequently he became messenger, was made route-agent in 1865, later general route-agent, and since March, 1885, has filled his present position. He attends the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member, and has been an ardent republican since the outbreak of the civil war. Mr. Stoner was married June 6, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Maquilken, a native of Uniontown, and daughter of William and Theresa Maquilken, both natives of Fayette county, of Scotch and Quaker descent, respectively. In 1888 Mr. Stoner built his handsome residence on Rebecca street, where reside with him his three children: Belle Therese, Edward H. and Elizabeth Rheem. Guy Christian, the second child, died when three years old.

Wesley J. Walker, wholesale grocer, McKeesport, was born in that city, October 24, 1850, a son of A. E. and Jane (Phillips) Walker. His father, a native of Carlisle, Pa., settled in McKeesport in 1848, where he has since resided. He is a carpenter by trade, but kept a grocery for a time in that city. The maternal grandfather of subject was John Phillips, a pioneer of what is now Lincoln township. Wesley J. was reared and educated in McKeesport, and during the last twenty years has most of the time been engaged in the grocery line. In 1885 he embarked in the wholesale grocery business in that city, and has built up a successful trade. In 1875 he married Ellen A., daughter of Rev. P. H. Thomas, of Frederick county, Md., and has two children living: Jesse A. and Daisy H. Mr. Walker is a prominent business-man, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is an advocate of prohibition

F. McK. White, physician and surgeon, postoffice Hoboken, Pa., was born in Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1858, a son of Judge White, of that county. He was educated in the common schools and academies of Allegheny county, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and in 1881 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lashell, of Crawford county, graduating at the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, February 27, 1883, and taking a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1884. He commenced the practice of his profession in Allegheny City on May 19, 1885; was elected by the managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse physician and surgeon of that institution, which position he now holds. The doctor is numbered among the rising young men of his profession in the county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and J. O. U. A. M. In religion he is a Methodist, in politics a republican.

Louis Adam Raisig, architect, Wilkinsburg, son of Rev. John and Catharine (Graf) Raisig, was born in Clarion county, Pa., May 9, 1858. His father, now pastor of the Lutheran Church at Plumer, Venango county, was born at Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, Germany, and his mother is a native of Cannstadt, Germany. Louis A. was reared in Plumer, attending the public schools till twenty years old; then went to Olean, N. Y., to learn the carpenter's trade, and while following this occupation he made a study of architectural drawing. He came to Wilkinsburg in 1883, and three years later became head of the contracting firm of L. A. Raisig & Co. They have built up an extensive business; have just rebuilt shops destroyed by fire on Penn avenue, adjoining the railroad, and have added a stock of lumber for retail trade. The designing is under the charge of Mr. Raisig. He is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church, in politics a democrat.

John Nash, retired, Sewickley, was born July 1, 1817, in Wiltshire, England, son of John and Mary (Pierce) Nash, who descended from an old family, and were farmers. John, their son, worked on the London & Birmingham and Great Western railroads, also on the Lancashire & Yorkshire railroad in England, and in 1851 he came to America, locating on the Big Kanawha for a time, but afterward removed to New Brighton, Pa., where he secured work on the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne railroad. Afterward he came to Sewickley, continuing in the employment of the same company for many years, and never had an accident on his section. He now lives retired in Sewickley, a member of the Episcopal Church. He was married in England to Sarah Green, who died leaving three children: Mary McPherson, Henry and Allen. Mr. Nash's present wife was Margaret Buckley, a native of Beaver county, Pa., and she is the mother of three children: John F., Anna and Laura M. Politically Mr. Nash is a democrat, and was councilman three years.

Joseph Williams, manufacturing chemist, Sharpsburg, was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1834, a son of Richard and Hannah (Holloway) Williams, the latter a native of Tipton, England. To these parents nine children were born, of whom Joseph is the fourth child. He was educated at the public schools of his native land, and since early youth has made the study of chemicals a specialty, and was, until twenty-eight years of age, employed in some of the large chemical works of England. At that age he came to America, and located in Pittsburgh, where he was engaged as engineer and master mechanic for a number of iron manufacturers, as well as in Ohio. He was sent for, to superintend the erection of large chemical-works in New Jersey, returned to Pittsburgh

in 1869, and two years later introduced his first compound chemical preparation, "Tallowine," a hot and cold neck rolling-mill grease. In 1870 he brought before the public "Williams' Soluble Thymol," an invaluable deodorizer and disinfectant. Mr. Williams married, in 1856, Mary Ann, daughter of James Waterhouse, of Worcestershire, England, and eleven children were born to them, five of whom are now living: George H., Joseph, James O., William H. and Edward R. Mr. Williams is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Legion of Honor; politically he is a republican.

William O'Bryon, insurance agent, McKeesport, was born in Garrett county, Md., March 26, 1853, of Irish and German descent. At the age of ten he was thrown on his own resources, and became an errand-boy in a store in his native state. At the age of twelve he came to McKeesport, and engaged as a scrap-pounder in an iron-mill, at twenty-five cents per day. In 1867 he entered the store of J. P. Learn & Co., in a subordinate capacity. In 1869 he became a salesman in this store, and remained until 1871, when he began business as a merchant on his own acccount. In 1874 he left the mercantile business and became an insurance agent in McKeesport. In 1876 he became the general manager, in Pittsburgh, of an eastern life- and accident-insurance company, which position he still occupies. Mr. O'Bryon married, June 22, 1870, Minnie Van Kirk, of McKeesport, and they have had five children, of whom four are living.

S. Y. Anderson, machinist, Sewickley, is a native of this county, born March 5, 1845, and is a grandson of Robert Anderson, Esq. His father, James Anderson, was born in Washington county, brought to this county when a boy, and was educated here. He was a farmer, and one of the first members of the Presbyterian Church; politically he was a democrat. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Davis) Onstott, and they had one son, Samuel Y. The father died June 2, 1850, when thirty-seven years of age. The subject of this sketch was a machinist with Hartupee & Co., and subsequently for the Pennsylvania company in the Pitts Locomotive-works. He afterward engaged with the Morgan Engineering company, of Alliance, Ohio. In 1881 he returned to Sewickley, and erected the Roseburgh mills, which he has conducted successfully.

James H. Arnold, hardware-merchant, McKeesport, was born near Olivet, Armstrong county, Pa., April 8, 1857, a son of R. J. and Mary (Shirley) Arnold. His father is a native of Devonshire, England, a son of William Arnold, and a tinner by trade, but is now engaged in farming in Indiana county, Pa. The maternal grandfather of James H. was Joseph Shirley, a pioneer of Armstrong county, who lived to the great age of one hundred and three years. The subject of these lines was reared in Indiana county, where he received a common-school education, learned the tinner's trade under his father, and for a number of years worked as a journeyman. He came to McKeesport in the spring of 1884, and was in the employ of J. N. & W. E. Hartman one year. In the spring of 1885 he embarked in the hardware business at 1216 Walnut street, where he has built up a successful trade. In 1881 he married Carrie Keppel, of Armstrong county, Pa., and has two children living: Earl J. and Mary. Mr. Arnold is a member of the U. P. Church, the Royal Arcanum and the R. T. of T.; politically he is a democrat.

Albert Oscar Laufman, druggist, Wilkinsburg, was born near Chambersburg, Pa., December 27, 1833. His grandfather, Philip Laufman, resided in Cumberland county, where David, father of Albert Oscar, was born. He (David) married Susan Harrington, of Chambersburg, Pa., and died in Franklin county, Pa., in 1834; he filled the office of sheriff and other public positions; he had four sons, and one daughter who died in infancy. Philip Harrington, the eldest, came to Pittsburgh in 1840; William resides at Apollo, and David near St. Paul, Minn; Albert O., the youngest, came to Pittsburgh when thirteen years old, and took employment in his brother's hardware-store. Mr. Laufman crossed the plains with Gen. Floyd's army in 1858, when that army was sent out to fight the Mormons; from there he made his way westward to California. He was a reporter on the San Joaquin *Republican*, and in 1860 joined a surveying party occupied in locating the eastern boundary of the state. Following year he returned to Pittsburgh, and enlisted in Company A, 63d P. V. I., serving nearly two years with the Army of the Potomac; he was discharged on account of injured eyesight, being at time of his discharge first lieutenant in command of his company. Returning to Pittsburgh, he here engaged in the drug business, and later at McKeesport. In 1883 he built three stores in Wilkinsburg, which were burned down three years later, but he at once rebuilt. Mr. Laufman is identified with the M. E. Church, is a Freemason, a member of the G. A. R. and R. A., and in politics is a republican. In 1865 he married Julia Forsyth, widow of James T. Brown, a sister-in-law of Gov. Porter, of Indianapolis, Ind., and daughter of William and Margaret (Foster) Forsyth, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Three children have blessed this union: Susan H., wife of C. H. Hamilton; Margaret Adelaide and Albert Walker Laufman.

J. L. Rolshouse, superintendent of Allegheny City Home, at Claremont, postoffice Hoboken, was born February 5, 1841, in Allegheny City. His father, J. G. Rolshouse, came from Germany to America when seventeen years of age, located in Allegheny City, Pa., and engaged in farming and other business. He is still living. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Frazier, of Gettysburg, Pa., and ten children were born to them. J. L., the eldest, was educated in

the public schools, and engaged in farming and merchandising. He has been identified with the Allegheny City Home since 1881, at which time he was superintendent of the farming, and was appointed to his present position in 1886. Mr. Rolshouse married, in 1866, Isabella Heaslet, and six children have been born to them: Amelia, Jennie, John, Annie, Tillie and Maggie. Mr. Rolshouse enlisted in 1864, in Company I, 61st P. V., and served until the close of the war. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

HENRY WARNER, superintendent of Allegheny County Workhouse, postoffice Hoboken, was born in Allegheny county, in 1838, a son of Henry Warner, Sr., who immigrated to America from his native city, Dublin, Ireland, about 1823. Henry, Sr., was a bookkeeper, an occupation he followed in America. His wife was Mary Riddle, also of Ireland, and they were the parents of four children, of whom Henry, Jr., is the youngest. Having attended the public schools of Allegheny City until fifteen years of age, our subject was employed for three years as clerk, and then engaged one year as bookkeeper in a flouring-mill. At the end of that time he became a partner in the firm of John Taggart & Co. In 1862 he enlisted as private in Independent Battery G; was promoted September 1, 1862, to duty-sergeant; to quartermaster-sergeant in December, 1862; April, 1863, to first sergeant; September, 1863, to junior second lieutenant; October, 1864, to post-adjutant at Fort Delaware. In December, 1864, he commanded a ten-gun battery at Reedy Point, and was discharged in 1865 at the close of the war. After the war he located in Oil City and engaged in a general merchandise business under the firm name of Warner, Lewis & Co., a partnership which lasted one year. He then returned to Allegheny City, and for four years was employed as bookkeeper for Mr. Alexander Patterson, during which time he was elected member of the common council of that city; was re-elected in 1868, 1869 and 1870, and elected president of the council in January of that year. In 1870 he was nominated by the republicans and elected to the legislature. In 1871 he was elected comptroller of Allegheny county, entering upon the duties of his office in 1872; was re-elected to that position and served until 1878, in which year he was defeated for renomination. During the first years of his term in office he was manager of the Morganza Reform school. In 1879 he was elected general manager and first vice-president of the Pittsburgh & Southern Railroad company, which position he filled until April 15 of the same year, when he resigned, having been appointed by the courts of common pleas, Nos. 1 and 2, county commissioner to settle the losses incurred by the railroad riot of 1877. He was nominated and elected by the people in 1881 to the office of county commissioner, but never served, being appointed superintendent of the Allegheny County Workhouse, which position he fills at date.

Mr. Warner married, in 1866, Annie L. Little, daughter of John H. Little, of Sewickley, Allegheny county. Five children have blessed this union, three of whom are living: Elizabeth Patterson (now at Pennsylvania Female College), Edward Little and Anna Isabella. During the public career of Mr. Warner he has filled fifty-four offices, and the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him is the best guarantee of the ability and honesty of the man. He is a member of the G. A. R., also of the Sixth U. P. Church, of Allegheny City; politically he is a republican.

DANIEL S. DUNCAN, superintendent of Sharpsburg water-works, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1861, a son of Warren Duncan, a prominent contract carpenter of Cleveland, Ohio. Daniel was educated in the public schools of Painesville, Ohio, and followed the machinist's trade several years, in which he was successful, having had charge of several places. In 1886 he came to Pennsylvania, and followed a commercial life. In 1887 he took charge of Sharpsburg water-works, which he has done successfully. In 1888 he married Miss Swindells, a teacher in the public school, and a daughter of William Swindells, an old resident of Sharpsburg. Mr. Duncan, in all his undertakings in life, has met with success.

JAMES HENDERSON DUFF, M. D., died at his residence in Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1884. He was a native of Franklin township, Westmoreland county, born in 1824, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Both he and his father, John, were born on the farm where his grandfather, John Duff, had settled, shortly after the revolutionary war. Dr. Duff attended school near his father's home, and finished his preparatory education under various private instructors, his brother, Rev. John Duff, one of the founders of Westminster College, being among the number. After the completion of his medical studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848, he passed an examination for the United States navy, and began the practice of his profession at his native home, where he at once entered upon a large practice. He removed to Pittsburgh, South Side, in 1866, where he very soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, and took a front rank among her leading physicians. He was a strong abolitionist, and was among the first to offer his services to the government in the late civil war. He served for a time in the hospitals about Washington, and afterward organized a company of emergency-men, which he refused to leave for the colonelcy of a regiment, which was offered him. Dr. Duff was a man of large build and commanding appearance, modest and unassuming, of sound, deliberative judgment, and quiet but forcible dignity. He was the friend of all who knew him, and his professional

skill, as well as his purse, were always ready to meet the case of the needy. In 1848 he married Susan T., daughter of Joseph and Mary Miller, of Newlinsburg, Westmoreland county. His family consisted of six children: Dr. John Milton Duff, a physician of Pittsburgh, and professor of obstetrics in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College; Anna M., deceased in 1883, married to Rev. J. C. Ely; Rev. Joseph M., pastor of Mansfield Presbyterian Church; Rev. Albert James, deceased in 1886, then pastor of Knoxville Presbyterian Church; Alfred William, an attorney at the Pittsburgh bar, and Sue T., at home with her mother in Wilkinsburg.

W. W. Waters, manager Presbyterian bookstore, Pittsburgh, was born in 1838, in Allegheny county, Pa. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of England, and came to America in an early day, settling in Stoughton, Mass. Asa Waters, grandfather of W. W., was a captain in the revolutionary war. (A brave woman, who was a near relative, served also in the army, and was pensioned.) His son, Oren Waters, the father of W. W., was a manufacturer in Massachusetts. He came to Pittsburgh in 1824, opened a shop in partnership with his brother Asa, and manufactured the first shovels and axes made in Pittsburgh. Later he removed to Chartiers creek, where he established himself, and subsequently removed to New Brighton. His wife was Juliet Harris, of an old Butler family. The subject of this sketch received his education in New Brighton, and came to Pittsburgh in 1851, where he was employed in an office. In 1856 he engaged as clerk with J. S. Davison, a dealer in books, and in 1873 he took charge of the Presbyterian bookstore, of which he is now the manager. He has resided in Sewickley since 1875. Mr. Waters married a daughter of Rev. B. C. Critchlow, of the Presbyterian Church, pastor of the New Brighton Church for thirty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Waters are members of the Presbyterian Church of Sewickley, of which he is an elder; politically he is a republican.

Theophilus R. Van Kirk, physician, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, July 11, 1840, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Van Kirk. His grandfather, Joseph Van Kirk, a native of New Jersey, and a son of William Van Kirk, of Holland-Dutch descent, had seven sons and two daughters. Fifteen members of the Van Kirk family participated in the revolutionary war. The widow of William Van Kirk married a Mr. Canann, and settled in Elizabeth township in 1783, with her children. Joseph Van Kirk was a surveyor by occupation, and lived and died in Elizabeth township. He was the father of eight children, of whom Joseph, Jr., father of our subject, was the fourth child and second son. He was a farmer, and now resides in Elizabeth township, in his eighty-seventh year. He had eight children who grew to maturity: Joel K. (a physician of Elizabeth), Ann (Mrs. B. H. Newlin), Isaac, Mary J. (Mrs. Samuel Beazell), Theophilus R., Bennett H. (a physician of West Newton), William K. (a physician of McKeesport) and Hannah (Mrs. Jonas Ray, deceased). Theophilus R. was reared in this and Westmoreland counties, and began the study of medicine in 1860, in the office of his brother, J. K. Van Kirk, of Elizabeth. April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the 12th P. V., and was honorably discharged after three months' service. In the fall of 1862 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1864. September 1, same year, he joined the 209th regiment P. V., as assistant surgeon, and served until June 1, 1865, and was honorably discharged. He located in McKeesport in 1867, where he has since resided, in the active practice of his profession. He married in October, 1871, Virginia, daughter of William and Mary A. (Shields) Whigham, of McKeesport, and by her had three children: Corinne, Herbert S. and Virginia. Dr. Van Kirk, with one exception, is the oldest established physician in McKeesport. He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical society, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and American Medical association. In politics he is a republican.

H. S. Newlin, physician, McKeesport, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., and was reared and educated from seven years of age in Elizabeth, Allegheny county. He began the study of medicine in 1879, with Drs. J. K. and T. R. Van Kirk, of this county; entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in the fall of 1881, and graduated in the spring of 1883. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Elizabeth, and in November of the same year located in McKeesport.

Robert W. Gordon, manufacturer, McKeesport, son of Robert and Susan (Mackay) Gordon, natives of Aberdeen, Scotland, is a native of Canada, born near Montreal, where he was reared and educated. In 1869, when twenty-one years of age, he located at Montpelier, Vt., where after a short time he became assistant manager of the stock-farm of J. H. Flagler and remained three years. In 1872 he came to McKeesport, and has since had chrage of the stock and teaming department of the National Tube-works company. During his long service with this firm he applied himself diligently to his occupation, soon became an efficient veterinary surgeon and an excellent judge in treating the ailments so common to horses and cattle, and during the sixteen years he has been here has lost but one case out of hundreds that have been under his care. For several years Mr. Gordon has been using remedies of his own manufacture, and so great has been the demand for his horse and cattle powder and hoof ointment that he has been obliged to give his almost exclusive attention to the manufacture and shipment of his remedies. His business is destined to

become one of the leading industries of McKeesport. Mr. Gordon married, in 1875, Mattie A., daughter of Daniel Gould, of McKeesport, and has four children: Nellie, Robert, Edith and Earl H. He is a member of the C. P. Church; also a member of the A. O. U. W. and Heptasophs, and in politics is a republican.

W. H. Smith, secretary Duquesne Forge company, Pittsburgh, is a native of Allegheny county, born in 1834. Thomas Smith, his father, came to America in 1799, and in 1812 located in Allegheny City. He was a silversmith by occupation, and previous to his death lived retired. He married Margaret H., daughter of Robert Stewart, who came from Juniata county to Allegheny county in 1810. Mr. Stewart married Mary Wilson, and was for many years ferryman where the Sixth street bridge now stands. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith were six children, five of whom are now living. W. H. was educated at the common schools in Allegheny City, and for many years was employed as bookkeeper, and afterward was in the banking business. He married Eliza W. Burford, and has two children, Llewellyn M. and Fred E. For the past two and a half years Mr. Smith has been connected with the Twin City forge. He is a member of the U. P. Church; politically he is a republican.

H. W. Hitzrot, physician, McKeesport, is a native of Prussia, and received a classical education at the University of Berlin. In 1867 he came to America, and located in Johnstown, Pa., where he secured a position as clerk in a drugstore, and was afterward employed in the offices of the Cambria Iron company. In the fall of 1871 he located in McKeesport, where he engaged in the drug business, in which he continued up to 1878. In the meantime he had read medicine, and in 1880 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md. In the spring of the same year he began the practice of his profession in McKeesport, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Hitzrot has always taken an active interest in the advancement of McKeesport and its citizens. He is president of the Union Savings Fund & Loan association, of which he was the founder, and is also a director of the Bank of McKeesport. He is surgeon of the National Tube-works and Rolling-mills, a member of the American Medical association and Allegheny County Medical society. In politics he is a democrat.

Louis D. Radzinsky, physician, McKeesport, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, April 12, 1835, a son of Alexander Julius and Charlotte (De Lisle) Radzinsky, former of whom is a grandson of Gen. Count Johannes Paul Radzinsky (originally, in 1764, spelled Ratchintzky, and modified to Radzinsky during the general's exile), of Poland, one of the national leaders with Kosciusko. The parents of Louis D. emigrated to America in 1848, located in New York city, and in 1856 removed to Orange, N. J. The subject of this sketch received a classical education at St. Anthony's College, Geneva, and after a thorough course of instruction in medicine in New York city, graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1859. He immediately began the practice of his profession in the same city. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Thirty-sixth regiment N. Y. V., and resigning in December, 1861, passed the medical examination for regular army corps. He was A. A. surgeon U. S. Army from 1862 to 1864, and assistant surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers from 1864 to 1865; was surgeon of the 104th U. S. Colored regiment, 1865–66; A. A. surgeon U. S. Army 1868, and city physician of health district No. 4, Charleston, S. C., in 1869, and was in practice in that city until 1870. In 1871 he began practice in Brooklyn, N. Y., and has been a member of the Kings County (N. Y.) Medical society since 1873. He located in McKeesport in 1875, where he has since been in active practice. He has been a member of the G. A. R. since 1868; in politics he is a democrat.

Charles Riethmiller, grocer, Sharpsburg, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1857, a son of Conrad Riethmiller, Sr., a prominent business-man of Sharpsburg. Charles was educated at the public schools, and has followed the grocery business all his life. He married, in 1881, Miss Wagener, daughter of Adam Wagener, an old resident of Pittsburgh, and three children have been born to them: Mary Elizabeth, Charles C. and Walter John. In 1880 Mr. Riethmiller established his present business on the corner of Eighteenth and Main streets, and in 1886 erected his present building, a three-story brick, 20x72, the largest and most commodious storeroom in the borough. Mr. Riethmiller has been very successful in his business career, which fact is entirely due to his energy and perseverance. He and family are members of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he is a trustee. He was elected to a three-years term in borough council in February of the year 1888, and has served one year at present. Politically he is a republican.

Nicholas J. H. Gerwig, merchant, Wilkinsburg, was born in Ross township, this county, November 14, 1846. His parents, Henry and Mary (Voegtly) Gerwig, now reside in the city of Allegheny; the former was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1822, and the latter in Allegheny in 1826. Henry Gerwig came to this county in 1836, and established a rope-factory in Pittsburgh, which is now succeeded by Bentley & Gerwig, of New Brighton, Beaver county, in which he is still interested. Nicholas J. H. Gerwig was reared in the city, attended the German Evangelical school three years, and the public school four years. After a course at Penn Institute, he, in 1861, set about learning the trade of rope-making, at which he labored five years. He

was then employed in his father's warehouse as bookkeeper and salesman, and Jan. 1, 1871, became a partner in the business. The firm is now H. Gerwig & Sons, dealing extensively in ropes and cordage; our subject is also interested in the New Brighton factory. He owns sixteen houses in Wilkinsburg, four in Pittsburgh and four in Mansfield. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a republican. Jan. 8, 1874, he married Anna Mary, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Hui) Beckert, natives of Alsace, now residing in Reserve township, where Mrs. Gerwig was born. Mr. and Mrs. Beckert were married Nov. 7, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Gerwig's living children are Frederick H. N., Clara Mary, Alma, Theodore Charles and Lucy Anna; three died in infancy.

ALEXANDER MCKIM, manufacturer, P. O. Sharpsburg, is a native of Scotland, born in 1845. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Cahoon) McKim, had a family of six sons and one daughter, of whom Alexander is the third child. At nine years of age he was left an orphan by the death of his father, and in 1862 came with his mother and brother to America. He commenced to work in iron at an early age, learning the trade of hammerman, which he followed for twenty-six years. In 1885 he came to Sharpsburg and commenced his present business, being engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel forgings. He married, in 1871, Jennie McKinney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and six children have blessed their union: Robert, Matthew, Samuel J., James Henry, Mary Jane and Elizabeth L. Mr. McKim has been a successful operator in the iron business. He is a member of the U. P. Church at Braddock, in which he is an elder; politically he is a republican.

JOHN PORTER, JR., M. D., 614 Market street, McKeesport. No more active and trying a life, in the cause of the welfare of his fellow-man, can be referred to than that of the physician. Toil of the most arduous nature to mind and body is his lot; and, although frequently unrequited, we find him always ready and willing to risk his own health and life for others. The subject of this sketch is the second son of the late John and Eliza J. Porter, of Penn township, born in Allegheny City Aug. 3, 185–. When about four years of age the family removed to Penn township, where a part still reside. During his boyhood days John was sent to the district school (Quincy) and to the Fifth Ward and high-schools of Pittsburgh. Having chosen Dr. D. Alter, of Parnassus, Pa., his medical preceptor, he afterward attended the scientific and medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in June, 1877, being also a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and of the eye, ear and throat department of the Philadelphia Polyclinic, locating in this city in January, 1881. Commissioned by Gov. Pattison, in April, 1884, second lieutenant, and in December, 1885, first lieutenant of Co. K, Eighteenth regiment N. G. P. Afterward, finding that the duties of the soldier conflicted with those of the physician, he resigned his commission. On Dec. 25, 1884, he married Miss Maggie F. Moreland, daughter of Mr. Thomas B. Moreland, of East End, Pittsburgh. This union has been blessed by a little lad called Thomas B. Moreland, Jr. Dr. Porter was the only McKeesport member of the ninth international medical congress, convened in Washington, D. C., in September, 1887; is also a director of the Union Savings Fund & Loan association, and a member of the Allegheny County Medical society. By close application the doctor has built up a successful practice, and is now giving a part of his time to the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, being the first McKeesport physician to perform Von Grafe's cataract operation.

E. R. KRAMER, cashier, First National Bank of Allegheny, is a son of John P. Kramer, and was born in Greensboro, Greene county, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Baltzer Kramer, came from Germany, settled in Greensboro, Greene county, where he built a glassworks, the earliest establishment west of the mountains. John P. Kramer, father of E. R., came here about 1840, and commenced in the general grocery business in Sewickley, which he conducted successfully for some years, after which he engaged in the banking business in the employ of the banking-house of Kramer & Rahm, as bookkeeper, remaining twenty-five years. In 1864 he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Allegheny where he remained until his resignation, in 1878. He died Dec. 1, 1884. Politically he was identified with the republican party. E. R. Kramer was educated in Sewickley, and became an employé of the above-named bank in 1878; subsequently he was promoted to the position of cashier. He had previously been employed for two years by the first collector in the Twenty-third Revenue district.

GEORGE H. CHRISTY, attorney, Pittsburgh, is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and was educated in Western Reserve College, where he graduated in the class of 1859. The same year he came to Pittsburgh, where subsequently he read law with Judge Veech. Shortly after the breaking out of the war he volunteered in the three-months service, and was quartermaster-sergeant in Knapp's battalion, P. V. Afterward he re-enlisted, and became lieutenant and adjutant of the 22d regiment U. S. colored troops, serving in the 18th and later in the 25th Army Corps. Previous to the war Mr. Christy was assistant editor of the *Evening Chronicle*, and later was one of the proprietors and editors of the *Commercial Journal*. For six months he was clerk in the postoffice at Pittsburgh, and for two years was professor of mathematics in the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1866 Mr. Christy was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and for ten years was a member of the law

firm of Bakewell, Christy & Kerr, in patent-law practice, and in which latter branch of the law he has been engaged ever since.

J. M. THORNE, physician and surgeon, McKeesport, is a native of Hastings, Minn., where he was reared and educated, and for five years was engaged in the drug business. He began the study of medicine in 1882, with his uncle, Dr. William Thorne, of Hastings; entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1883, and graduated in the spring of 1886. He was then appointed resident physician at West Pennsylvania hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained one year. In the spring of 1887 he located in McKeesport, where he has a lucrative practice, and is the surgeon of the B. & O. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh division. Dr. Thorne is a member of the American Medical association, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Allegheny County Medical society and the National Association of Railroad Surgeons.

S. L. WIGGINS, physician, McKeesport, is a native of Indiana county, Pa., where he was reared and educated. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with Dr. T. J. Marlin, of Indiana, Pa.; entered Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in October, 1871, and graduated in March, 1873. He began the practice of his profession in Livermore, Westmoreland county; in 1875 located in Black Lick, Indiana county, and in 1885 was pension examining surgeon for that county. He attended a course of lectures in Philadelphia same year, and in 1886 located in McKeesport, where he has since had a large and successful practice. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

ELLIOTT DAVIS, retired, Wilkinsburg, was born in Elizabeth township, this county, April 15, 1803, the youngest of twelve children born to Francis Davis, and the sixth child by Sarah Elliott, his father's second wife. She was a native of Maryland, and her husband of Pennsylvania, both being of Scotch-Irish extraction. The father of Francis Davis settled in this county before the beginning of this century, and died here when over one hundred years old. With the exception of six years spent in Pittsburgh, Francis Davis lived in Wilkins township after the birth of our subject, and died in 1820, aged seventy-two; his widow passed away soon after, at the same age. Elliott Davis has always been a farmer, and settled on the place which he still owns, in Wilkins township, in 1839. He attends the M. E. Church, and in politics is a republican. He was twice married, the first wife being Elizabeth Stager, who became the mother of three children, viz.: John (deceased), Francis (a resident of Bloomfield), Sarah (Mrs. John Mitchell, in Wilkinsburg). The second wife, Ruth, daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Cleland, died in 1883. Thomas, her first child, is deceased, and David, the third, died in the army. The others reside as follows: Rachel, widow of Peter Kenyon, in Turtle Creek; Elliott, on the homestead; Theodore, in Braddock; John, in Washington territory. Since his wife's decease Mr. Davis has been boarding in Wilkinsburg.

SANFORD C. CLARK, coal-operator, McKeesport, was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., Sept. 3, 1835, a son of Robert Clark and Margaret (Moore) Clark, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Ireland. They located in Pittsburgh about the year 1818, and resided in different sections of Allegheny county for many years. Robert Clark was a prominent coal-operator of his time, and among the first to float coal from the Pittsburgh coal-fields to Cincinnati and Louisville. He reared a family of seven children: Samuel, Thomas, Eliza (Mrs. John F. Dravo), David, Oliver, Margaret (Mrs. Augustus Leonard) and Sanford C. The last named was reared in or near McKeesport, and in the year 1857 and up to 1864 acted as agent for different parties, selling coal at Cincinnati, Louisville, Vicksburg and New Orleans. In the year 1865–66 was shipping oil from Oil City to Pittsburgh in bulk-boats, and in 1867 embarked in the coal business as shipper. In 1869 he began operating a coal-works opposite McKeesport, and since 1875 has been operating a coalworks at Coal Valley. Mr. Clark married, in September, 1870, Harriet D., daughter of James and Margaret M. Clark, of McKeesport, and has six children: Milnor P., Edgar I., Maggie E., Effie M., George N. and Samuel W. Mr. Clark has been a permanent resident of McKeesport since 1865. In politics he is a republican.

M. J. SCHRAMM, grocer, postoffice Sharpsburg, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1854, a son of Michael Schramm, now a prominent farmer of O'Hara township. He was educated at St. Mary's school of Sharpsburg, and until eighteen years of age resided with his father on the farm. Three years afterward he was employed in the dairy business, and then clerked in a grocery for a short time. Subsequently he was a student in the Iron City College, from which, after graduating, he came to Sharpsburg in 1878, and commenced his present business. He married, in 1878, Catherine, daughter of Lawrence Winschal, of this county, and five children bless their union: Mamie, Laura, Edward, Clarence and William. Mrs. Schramm died in 1888. Mr. Schramm is a highly respected citizen; is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and politically is a democrat.

W. V. M. TAYLOR, physician, McKeesport, was born in East Bethlehem township, Washington county, Pa., June 10, 1849, a son of Caleb and Mary (Gillis) Taylor. His paternal grandfather, Bryah Taylor, a native of New Jersey, and a blacksmith by trade, was first lieutenant of a company in the war of 1812; settled in McKeesport in 1846, and there died at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a son of Bryah Taylor, a pioneer of Fayette county, Pa. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Robert Gillis, a native of

Ireland, and a pioneer of Washington county, Pa. Dr. W. V. M. Taylor was reared in his native township and educated at the Millsboro Normal school. In 1869 he read medicine with Dr. William G. Cotton, of East Bethlehem; entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1871, and graduated in 1873. In April of the same year he located in McKeesport, where he has since been in active practice. Dr. Taylor is a prominent member of the medical fraternity. He is serving a second term as member of the school board; politically he is a democrat.

JOHN K. HAMMITT, merchant, McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 20, 1828, a son of Isaac and Mary (Augustine) Hammitt, who were among the early settlers of Allegheny county, coming from Philadelphia. Isaac was a ship-builder, served an apprenticeship of eleven years in Philadelphia, and was among the pioneer ship-builders of the county; for many years resided in Pittsburgh and Elizabeth, though the last twenty years of his life were passed in Belle Vernon, Pa. His children were Samuel, Isaac, Jackson, John K., Richard, Jane and Mary. John K. was reared in Elizabeth, this county, and settled in McKeesport in 1853. For many years he followed his occupation of sawyer, and for nineteen years has been engaged in the mercantile business. He married, Dec. 25, 1855, Rebecca W., daughter of John and Sarah (Lewis) Haney, early settlers of McKeesport, and has had four children: Courtney C. (deceased), J. Lewis, Sadie (deceased) and Eva C. Of these Courtney C., who married Mellie Hemingray, left one son, Courtney C. Mr. Hammitt has for many years been an active member of the Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon. He has held the offices of councilman and school director of the borough; in politics he is a republican.

JAMES STEPHENSON, broker, Pittsburgh, was born in Burgettstown, Pa., March 6, 1836. His paternal ancestors came over with Lord Berkeley, and settled in the historical "Buckskin" region. His grandfather, James Stephenson, received from the government a grant of one thousand acres in Cherry Valley, Pa., on which he settled immediately after the Revolution. He died there in 1814, and the land is now mostly in the possession of his descendants. He was a half-brother of Col. Crawford, who was killed by Indians at the battle of Sandusky. He was a Freemason, and a member of the Episcopal Church, though united with the Seceders of Washington county. His son John, born in 1803, married Susan, daughter of Edward Shipley, a soldier of 1812, whose ancestors came over with Lord Baltimore. For thirty years he kept a tailor-shop at Burgettstown, later a hotel on the Steubenville pike, and now resides at George station, on the Pennsylvania railroad. His wife died in 1857, the mother of eleven children, James being the eldest; nine reached maturity, and six are now living.

When of age, James Stephenson traveled considerably in the west. In 1861 he enlisted at Pittsburgh, in the Duquesne Greys, and afterward helped to organize Battery C, Thompson's independent artillery. He rose to the rank of senior first lieutenant, commanding for some time Hampton's battery, which was attached to his own after the death of its brave commander. He served in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac till 1864, when he resigned. At the second battle of Bull run he was twice shot through the right leg, at Chancellorsville the drum of his left ear was broken by concussion, and at Gettysburg he was slightly wounded. After leaving the service he established what is now the Excelsior Coffin-factory, which he sold after operating it a year. For eight years he was assistant general superintendent of the Central Transportation company, and since 1882 has been a partner in the merchandise brokerage firm of R. S. Stephenson & Co. Mr. Stephenson was married in 1869 to Margaret Read Taylor, and came to reside at Edgewood five years later. Mrs. Stephenson is a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Robinson) Taylor, of English and Irish ancestry, respectively, and her children are Charles E., Bird, Maud, India and Don. Mr. Stephenson is a democrat.

WILLIAM CRAIG, grocer, McKeesport, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Nov. 10, 1823, a son of George and Mary (Thomas) Craig, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Chester county, Pa. They settled in North Versailles township, this county, in 1827, and removed to Butler county, Pa., in 1844, where they resided until their deaths. They reared a family of twelve children: Joseph, Matilda (Mrs. John Ludwick), Louisa (Mrs. William Taylor), John, Mary (Mrs. Andrew Hafer), Martha (Mrs. Thomas McGill), Julia A. (Mrs. David McKee), William, Rachel, Stacy, Eliza J. (Mrs. John Boyle) and Emily (Mrs. Thomas Chandler). Our subject was reared in Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, and removed with his parents to Butler county in 1844, where he was engaged in farming until 1871. He then came to McKeesport, where he has since resided, and for a number of years has been engaged in the dairy business. In the spring of 1885 he embarked in the grocery business, in which he is still engaged. He married, in 1872, Ruth, daughter of Samuel Elliott, of McKeesport, and has five children: William, Charles, Clifford, Linnie and Mary. Mr. Craig is a member of the M. E. Church; politically he is a democrat.

G. D. MCMORRAN, assistant teller in the Merchants' & Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburgh, residence Sharpsburg, was born in Allegheny county, in 1854, a son of Alexander McMorran, latter of whom immigrated to America from County Down, Ireland, at an early day. He was a farmer by occupation and married Catherine Moore, who became the mother of eight children. Among the youngest of these was our subject, who was educated at the public schools in the county

and an academy. He was employed at teaching school for some time, but for the past seven years has been connected with the bank, part of the time in his present position. Mr. McMorran married, in 1882, Sadie M. Brickell, of Allegheny county, Pa., and one child has blessed their union, named Eva. For the past seven years Mr. McMorran has resided in Sharpsburg. He is a member of the U. P. Church; politically he is a republican.

JOHN SERENA, coal-operator, McKeesport, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 13, 1830, a son of Jacob and Mary (Norris) Serena. Jacob Serena for some years conducted a sawmill, and lived and died in Westmoreland county. His family consisted of twelve children: George (deceased), Sophia (Mrs. Robert Snyder), David, Barbara (Mrs. David McRoberts), Eliza J. (Mrs. James Means), John, Samuel (deceased), Mary A. (Mrs. William F. Mullen), Archibald, Jacob, Sarah (Mrs. K. Long) and Joseph. John Serena was reared in Westmoreland county until seventeen years of age, when he came to McKeesport with his widowed mother in 1849, and was the mainstay of the family. He was in the employ of William Neel, a large coal-operator, for twenty-five years. Beginning at the foot of the ladder as a miner, he worked his way until he became superintendent of the works, which position he held for many years. In 1878 he embarked in business for himself as a coal merchant and operator in McKeesport, and has succeeded in building up a large and growing business. He married, in 1854, Maria J., daughter of James and Isabella White, of Plum township, this county, and has five children living: Isabella, Anna V., J. Franklin, J. Elmer E. and Ida (Mrs. F. M. Rhodes). Mr. Serena is a member of the C. P. Church and K. of P.; in politics he is a republican.

DAVID O. SHAVER, master mechanic, Pittsburgh, was born in 1831 in Herkimer county, N. Y. His father, George Shaver, was descended from the early residents of Albany, as was also his mother, Nancy, daughter of Thomas Zielley. Both parents were natives of Herkimer county. In 1833 they removed to Geneva, N. Y., and five years after to the vicinity of Aurora, Ill., where Mrs. Shaver and the youngest son died in 1842. They had nine children, David O. being the sixth, and with them the father returned to Geneva. He died in Detroit, Mich., in 1849. Maria, Margaret, Catherine and Eleanor died in 1846. Archibald G., an artist, who was the eldest son, died in Geneva in 1866. Elizabeth N. (McDonald) resides at Adrian, Mich., and Martin V. B., near Lakeview, same state. David O., early in life worked on a farm, drove team and carried the hod. September 29, 1848, he was apprenticed to John Daggett & Son, manufacturers of woolen machinery, at Newark, N. Y. After serving three years with them, he worked nearly a year in a stationary-engine factory at Penn Yan. He then perfected himself in locomotive-building, and worked for short periods in the Rochester & Syracuse, New York & Erie, Michigan Central and Galena & Chicago Union shops. In 1854 he went into the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern shops at Adrian, Mich., and was foreman of an erecting gang for four years. For three years he was foreman of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago shops at New Albany, Ind., and resigned to take the same position with the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis at North Madison.

March 1, 1867, he resigned and took his present position with the Pennsylvania railroad. Since 1868 he has resided at Edgewood station. He is a republican; attends the Presbyterian Church. In 1856 Mr. Shaver married Harriet S. Wadsworth, of Adrian, Mich., who was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1835. Her father, Walter M., son of Joseph and Dorcas Wadsworth, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1801, and died in 1875. Her mother, Sarah (Guy), was born of French and English ancestry in Dunham, Canada, in 1810, and died in 1887. The Wadsworth ancestors came from Wales over two hundred years ago, and located in New England. George Walter, only son of David O. Shaver, born in Adrian, in 1857, is farming near Burlington, Kan. Frank Gray, the daughter, was born Feb. 14, 1874.

DANIEL FELL, street commissioner, McKeesport, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 11, 1832, a son of Michael and Dorothea (Treftz) Fell, who came to America in 1849 and settled in Pittsburgh. His father, a wagon-maker by trade, died in August, 1884, at the age of eighty-four years; his wife died in 1879. Their children were Christiana (Mrs. William Breitenriter), Caroline (Mrs. John Raymond), Daniel, Magdalena (Mrs. Jacob Treftz) and Dorothea (Mrs. John Wyant). Our subject came to America with his parents in 1849, and most of his life has been engaged in farming. He settled in McKeesport in 1872, and has held the office of street commissioner seven years. He married, in 1856, Eliza Frazer, a native of Ireland, and daughter of Robert and Eliza (Robinson) Frazer, by whom he has six children: Caroline (Mrs. W. G. Gray), Anna, Charles, Daniel, William B. and Jennie. Mr. Fell is a member of the German Lutheran Church; in politics he is a democrat.

LYMAN THAYER CHILDS (deceased) was born in Upton, Mass., July 14, 1809. His ancestors emigrated with the Plymouth colony to New England, and his parents, Col. Asa and Clarissa (Partridge) Childs, came to Pittsburgh when he was eleven years old, and here he passed the balance of his life. Col. Asa Childs was engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Pittsburgh, and continued in same till his retirement on account of old age. He died Jan. 9, 1850, in his eighty-third year, his wife having preceded him on the 4th of November previous, in her seventy-fifth year. Both were Congregationalists, and united with the Second Presbyterian

Church of Pittsburgh. On the retirement of Col. Asa Childs his sons, Harvey, Asa and Lyman T., established the wholesale shoe business, now continued by his grandson, Harvey. Lyman Thayer retired on account of ill-health in 1851, and bought fifty-two acres where Homestead now is. Here he died Nov. 3, 1856, a Presbyterian in faith. All the family were whigs and republicans. In 1839 Mr. Childs married Annie, daughter of Evan and Gwen Laugher, and born in 1821, near Swansea, Wales. In 1837, his wife having died, Mr. Laugher came to Pittsburgh, where he started the first coke-ovens established there, and continued the manufacture many years. He died in Iowa, at the residence of his son David, in his eighty-fifth year.

CHARLES M. BAILEY, river pilot, McKeesport, was born in that city Nov. 24, 1835, son of Joseph M. and Nancy (Whigham) Bailey. His father, a native of Norristown, Pa., a shoemaker by trade, was among the early settlers of McKeesport, where he embarked in business as a coal-operator with his brother, Madison Bailey, and William Whigham, in which he successfully continued until his death, in December, 1850. He had following-named children: William M., Charles M., Caroline (Mrs. James Whitaker), Thomas Melvin (who died Sept. 30, 1843), Orphalena V. and Sarah A. (Mrs. Oliver P. Fritz). The maternal grandfather of our subject was Thomas Whigham, a pioneer farmer of Mifflin township. Charles M. Bailey was reared in McKeesport, and received a limited education in the common schools. At the age of fourteen he went on the river as a deck-hand, and worked his way up to the positions of mate, captain and pilot, and since 1854 has followed towing in those capacities between Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans and other points. In October, 1860, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Coleman, of Mifflin township, and has one son, William McClelan. During the civil war Mr. Bailey was of considerable service to the United States government in towing boats through southern rivers. He has been identified with the First National Bank of McKeesport since its organization; is a member of the C. P. Church, and one of the charter members of Alliquippa Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 375; is a member of the Steamboat Officers' Protective association, and has served one term as member of the city council. Politically he is a democrat.

VANKIRK SCOTT, civil engineer, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth township, this county, Jan. 2, 1861. His father was John W., son of Joseph and Ruth (Vankirk) Scott, and grandson of James and Mary (Pearson) Scott on paternal side, and Samuel and Mary (Price) Vankirk on maternal side. His mother was Rachel (Humphreys) Scott, daughter of Thomas and Frances (Clendenning) Humphreys, of Upper St. Clair township, this county, and granddaughter of William and Leah (Gamble) Humphreys on paternal side, and Charles and Frances (Hamilton) Clendenning on maternal side. James Scott, great-grandfather of subject, emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, to America in 1780; settled in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, in 1786, and married Mary Pearson, who had escaped the Indian massacre at Hannastown. He had three sons: James, Zaccheus and Joseph, who served through the war of 1812. He died in 1825. Samuel Vankirk, great-grandfather of subject, came from New Jersey to this county shortly after the Revotion, and settled in Elizabeth township. He served through the revolutionary war, carried the colors at the battle of Long Island, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His wife was Mary Price, of New Jersey. Both died in 1834. Joseph Scott, grandfather of subject, was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died on the farm settled by his father,

John W. Scott, father of our subject, was born in Elizabeth township, May 31, 1819. He is a stair-builder by occupation, and resides in McKeesport. He was for many years a member of the board of education, chairman of that body, also treasurer of the school fund. He has been a member of council, borough treasurer, justice of the peace, and served two terms as burgess. The subject of this sketch was reared in McKeesport, received his education in the common schools, and follows the occupation of a civil engineer.

GEORGE HARRISON DEEDS, contractor, Allegheny, was born in the Quaker settlement, Westmoreland county, Pa., Oct. 10, 1840. His ancestors were German, and his parents, George and Drusilla, and his grandfather, John Deeds (a son of Jacob Deeds), were born in Pennsylvania. George Kesler, father of Drusilla Deeds, was also of German extraction. His wife, *nee* Elizabeth McMillen, came of a Scotch-Irish family that settled in Donegal, Pa., about the close of the Revolution. George Deeds was killed in 1846 by the kick of a horse. George H. is the fourth of seven children, was reared on a farm by Enoch Stahl, and when eighteen years old began the carpenter's trade. In 1861 he joined Company B, 28th P. V. I., serving over three years. Previous to the battle of Gettysburg, this body was with the Army of the Potomac, and then joined the Western army. Mr. Deeds was in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, and many minor engagements. Returning to Pittsburgh, he finished his trade at McKeesport. In 1871 he came to Wilkinsburg and began contracting. Since 1880 he has operated in Pittsburgh in partnership with his brother, James A. Mr. Deeds erected his present residence at Edgewood in 1876; also built the following: McCandless building, Wood street; Duquesne Bank building, Smithfield street; Singer building, Fourth avenue; Hofstott building, Liberty street; J. E. Schwartz's residence, Pennsylvania avenue; John Caldwell's resi-

dence, Edgewood, Pennsylvania Railroad; Safe Deposit building, Fourth avenue, and many other fine buildings. Mr. Deeds is a member of the Veteran Legion, G. A. R., and I. O. O. F. In August, 1873, he married Minnie Borland, a native of Port Perry, Pa., daughter of Henry and Jane (Kier) Borland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and to this union have been born five children: Jennie May, William Henry, Thomas A., Martha Iantha, and an infant, died unnamed.

THOMAS H. GALLAGHER, burgess, Sharpsburg, is a native of Pittsburgh, born in 1843. His father, James Gallagher, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, immigrated to America at an early period, located in Baltimore, and in 1835 came to Pittsburgh. He was an apothecary and druggist, and married Mary Drum, also of Ireland, who bore him nine children, five living. Thomas H. was among the older children; was educated at the public schools of the county and under private instructors, and learned the glass-blowing trade, which he followed. Since 1873 he has held the position of manager of the glassworks of Tibby Bros., of Sharpsburg. Mr. Gallagher married, in 1877, Miss Jones, of Maryland, and two children bless their union: Lauretta Bell and Mary Alabama. Mr. Gallagher has always been a public-spirited citizen; was six years in the town council, and in January, 1888, was elected burgess of Sharpsburg. He is a member of the Catholic Church, politically a democrat.

J. C. GEORGE, architect, Sharpsburg, was born in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1830, a son of John and Sarah (Cochran) George, both of Irish extraction. J. C. was reared in Plum township until nineteen years of age. He then learned the trade of carpenter, which he has since followed, but for the last few years has been engaged in drawing and architectural work, and has resided in Sharpsburg since 1851. His wife is Margaret, *nee* Nesbitt, of Kittanning, and they have had five children; two living: William and Sara. Mr. George and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

DANIEL B. BROWN, contractor and builder, McKeesport, was born near Reading, Berks county, England, April 25, 1846, a son of George and Maria (Bailey) Brown. He was reared in his native county, educated at the "Blue-Coat School," and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's and joiner's trade in the city of London, during which time he attended, in the evening, the art drawing-school attached to South Kensington Museum, where he made a special study of architectural drawing. He then engaged in business in Hertfordshire two years. In 1873 he came to America, and settled in McKeesport, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged as a contractor and builder. In 1868, at St. Jude's church, Chelsea, London, he was married to Emily, daughter of Henry and Amelia (Grey) Godden, of Hampshire, England, and they have six children: Amelia O. L., Charles A., George W., Daniel F., Bertha E. and Edwin G. Mr. Brown is a member of the Episcopal Church, of which he has been a vestryman many years; in politics he is a republican.

JOHN R. ROMINE, civil engineer, McKeesport, is a native of New Jersey, where he was reared and educated. He began the study of his profession in 1870, and for fifteen years was actively engaged in railroad surveying in different parts of the United States. He located in McKeesport in 1885, and embarked in business with E. J. Taylor, under firm name of Taylor & Romine, civil and mining engineers; they are also city engineers. Mr. Romine is a member of the K. of H.; politically a democrat.

JOHN D. ANDERSON, teacher, Wilkinsburg, was born in West Deer township, this county, in May, 1848. His father, Elias Anderson, was born on the same farm in that township, and died there. His grandfather, Robert Anderson, who was a native of New England, descended from the Plymouth colony, and settled, about 1806, in West Deer, where he died in 1846, aged about sixty. Elias died in April, 1887, aged seventy-six. His wife, Jane, who died in 1878, at the age of fifty-seven, was a daughter of Samuel Haslett, a native of Ireland, now a resident of West Deer, aged over one hundred years. They had two sons and two daughters, John D. being the second son and third child. He remained on the farm and attended the public and select schools till eighteen years old. In 1876 he took charge of the Wilkinsburg schools, and now fills the position of superintendent. He is a member of the Wilkinsburg U. P. Church; in politics he is independent. Dec. 24, 1879, Prof. Anderson married Miss Ida E. O'Rourke, a native of Monongahela City, daughter of James and Hannah (Meyer) O'Rourke, who were of Irish and German descent, respectively. Mrs. Anderson was many years a teacher, being assistant principal in the Wilkinsburg school for six years.

WILLIAM HEROLD, retired, was born in Germany Nov. 15, 1830, a son of William and Barbara (Reisel) Herold. When seventeen years of age he came to America, located in Pittsburgh, and worked in a rolling-mill until 1850. He then came to McKeesport, and worked as a coal-miner for nine years, and for thirteen years thereafter as a coal-tippler. In 1870, with George Kingenback as partner, he built a sawmill in the Third ward, which he conducted up to January, 1888. In 1887 he erected the fine business-block known as the Herold block, one of the finest business structures in the city. Mr. Herold was married, in 1859, to Augusta, daughter of John and Margaret (Roscher) Kleinlogel, natives of Germany, who settled in Pittsburgh in 1854. The issue of this marriage was five children: William, George, and Katherine, born Dec. 5, 1859, died Nov. 6, 1879, was married to George Lang in October, 1877, and

the issue of this marriage was two children, Anton and William; Margaret, born Nov. 4, 1863, died Sept. 30, 1879; John Nicholas, born Dec. 19, 1860, died Aug. 10, 1863. Mr. Herold and wife are members of the German Protestant Church. He is an Odd-Fellow; politically a democrat.

Hugh C. Skelley, of the firm of H. C. & J. K. Skelley, dry-goods merchants, and Skelley Brothers, books and stationery, McKeesport, was born in Latrobe, Pa., Dec. 25, 1859, a son of Michael and MaryA. (Henry) Skelley. His paternal grandfather was Hugh Skelley, a native of Cambria county, and his maternal grandfather was Conrad Henry, a native of Berks county, Pa., and a veteran of the war of 1812. Our subject was reared in his native town and educated in the common schools. He settled in McKeesport in 1871, and for a number of years served in the capacity of clerk of the principal stores of the city. In 1878 he embarked in the book and stationery business; in 1880 he took his brother into partnership, and the firm until 1886 was known as H. C. Skelley & Brother, and since as Skelley Brothers. In 1886 he embarked in the dry-goods business under the firm name of Skelley & Reiber, and in January, 1887, he and his brother bought out Reiber's interest, and the firm has since been known as H. C. & J. K. Skelley, and is the leading dry-goods house in the city. Hugh C. Skelley married, April 28, 1885, Mary J., daughter of Edward and Ann (Holmes) Manley, of Allegany county, Md., and by this union there is one son, Hugh J. Mr. Skelley is one of the directors of the Building & Loan association; is a member of the Board of Trade, of which he is on the executive and printing committees; is vice-president of the McKeesport & Duquesne Bridge company, and a director in the McKeesport Light company. In religion he is a Roman Catholic; in politics a democrat.

John K. Skelley, of the firm of Skelley Bros. and H. C. & J. K. Skelley, McKeesport, was born in Latrobe, Pa., April 9, 1862, and is a son of Michael and Mary A. (Henry) Skelley. He was reared and educated in his native town, and began his business career in McKeesport in 1871, where he acted as a clerk in different stores in the city for five years. In 1876 he embarked in the book and stationery business with his brother, H. C. Skelley, in which he has since been engaged, and in 1886 became a partner with his brother, Hugh C., in the dry-goods business, and has one of the leading establishments of its kind in the city. He married, Oct. 18, 1887, Lizzie, daughter of James M. and Mary (Crow) Kane, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Mr. Skelley is a wide-awake, sterling young business-man. He is a member of the Catholic Church; politically he is a democrat.

Joseph A. Skelley, real-estate and insurance agent, McKeesport, was born near Latrobe, Pa., March 28, 1852, and is a son of Michael and Mary A. (Henry) Skelley. He was educated at the public and normal schools of Latrobe, learned telegraphy, and in 1871 went to Ohiopyle, on the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore railroad, as agent and operator for that road. In 1872 he located in McKeesport, and was freight, baggage and ticket agent for a number of years at that place, where he has since resided, and was for two terms city clerk. In 1884 he was unanimously nominated (without solicitation) for clerk of court of Allegheny county; his party being in the minority, however, he was defeated, but his popularity in his party was shown by the fact that he polled 2,000 votes more than the Cleveland electors did in the same county. He has always been an active democrat, and prominent in the councils of his party. He formerly conducted a drug-store in McKeesport, and later was with Skelley Bros. In the spring of 1888 he embarked in business as a real-estate and insurance agent. In 1881 he married Miss Ella Kane, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Mr. Skelley is one of the auditors of the New Enterprise Building & Loan association, a member of the Board of Trade, on the executive and transportation committees, and one of the trustees of the grand council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association, and district deputy of the same.

James Allison, D. D., Pittsburgh, is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., born Sept. 27, 1823. James Allison, Sr., his father, was born in 1793, in the Cumberland valley, and was of old Scotch Presbyterian stock. He came to Pittsburgh in 1811, and was married there to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Lydia Brickell. The Brickell family settled in Pittsburgh in 1760, and owned and farmed a large amount of property in Birmingham. James Allison was a tanner, and later in life a farmer in Deer (now Richland) township, Allegheny county, Pa., where he died aged seventy-five years. Politically he was identified with the whig and afterward with the republican party. Dr. Allison graduated at Jefferson College, class of 1845, and at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, in 1848, after which he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Sewickley for sixteen years, and for several years was connected with the late Rev. Dr. McKinney as editor of the *Presbyterian Banner*. Dr. Allison, in 1864, along with Robert Patterson, bought the *Presbyterian Banner*, which they have published and edited ever since, and its circulation has been quadrupled under their management. Dr. Allison is a director of the Western Theological Seminary; trustee of Washington and Jefferson College; one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza, which position he has filled fourteen years. He has been a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly seven times; from 1865 to the present time he has been a member of the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen; has been a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce for several years, and has always taken an active part in public movements in church and state.

He has been twice married; first, Aug. 20, 1851, to Miss Mary Anderson, of Sewickley, Pa., and second, Nov. 6, 1856, to Miss Caroline Snowden, of Pittsburgh. His only son, John M. S. Allison, seven years connected with him in the *Banner*, a young man of great ability and high promise, died of typhoid fever Dec. 27, 1887. His only daughter now resides in Boston, the wife of S. W. Reinhart, general auditor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad.

A. M. Barton, M. D., the first physician who permanently located in Homestead, was born in Bedford county, Pa., March 5, 1849. His ancestors were early settlers in the state of New Jersey, several of whom were soldiers in the Revolution. His great-grandparents removed from New Jersey to Bedford county shortly after the Revolution, where he resided until his death. He died at an extreme age. His grandfather also died at the age of ninety-four. The doctor was educated in his native county, where he taught school several years. Studied medicine with Drs. Schooley, of Braddock, and attended lectures in Louisville, Ky. He located in Homestead in 1875, where he has since practiced medicine successfully. The doctor married Mary E., daughter of Matthew and Ann West, of Homestead, and they have one child, Matthew Claude. Dr. Barton has been a member of the school board for a number of years; politically he is a democrat.

Rev. Robert Addison Gilfillan, P. O. Turtle Creek, is of Scotch-Irish descent. John Gilfillan and Robert Brewster, his grandfathers, came from Ireland to this country. James G., son of John Gilfillan, was prominently identified with the U. P. Church, and was among the first abolitionists and prohibitionists. He married Mary A. Brewster, and settled on a farm in Liberty township, Mercer county, Pa., where, in January, 1844, Robert Addison was born. The latter was educated at the common schools, and before the age of nineteen joined Company K, 100th P. V. V., and participated in nineteen battles. This regiment was part of the Ninth Army Corps, was with the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg and battles of Jackson, Knoxville, Campbell Farm and Raytown. Mr. Gilfillan never lost an hour through sickness or wounds, his only injury being a slight cut in the cheek by a minie-ball. Returning home after his discharge in June, 1865, his first active temperance work was to oust a liquor-seller who was operating in his native town in defiance of law. After attending New Castle Academy, he entered Westminster College, at Wilmington, Pa., whence he graduated in 1874. His final preparation for the ministry was made at the U. P. Theological Seminary in Allegheny, and his first charge was near North Washington, Butler county, Pa. After two years at Calcutta and one at Wooster, Ohio, he came to Turtle Creek in 1886. Here he is president of the school board, and his influence is powerfully felt in the cause of temperance. In 1879 Mr. Gilfillan married Lucy, daughter of Charles and Lucinda (Follno) Rogers. Mrs. Gilfillan was for ten years a teacher in the Fifth Ward school of Allegheny, in which city she was reared. Mr. Gilfillan was also a teacher, having put in sixty months of service while perfecting his education. One child has been born to them, Charles Addison.

Richard Brankstone, manager of glass-works, P. O. Crafton, is a son of Richard and Ellen Brankstone, and was born in Cambridge, near Boston, Mass., June 15, 1841. He came with his parents from New York city in 1852, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was engaged as a glass-worker. His parents had six children: James (deceased), Robert (deceased), William (deceased), George (deceased), Jenett (wife of R. T. McClure, who is engaged in the woodenware business at Erie, Pa.) and Richard. Richard, Sr., died of cholera in 1852; his widow is still living in the city of Erie, Pa., at the age of seventy-three years.

Our subject married in June, 1873, Jennie A., daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Hamilton Adams, and they have two children living—Robert and Hugh. Mr. Brankstone, like his father, has devoted his life to the glass business, and is at present managing for Maing, Hart & Co. Glass-works, at Leasdale station, on the Pan Handle railroad. He is a member of the society of United Workmen; politically he is a republican, and voted for Harrison and Morton.

Thomas Chalmers Robinson, physician, postoffice Turtle Creek, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., born Sept. 20, 1836. His parents, James and Eliza (Curry) Robinson, were born respectively in Elizabeth and Wilkins townships, Allegheny county. John, father of James, was also a native of Western Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish lineage. When Thomas C. was twelve years old his father moved to a farm in Patton township. The classical education of the future physician was completed in Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, and after reading medicine with Dr. James H. Duff he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1868, and at once became the successor in practice of his former preceptor, Dr. Duff. Four years later he moved to Turtle Creek, where a successful practice fully occupies his time. The doctor possesses some fine property, which includes two dwellings, and he is reckoned among the progressive citizens of the village. In November, 1870, he married Mary Jane, daughter of William and Mary (Eakin) Skinner, members of one of the oldest families of Franklin county, Pa. She is the mother of seven children, named as follows: Wilberforce Howard, William, Irene, Annie Eakin, James Rush, Adelia Helena and Edward Doyle. Dr. Robinson is a member of the county medical society and, with his family, of the U. P. Church. Politically he was a republican, but is now a prohibitionist.

He enlisted, in 1862, in Company E, 123d P. V., and took part in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. At the close of his term of enlistment, nine months, he remained at home for a short time, then entered the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as the Anderson Troop, with which he served in the Army of the South, being active in the battles of Nashville, Chickamauga and Knoxville; was one of 120 that captured 1,500 of Hood's men, destroyed their arms and marched them into Huntsville. After sharing in Sherman's raid and destroying railroads to prevent Lee's retreat from Richmond, they were sent to pursue Jeff Davis and other refugees, and spent three months in the mountain regions of Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia, living off the country as they traveled, and were discharged at Nashville, in June, 1865.

WILLIAM MOORE, farmer, postoffice Surgeon's Hall, was born May 23, 1819, on the old homestead. His father, William Moore, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, came to America during the government troubles in 1790, which induced many to emigrate to America, and settled first in Lebanon, Del., but later removed to Pennsylvania. In his native home he had been steward on a nobleman's estate, and on coming to America he found employment in Allegheny county, and here married Nancy, daughter of Samuel Wallace. He died aged eighty-one years, and his wife at the age of seventy-two, both members of the U. P. Church; politically he was a democrat and whig. His children were Hannah, James, Mary, Jane, Samuel, Eliza, William and Sarah. Of these William is self-educated, and now owns over fifty acres of the old homestead. He has been twice married; first to Mrs. Margaret Wilson, *nee* Cowan, and after her death to Mary Gutelius, a worthy lady, a daughter of Rev. Gutelius, of Philadelphia. Politically Mr. Moore has been a whig and republican, but now votes only for the most worthy men. He has been school director for fifteen years, and has held other offices.

ROBERT B. and GEORGE S. CARNAHAN. The representatives of this family now living in Allegheny county are descendants of the Lowland Scotch on the paternal side, and the Highland Scotch on the maternal. The original pioneer of the family who came to America was David Carnahan, who was born near Shane's Castle, County Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch descent. It was about 1770, or earlier, that he migrated to America. David was in the revolutionary army, in the light artillery, in those days known as the "Flying Artillery," and was present at the battle of Brandywine and in other engagements. An older brother, James, was a midshipman in the British navy during that war, and his descendants now reside in different parts of the United States. Tradition has it that a private interview was once held between these two brothers, during the war, permitted by an American officer on one side and a British officer on the other. David married Agnes McGahey, and to them were born a numerous family of children. Two of these children were born in Carlisle, Pa., where David had first settled. David came to Allegheny (then Washington) county, and purchased a tract of 400 acres of land, called "The Experiment," which was located three and one-half miles south of Pittsburgh, on the waters of Saw-Mill run. This purchase was made in 1784 from Isaac Sellers. David was a farmer by occupation, and having sold some of his land, at the time of his death the remaining 250 acres were divided between his three sons, William, Alexander and Joseph. William was born in 1780, and was twice married. His first wife was Massey Cain, of New Hampshire ancestry. His second wife was Mary Brown, of Pittsburgh. William was a farmer, an occupation he followed during his life.

Robert B., his youngest surviving son, was born near Pittsburgh, April 23, 1826; was reared on a farm, and received his education at the public schools at Pittsburgh, and graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1845. He commenced the study of law with Hon. Walter Forward, ex-secretary of the treasury under President Tyler, and in 1848 he was admitted to the bar in Allegheny county, since which time he has practiced his profession continuously in Pittsburgh, ranking among the leading lawyers of the county. Mr. Carnahan has been twice married; first to Eliza Dowington, who bore him three children: Thomas D. (now practicing law with his father), Agnes and Eliza. His second marriage was with Mrs. Kate A. Butler, a lady from Ohio, and they have two children, Kate and Robert B., the latter a student at the Western University. Mr. Carnahan has always been a public-spirited man; was for nine years U. S. district attorney, appointed in 1861 by President Lincoln, and served under Johnson and Gen. Grant. He has been solicitor for Allegheny county, member of the common council, and served on the school board for twenty-one years. His family are members of the U. P. Church; politically Mr. Carnahan is a firm believer in the principles of the republican party.

George S. Carnahan was born in Union township (now West Liberty borough) in 1817, son of Alexander Carnahan, who was the third son born to David, in 1789. Alexander was a farmer, and inherited one hundred acres of the four hundred purchased by his father. He married Nancy Smith, daughter of George Smith, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and to them were born four sons, of whom but two remain. His wife died in 1847, aged fifty-six years. His second wife, Mrs. Banks, still survives. Alexander died in 1879 at the homestead farm, where he had always lived. George S., our subject, was educated at the common schools of his township, and has always been a farmer. He married Jane, daughter of Andrew Gilfillan,

and they have two daughters and one son: A. S. (now a resident of Kansas City, engaged in real estate), E. M. (Mrs. Dr. McCaslin, of Allegheny) and Miss Agnes (an accomplished lady, at home). Mr. Carnahan now owns over seventy acres of land, all of which is part of the tract purchased by his grandfather. He and his family are members of the U. P. Church, and politically he is a strong democrat, as were his father and grandfather.

MAJ. JAMES POSTLETHWAITE SPEER, retired, postoffice Pittsburgh, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1825, and is a grandson of Rev. William Speer, a Presbyterian clergyman, who came from Chambersburg to Westmoreland county, Pa., whence he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio. The father of our subject, Dr. James Ramsey Speer, who was born in Chambersburg, and is now living in Pittsburgh at the age of ninety-two, has been prominently identified with the medical fraternity of Allegheny county. He married Hettie, daughter of Paul Morrow (first prothonotary of Armstrong county, Pa.), and she died in 1887 at the age of eighty-five, the mother of eight children, of whom Maj. Speer is the third in order of birth. President James Buchanan's mother was a sister of Rev. William Speer. The subject of this memoir, preferring a business life to a professional one, instead of attending college, as his father desired, entered, when sixteen years old, the office of a rolling-mill, at Portsmouth, Ohio. After mastering the iron business he became interested in a furnace in Westmoreland county, which he left in 1849 to try his fortune in the California gold-fields. After many failures and successes, including a trip to Australia, he returned in 1859 to Pennsylvania, and became one of the incorporators of the Kiskiminetas Iron company, in Armstrong county. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company which was attached under his command to the 11th P. R., and became a part of the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Gaines' Mills Capt. Speer was shot through the left shoulder (the ball grazing the jugular vein) and right thigh (the femoral artery narrowly escaping), and was left on the field for dead. Being picked up by the enemy, he was sent to Libby prison, but at once paroled for exchange. In the course of three months he so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to rejoin his regiment, and was shortly promoted to major. At the battle of Fredericksburg he received a bullet-wound in the arm. On recovering from this he was made assistant inspector-general on Gen. Crawford's staff. After the battle of Gettysburg he participated in the principal engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and was mustered out of the service on account of disability. On his return to Pittsburgh he was associated with Hannah, Hart & Co. in the banking business. After spending two years in the Idaho gold-region, he became, in 1870, one of the organizers of the Freehold bank, of which he is vice-president, beginning as cashier. In 1880 he took up a permanent residence on his farm of eighty acres at Edgewater station, and now gives his attention largely to the breeding of Jersey cattle, etc. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the G. A. R., and is a Freemason. He has always been a republican, and served several years in the Allegheny City councils. In 1872 Maj. Speer was married to Anna, daughter of Gen. William Robinson, Jr., and widow of Mr. J. C. Blair, by whom she has one son and one daughter, W. R. Blair, attorney, and Mrs. Mary Burgwin, of Pittsburgh.

J. B. MCDONOUGH, postoffice Castle Shannon, was born June 3, 1834, in this county. His grandfather, Patrick McDonough, a native of Ireland, came to the United States with his two brothers, one of whom settled in Maryland and the other in Louisiana. Patrick took out his naturalization papers in October, 1807, and settled in Snowden township, this county, on the Brownsville road. He married Mary McClelland, and they were members of the Seceders' Church. Their children were James, Harvey, John, Mary and Mrs. Sarah Kern. Of these Harvey, born in 1802, was a farmer, and died April 2, 1884. He was a justice of the peace, and a well-known and highly esteemed man. He married Ann, daughter of Leonard Boyer, and their children are Mrs. Mary J. Hughley, James B., Hiram H. and William H. James B. was educated here, and reared on the farm. Twelve years ago he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served for three years under R. H. Fife; later he had charge of an office at the East Liberty stockyards, and spent three years with the Berkshire Life Insurance company. He was appointed deputy sheriff under Col. Joseph Gray, and is at present clerk with County Treasurer William Hill. He married, in this county, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Shaw. Mr. and Mrs. McDonough are members of the U. P. Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; politically a republican.

JOHN F. MCENULTY, oil-producer, residence at Crafton, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth McEnulty, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1845. He came to this county with his parents in 1854, and settled in Pittsburgh. They had seven children: Helen (deceased), Charles, Joseph, John F., Thomas J., William B. and Jennie (deceased). Their father was a cabinet-maker, but spent eighteen years of his life in the English navy, and died in 1859, at the age of fifty-four years. His widow is still living, at the age of sixty-nine years. John F. McEnulty married, in 1873, Annie, daughter of George R. and Mary Pearson, and by this union there are two children, Jennie and John F. Mr. McEnulty has been a bookkeeper in the American Bank of Pittsburgh for eighteen years, but has recently engaged in the oil-producing business. He has built an elegant residence in the beautiful village of Crafton. His

brother Charles served over three years in the civil war; was in the One Hundred and Second regiment, and was in nearly all the hard-fought battles of the war in the east.

WILLIAM AMBROSE DIAMOND, lumber-dealer, postoffice Hulton, was born in Pittsburgh in 1854, son of Henry and Bridget (Sweeney) Diamond. His father was born in Lawrence county, Pa.; was a railroad engineer, and employed for seven years on the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne railroad; he was a molder by trade; he enlisted in Co. K, 7th Iowa Cav., from McGregor, Iowa, and served during the war. Mr. Diamond was educated at McGregor, Iowa, where his parents moved when he was four years old, and returned to this county about fifteen years later. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Diamond came to Verona borough and engaged in the timber business in Allegheny, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, handling railroad ties and coal-bank timber. In 1883, in partnership with George and Thomas Heilman, he started a sawmill in Jefferson county, Mr. Diamond having charge of the sales. He now has a yard at Hulton, and carries a full supply of lumber, sash, doors, etc. He was appointed postmaster of Hulton in February, 1887. Mr. Diamond was married in 1879 to Maggie Morrison, of Erie, Pa., and four children were born to them: William A., Mary Agnes, Margaret Annie and Clarra Regina, all at home. Mr. Diamond is a democrat, and the family, as well as his parents, are members of the Catholic Church.

JACOB HAUDENSHIELD (deceased) was born in 1825, son of Samuel Haudenshield. Jacob was one of the representative farmers of Green Tree borough, and, starting in life comparatively poor, rose to comfortable circumstances, simply through his own personal industry and ingenuity. He married Louisa, daughter of John and Catharine (Tressler) Goss, and to them were born the following-named seven children: Caroline, Emma, Laura, Matilda, Annie, Bertha and Charles. Mr. Haudenshield, at the time of his death, owned 200 acres of rich farming and mineral land, beautifully located. In this elegant home his widow and children still reside, feeling keenly the death of a kind husband and father.

JOHN J. MCCORMICK, steamship and railroad agent, postoffice Bonney, Pa., a son of Thomas and Elizabeth McCormick, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1834. Thomas was born in Ireland, came to this country in 1820, and settled in New York, where he married Elizabeth Grogan, by whom he had nine children: John J., Mary (deceased), James, Julia (wife of Laurence Brown), Elizabeth (wife of John W. Hawkins, of Connecticut), Catherine, Margaret, Thomas F. and Mary. John J. came to this county in 1865, and here he has since resided. In 1864 he married, in Covington, Ky., Martha E. Vandergrift, formerly of this county, and five children have been born to them: Sarah E. (wife of James P. Dunlevey), John V., William P., Edward C. and Mary E. (deceased). Mr. McCormick, in addition to other educational advantages, spent six years in college, but at the age of twenty-seven enlisted in the U. S. navy, where he remained four years and held the position of assistant purchasing paymaster. At the expiration of his service in the navy he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and was two years in the coal trade, but for the past twenty years has been in his present business of steamship, exchange and railroad agent, having the agency of thirty-two companies, which have steamers plying between this country and Europe. He is also the city agent for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, and order agent for the Pennsylvania railroad. He is said to be the leading steamship agent in the United States.

WILLIAM DRAYTON HOUGHTELIN, justice of the peace, Hulton, was born in Penn township, this county, Aug. 5, 1842, a son of Hezekiah and Mary Magdalen (Headgrass) Houghtelin, both of whom were of German descent, and natives of Adams county, Pa., and Columbiana county, Ohio, respectively. Hezekiah Houghtelin, who was thirty years a teacher in this and Westmoreland counties, Pa., died Sept. 3, 1874. He lived in Verona (then Penn township) after he married, and later on a farm in Penn township, where our subject received his education, and worked until he enlisted, Sept. 20, 1861, in Company B, 77th regiment P. V. I. This command was sent to Louisville, Ky., and participated in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, the invasion of Kentucky, battle of Liberty Gap, Stone river, Chickamauga and other engagements. Mr. Houghtelin re-enlisted as a veteran Jan. 4, 1864, and was promoted to sergeant. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Newhope Church, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin (Tenn.) and Nashville (Tenn.), and was discharged with the rest of his company Dec. 6, 1865, at Victoria, Lavaca county, Tex., and paid off in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18, 1866. Returning to Penn township, our subject learned the wagon-maker's trade, carried on a shop in Sandy Creek in 1871–72, and moved to Verona in April, 1873, and carried on a shop there until he was burned out in 1885. Politically he is a republican, always voting the straight ticket. He was elected justice of the peace March 11, 1876, serving continuously; has also been school director, assessor for twelve years, and has held many other town offices. He is a member of the G. A. R., being past commander, and of the I. O. O. F., being the oldest past grand of Verona; is also a P. C. in the K. of P., Iona Lodge No. 141; also belongs to Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion. Our subject was married in 1872 to Hannah H., daughter of John H. and Margaret (Bell) Pollitt, natives of Pittsburgh and Baltimore, Md. Her father, who is a gunsmith in the Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh, is a native of Derbyshire, England, and came here when seven years old. Six children

have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Houghtelin, two of whom are living: Atlanta Sherman, aged fifteen years, and Elmer Ellsworth, aged ten years. Those deceased are Mary L., James Garfield, who died at the age of eighteen months; Percival Drayton, who died when aged seven months, and John Morton, when nine years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Houghtelin are members of the Baptist Church.

EDWARD D. SMITH, division passenger agent Baltimore & Ohio railroad, P. O. Bonney, a son of John C. and Eliza A. Smith, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 11, 1852. John C. was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1809, and came from Greensburg to this county in 1829. He married, in 1832, Eliza A. Day, and they were blessed with ten children, of whom the living are William, Percy, Ella, Lyda, Catherine (wife of W. P. Fullmer) and Edward D. John C. had learned the trade of tinner, and for three or four years he earned his living with the soldering-iron. When the mayor's court was started in the old city hall he was appointed watchman, and from that day until now he has been actively identified with the courts of Pittsburgh, and is probably the oldest official in the state, if not in the United States. He is blessed with a wonderful memory, and can give the details of all the noted trials that have come up in the courts of Pittsburgh during the past fifty-six years. He remembers well how disheartened the people were in this county in 1832 when Jackson vetoed the United States bank bill, and in 1845 when the great fire nearly wiped the city out of existence, and again in 1854 during the cholera scourge. It was feared the city would never recover from these terrible disasters, but in the language of the old gentleman, "the city came up all right, and to-day I guess it's hard to beat." Mr. Smith was one of the number invited to the opening of the Pennsylvania railroad to Greensburg, July 15, 1852, which he represents as a big event in the history of Pittsburgh. Among the positions he held in Pittsburgh in an early day was that of councilman when there were only five wards in the city. He is still hale and hearty.

Edward D. Smith, the subject of this memoir, married, Dec. 6, 1877, Anna N., daughter of Rev. L. R. and Jane Norton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and their children are Lilian F., Helen N. and Lindsay N. (deceased). Mr. Smith has been in the employ of the Burlington & Ohio railroad for twenty years, and for many years has held the position of division passenger agent.

WILLIAM J. and JOHN SHEDDEN, residents of Green Tree borough, are the surviving sons of Capt. Thomas Shedden, who was born in the town of Beith, Scotland, and who entered the English army at the breaking out of the war between that country and France. He was sent to Spain, where he remained until the close of the war, having followed the fortunes of the "Iron Duke" from Corunna to Toulouse. After the battle of Waterloo, when peace was declared, his regiment, the 68th, was ordered on home duty, and during his stay at home he became acquainted with Miss Mary Doolan, of the County Down, Ireland, whom he married. The chances of promotion in the army after the war being small, he sold his commission and retired from the army. Shortly after he emigrated to Upper Canada, and purchased a farm near Toronto, where he died. He was buried at Oakville, on the shore of Lake Ontario, with military honors, and in charge of the Masonic fraternity, having been a Master Mason and a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209, in the Grand Lodge of Scotland. After his death his widow and family emigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Allegheny county. Mrs. Shedden was a lady of superior education, and maintained her family by giving lessons in the French and Italian languages. She was on the widows' pension-list of the British army for over half a century.

W. J. Shedden, the eldest son, learned the trade of machinist and steamboat engineer, which he followed on the western rivers for over forty years. He retired from active service in 1886. In 1851 he was married to Ann Ford, daughter of John Ford, of Allegheny City. John Shedden, the second son, like his brother, also learned the trade of engineer, and for over twenty years followed the river as clerk and engineer, when he retired and devoted his attention to the cultivation of fruit. John was married twice; first to Hannah, eldest daughter of Peter Bates, of Troy Hill, by whom he had seven children; the second time, in 1867, to Sarah, second daughter of James Carter, who emigrated from England about eighty years ago, and built one of the first brick houses on the south side of the river, in which John Shedden and family still continue to reside.

JOHN A. MARTIN, farmer, postoffice Castle Shannon, was born Sept. 20, 1824, on the Martin homestead, a son of John Martin, a native of County Down, Ireland, and of Scotch descent. In 1823 the father emigrated to America, and settled in Allegheny county, where he purchased the old David Kennedy farm of fifty acres, now consisting of one hundred acres, with many improvements. He married, in Ireland, Mary Chambers, also a native of that county. They were Presbyterians, and became members of the Union Church in this county, and afterward of the U. P. Church. John Martin died in 1847, aged nearly seventy years; his widow died March 16, 1866, aged seventy-five years. Politically he was a whig. His children are Samuel, James, Robert, Mary J., John A., Sarah and Margaret. Of these only James and John A. are now living. The latter was educated in this county, and married here Adaline Irwin, who died leaving two children, Charley and Ella. His present wife is Martha J., daughter of Alexander Long, a pioneer of Allegheny

county. She is the mother of three children: Maggie M. (wife of William B. Benton, of Knoxville), John C. and Robert Alexander. Mr. Martin has been a successful man; is popular and esteemed. He and his wife are members of the U. P. Church. He has been identified with the republican party, but is now, with his son, a stanch prohibitionist.

WILLIAM CROUCH, farmer, postoffice Castle Shannon, was born August 18, 1828, in the city of Allegheny. The family is of French descent. William Crouch was born in 1776 in Nottingham township, Washington county, Pa., where his father had been a pioneer. He married Elizabeth McIlvain, and reared a large family, as follows: George, Sarah, Robert, John, Eliza, Joseph, Watson, Mary and Dr. Daniel. The parents were members of old Dr. McMillin's church. Of their children George, Robert and John came to Allegheny county. George, who still lives in Ohio, was born January 2, 1804, and was a schoolteacher and farmer; he married Mary Van Wye, who died in 1848 in Washington county, and their children were Arthur V., William, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Adeline, Katie and Anna. His second wife, *nee* Rachel Hamilton, was the mother of three children. William Crouch, the subject of this sketch, married Ellen Cooley, and their children were Samuel C. (who died aged twenty-six), Mary E., George and Nancy (who died at the age of eight years). Mr. and Mrs. Crouch and daughter are members of Mount Washington Presbyterian Church. He is a democrat; a member of the I. O. O. F., Castle Shannon Lodge, which he joined in 1849.

CAPT. JOHN A. WOOD, coal-merchant, Pittsburgh, a son of Jonathan H. and Wilhelmina Wood, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1831. His grandfather, Abina Wood, came from New Jersey and settled in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1822. He and his wife were parents of fourteen children, three of whom are living: Elizabeth (Folk), Susan (Ainsworth) and William. Their father died in 1853, aged seventy-four years, and their mother in 1856, at the age of seventy-three years. Jonathan H. Wood was born in 1809, and learned the trade of ship-carpenter, which he followed through life. He married Wilhelmina Ihmsen, and became the father of nine children: John A., Fredrick (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Burrows D., David, Jonathan, Mina (wife of Alexander McDavid), William M. and James. The father of this family died of cholera in 1849; the mother is still living, aged seventy-three years. John A. very early in life commenced to work with his father constructing boats, and at the age of thirteen years was engaged as a full boat-hand on a trip to Louisville, Ky., since when he has been engaged in boating in some capacity or other. He owns at this time fifteen or sixteen steamboats and tugs, which are used in his coal business between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. In 1850 he married Lydia Gildersleeve, daughter of John and Ellison Gildersleeve, of Washington county, Pa., and their children are Samuel L., Ella (wife of Rev. R. T. Miller, of the M. E. Church), Mina (wife of Rev. Charles E. Locke, of the M. E. Church), Lydia (wife of Homer S. Bodley), John A., Jr., James B., Simpson H., Lula M., and an adopted daughter, Millie Wood. Mr. Wood owns about one thousand acres of coal-land, works three extensive coal-mines and employs about twelve hundred men in his business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON (deceased) was born in Pittsburgh in 1834, the son of Samuel and Esther (Morrow) Hamilton, who came to Pittsburgh in 1812 from County Down, Ireland. His father was born in 1806 and his mother in 1810, and they died at the ages of seventy-six and seventy-two years, respectively. Samuel Hamilton was a stone-contractor here in the early days, and one of the most prominent at that time. He was a member of the Associate Reformed Church, and later of the United Presbyterian, and in politics was a supporter of the whig and republican parties. William H. was educated at the Pittsburgh common schools and the Western University, and began life as a glass-blower. In 1863 he established the glass-works which are still operated under style of W. H. Hamilton & Co. He was very successful in the management of these works, and built up a good business. In 1870 he married Ellen J., daughter of Elias and Susanna (Wallace) Radcliffe, of Pittsburgh, who were members of the U. P. Church. Three children have blessed this union, viz.: Francis Albert, Emma and Elmer Wallace. Mr. Hamilton moved to Bellevue in 1873, where he erected a home. He and Mrs. Hamilton were members of the U. P. Church, of which he was an elder for about thirty years.

SAMUEL COOLEY, farmer, postoffice Castle Shannon, was born July 16, 1807, on the old homestead in Baldwin township, where his father, Francis Cooley, settled in 1805. His grandfather, William Cooley, a native of England, settled in New York state before the revolutionary war, and took an active part in the struggles for liberty. He was aid-de-camp under Gen. Wayne; participated in many battles and minor engagements, and was a noted man in his day. His home was ransacked by the British at various times. He reared a family of three sons: William, Rev. Joseph and Francis. The last named was born in New York, where he learned to be a silversmith. He married Eleanor Vandivoit, who became the mother of eight children: Robert, John, William, Francis, Samuel, Harrison, Elizabeth and Mary. Francis Cooley was a prosperous farmer; took a lively interest in church-work, hauling the timber for the first church built in his neighborhood. In politics he was a democrat. For many years he conducted a stillhouse. He died at the home of our subject, May 21, 1842, and there his widow also died, Feb. 19, 1853.

Samuel is also a prosperous farmer, owning 130 acres. He married, in this county, Mrs. Nancy Kennedy, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Bell) Beltzhoover, old settlers. Her grandfather, John Bell, was the first civilized settler on Chartiers creek. Mrs. Cooley died Sept. 29, 1883, aged eighty-one years, the mother of two children, Mrs. Eleanor Crouch and Sam B. She was a member of the Seceders' Church, of which her husband is also a member. He is a democrat, and was one of the grand jurors who voted for the erection of the new courthouse. His son, Samuel B., married Jane Hultz, daughter of Preston and Jane (Williams) Hultz, and they have five children: Etta M., Mary E., Francis, James J. and William B.

MARTIN PFEIFFER, retired, P. O. Hulton, was born in Germany in 1824, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Reidensberger) Pfeiffer, who emigrated to Pittsburgh May 1, 1847. His father was a wine-gardener and farmer, and died in 1854; his mother died in Pittsburgh in 1877. Martin was educated in Germany, and after coming to Pittsburgh he carried brick for twenty-two brick houses. In 1849 he entered the rolling-mills at seventy-five cents per day. The mills shut down, and he began farming in Lower St. Clair township. He was married in June, 1848, to Juditha Ackerman, a native of Germany, a daughter of Aloes and Elizabeth (Wealbuyer) Ackerman. After remaining on the farm for five years Mr. Pfeiffer returned to Pittsburgh, where he opened a flour- and feed-store, which he continued successfully from 1853 till 1862. He then moved to Verona, where he bought property, and built a house in 1857. Politically he is a democrat. The family are members of the Verona Catholic Church.

S. L. BOGGS, coal-operator, postoffice Pittsburgh, Pa., is descended from an old family of Allegheny county. Two brothers, David and William Boggs, natives of Ireland, immigrated to America in 1787, and located in Allegheny county, Pa., where they became very successful business-men, and owned over 2,600 acres of land where the towns of Boggsville, Mt. Washington and a portion of the city of Pittsburgh now stand; they also owned a large tract of land in Washington county, Pa. Together they operated coal-mines and worked at the sawmill and grist-mill business and farming, and made their labors very profitable. William was a bachelor, and at his death left his property to David's children. David married Mary Morton, who came to this country from Ireland with her parents when seven years old. Ten children were born to David and his wife, nine of whom grew to be men and women, four sons and five daughters: William, Agnes (Mrs. Harvey Chess), Margaret (Mrs. Samuel Giffen), Emily (Mrs. David Smith), David, Maria (Mrs. Caleb Foster), Harriet (Mrs. William Peeples), John and Samuel S. William was a farmer and real-estate dealer, and was an associate judge of the county. He was married three times; his first wife, Margaret Magee, was a sister of Christian Magee; his second wife was Mary Ann Benton, and his third was Elizabeth Holmes. John was for a number of years engaged in farming, and has also dealt in real estate. He married Elizabeth Wilson, and to him were born three children: Mary, Samuel W. and George C.

Samuel S., the youngest child of David and Mary (Morton) Boggs, was born in 1817, and was for a number of years extensively engaged in the coal and land business; he was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Bennett, daughter of William Bennett of Franklin, Pa. To Samuel S. and his wife four children were born, three sons and one daughter, two of whom reached their majority. James B. was born in 1854, and S. L. in 1862. James B. now resides in Denver, Col., and is extensively engaged in the mining business. S. L. resides in Pittsburgh, Pa., and is engaged in the coal business, and also deals in real estate. Samuel S. Boggs married his second wife, Sarah, in 1867, who was a daughter of Benjamin Bennett, of Meadville, Pa., who was a prominent man in his time. Mr. Boggs died Jan. 3, 1879, and his widow now resides with her son, S. L., a bright young man, engaged in the coal business. The family are members of the Methodist and Episcopal churches, and are republicans.

JAMES MADISON BALPH, architect, of the city of Allegheny, Pa., the third child of George and Mary (Shaner) Balph, was born in Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., Jan. 23, 1839. His father and mother were both born in Butler county, Pa., the former in 1809 and the latter in 1808, where they were married, and resided until 1836, when they moved to Sharpsburg, and removed to Allegheny in 1843, when our subject was four years old. His grandfather, James Balph, was a farmer, and he and his grandmother, Mary (King) Balph, were also born in Butler county, where they lived to an advanced age. Mr. Balph's parents and grandparents were members of the U. P., formerly the A. R. Church, and in politics were whig and republican. His father was, for many years, a contractor and builder, and, in his time, erected a large number of the best buildings in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He died at the age of seventy-one years, and his mother a few years later, aged eighty years. J. M. Balph received his education mainly in the Third Ward public schools of Allegheny, and evincing as a boy some aptitude in the direction of architecture, he afterward spent four or five years with his father in acquiring a practical knowledge of building, which was invaluable in after life, and then devoted almost four years to the study of architecture with Charles Bartberger, Sr., architect, of Pittsburgh, one of the most eminent in his profession. He opened an office for himself in Allegheny in 1860, and has practiced ever since, nearly thirty years, in but two different locations, having occupied his present office since 1867, over twenty-

two years. During his practice he has designed and constructed many of the finest public and private buildings in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, comprising churches of all denominations, school-buildings, theaters, hotels, store-buildings, manufactories, city and country residences, etc. He was married in October, 1870, to Amanda M. A. Bayne, daughter of Andrew and Mary A. (Mathews) Bayne, of Bellevue, where he built a home and has resided since. His wife's father, Hon. Andrew Bayne, was born in 1794, in Fayette county, Pa., was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania for two terms, and sheriff of Allegheny county one term, and died in 1881, aged eighty-seven years. Her brother, Hon. T. M. Bayne, one of the ablest lawyers of Allegheny county, is now, as is well known, filling his seventh term in the House of Representatives at Washington, from the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania. In politics Mr. Balph has always been a republican.

Jacob Hays (deceased) was born Jan. 3, 1812, in York county, Pa., and died in this county, April 20, 1874. At the age of ten years he went to Westmoreland county, where he grew to manhood. After a few attempts at several trades, he finally decided to learn carpentering, and, finding it more to his taste, followed it the greater part of his life. He was a member of the firm of J. & A. Hays, lumbermen of South Side, at the time of his death. He was a Baptist, but after moving to Baldwin township attended the Presbyterian Church. He was twice married. His first wife, Jane Updegraff, was the mother of four children: Mrs. Jennie H. Reamer, Albert C., Milton D. and Minerva (wife of Dr. George G. Ranhauser). Mrs. Jennie H. Reamer's husband, Josiah Reamer, came to this county in 1845. For some years he was a dry-goods merchant, afterward an iron-broker in Pittsburgh, but later in life was interested in western stock-ranches. He was a man of sterling qualities, and a friend in the hour of affliction. He died June 17, 1887. Milton D. Hays married Miss Laura V. Redman, daughter of John Redman, and she died in March, 1883, leaving two daughters, Harriet R. and Florence M. Milton D. Hays has been an active businessman in this county. He and J. Reamer organized the Castle Shannon Railroad company, and laid out the town of Castle Shannon. At present he is a ranchman in the west.

Robert Hamerton Kelley, Sr., retired, postoffice Hulton, was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pa., Feb. 13, 1822, a son of John and Frances (Hamerton) Kelley, natives of County Derry, Ireland, born in 1783 and 1793, and died at the ages of eighty-three and ninety years, respectively. They came to America in 1816, settling in Erie county, Pa., and two years later moved to Waterford, Crawford county, and later on, down the French creek in an Indian canoe. Here John Kelley became professor of the Franklin schools. Before the commencement of public schools he had taught private schools. In 1828, at the solicitation of Rev. Joseph Stockton, he moved to Allegheny City, and began teaching in the academy, boarding at the same time with Esquire Hannon, who was warden of the penitentiary. In 1855 he withdrew from the public schools. He was an advanced professor of his age, and after teaching thirty years in the Allegheny schools he moved to Mississippi, and later to St. Louis, where he died March 27, 1867. The subject of these lines received his education from his father in Allegheny City, and in 1835 he embarked for himself as clerk on the steamer Ontario, running from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, and also on the steamer Oswego, serving three years on each boat. In 1841 he began teaching in Upper St. Clair township, this county, and taught school continuously until 1888, except during the time he served in the Mexican and civil wars. In the spring of 1846 he was elected assistant principal in the Third Ward school, Allegheny City, where he taught until the breaking out of the Mexican war. In January, 1347, he enlisted in Company I, 2d regiment P. I., served all through the war, and was discharged in July, 1848. On returning home he was at once appointed teacher in what is now the Thirty-sixth ward of Pittsburgh, continuing in the same until 1852. He was then elected principal of the Eighth Ward school, Pittsburgh, filling the incumbency five years. In 1857 he moved to Temperanceville, where he taught until 1861, when he again enlisted, July 1, 1861, in Company G, Twenty-eighth regiment P. I. In October the regiment was transferred to Knapp's Pennsylvania battery, and served at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and many others. In September, 1863, he was transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Southwest. Afterward he participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold. Mr. Kelley than veteranized in the same company, and, after a month's leave of absence, he rejoined his regiment, and was with Sherman in the remainder of his campaign, and in the march to the sea. Our subject was never wounded. He was discharged at Goldsboro April 5, 1865, and returning home was again appointed principal of the Washington school. After filling this position three years he moved to Woodville, where he built a normal school, which he conducted ten years. In 1878 he was appointed principal of the Twenty-third Ward school of Pittsburgh, and two months later a committee of the schools requested him to take charge of the Bayard school, which he accepted. Here he labored for nine years, and then resigned, his health not permitting of his taking charge of three large schools.

Mr. Kelley was married May 22, 1845, to Elizabeth Gamble, a native of Pittsburgh, and a daughter of William and Mary (McPherson) Gamble, and two children have

been born to them: Edward and Robert H. (see sketch following). Edward enlisted in Company K, Sixty-third regiment P. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Yorktown, May 7, 1862. The mother died March 11, 1884. They were members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Kelley is a republican; a member of the teachers' institute, the academy of teachers of Pittsburgh, and the Academic guild. He received from the state of Pennsylvania a permanent certificate for teaching, and was also a member of the committee for granting such certificates. He was the best bugler in the army, and was highly recommended by Gen. John W. Geary, with whom he had been through both wars. In June, 1877, Mr. Kelley went to Harrisburg with Francis Murphy, and labored nearly a year and a half at that and other places in the temperance-work.

Robert Hamerton Kelley, Jr., decorator and paper-hanger, P. O. Hulton, one of Verona's stirring young business-men, is a son of R. H. Kelley, Sr. (whose sketch appears above), and was born September 25, 1847, in Pittsburgh. His father was desirous of giving him a good education, but when a young boy he paid his aunt in St. Louis a visit, and while there he took a liking to his present business, so in 1866, instead of returning home, he commenced his first year at his trade. In 1867, the firm he was with failing to come up to agreement, he went to New York city, and was given a good situation by a former member of the firm. In 1870 he returned to his home in Pittsburgh, and was six months in the employ of W. P. Marshall; since then he has been identified with Joseph R. Hughes, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Kelley was married Aug. 7, 1881, to Margaret Winstein, a native of Woodville, Pa., and a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Dedolph) Winstein, who were born, the former in France in 1801, and the latter in Germany in 1825. Six children grace the home circle of our subject and wife: William, Margaret, Kate, Thomas, Isabella and Elizabeth. Mr. Kelley was two years a member of the Verona council; is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, where his wife is a member; in politics he is a republican. Mr. Kelley since coming to Verona has built up a nice home and a large business, and has won the respect of all who know him.

Hughey. Prominent among the remaining pioneer families of Allegheny county are the Hugheys, who now reside at the old homestead, a valuable property purchased by their grandfather, Ephraim Hughey, as early as 1785. This tract originally contained 700 acres, and was at the time of its purchase the property of Joseph McDermott, a revolutionary soldier, the price paid being $2 per acre. Ephraim, with his wife and two children, came from Lancaster county, Pa., to Allegheny, then Washington, county. His wife was Dorcas Nieled, and they had seven children, all of whom grew to maturity: Joseph, the eldest, born in 1780; Jane (Mrs. Hayes); John, who died in Mercer county; Willison, who was a physician, and met his death on a steamship; Rachel (Mrs. Shaw); Washington, who was drowned in the Gulf of Mexico, and Joseph, the mechanic of the family, who remained with his father on the farm, and at the death of the former the farm of 100 acres was equally divided between him and John, the former finally purchasing the share of the latter. Joseph was born in 1790; he married Jane, daughter of William and Ann (Strowbridge) Kennedy, and a family of children were born to them: Mary, Ephraim, William, Dorcas, Joseph, David, Willison, Ann (Mrs. Edwards, of Virginia) and George W., of whom four sons and two daughters remain. Joseph, the father, was sixty-four years old when he died; his wife died in 1842, aged forty-nine years.

Joseph Hughey was born in 1823, and now resides near the farm where his early childhood was spent. He was educated at the common schools, and when seventeen years of age learned the trade of wagon-making, which he has followed through life. He was married in 1852 to Mary Jane, daughter of Harvey McDonough, of this county, and they have three children: H. Julia, Charles H. and George W.

Charles King (deceased) was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1804, second eldest son of John King, a farmer of that county. Charles for a time was employed on the farm, then went on the river as an engineer, which business he followed for thirty years. He was married in 1831 to Barbara, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth King, and they had no children of their own, but adopted four daughters, all of whom are now married. Their names are Harriet, Mary Elizabeth, Harriet Levina and Barbara Fleming. Mr. King died in 1887; he had many years before retired from river life, and was enjoying his declining years at his home farm, which he had purchased as early as 1831. Mrs. King survives him, now a lady of bright intellect, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. The family are members of the Methodist Church; politically Mr. King was a democrat. Mrs. King's grandfathers fought under Gen. Washington in the revolutionary war, and were paid with continental money. Mr. King's father fought in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, and suffered a long time from the effects of that war, receiving a small pittance of six dollars a month.

Thomas Dawson, retired, Bellevue, was born in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., Dec. 29, 1815, and is the son of Michael and Rachel (Porter) Dawson, former of whom was born in Maryland, and became one of the first settlers in Ohio township, where large tracts of land were taken up by the Dawsons. The mother died in 1818, and the father about ten years later, leaving Thomas four hundred acres of land along Island run, supposed to be of little value, but afterward sold at high prices for oil-wells, thus leaving

Mr. Dawson wealthy. Our subject passed his early life on Island run, and from 1845 until 1864 carried on farming there. He then moved to Glasgow, and two years later to Rochester, retiring from business altogether and leaving the remaining part of the farm in charge of his son George B. He moved from Rochester to Allegheny City, and five years later exchanged property there for his present home at West Bellevue, where he has lived since 1872. He married in 1845, and his wife, Mrs. Nancy Dawson, had three children, now living, viz.: Elizabeth, George B. and Nicholas. She died in 1856, and in 1867 he married a native of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson have five children living, viz.: Thomas, Edith, Catherine, Porter and Elmer Ellsworth. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

James H. Graham, justice of the peace, Elizabeth, is a son of Jesse and Eliza (Burnett) Graham, of Westmoreland county, Pa. In 1836 his father moved to Elizabeth borough. He was a ship-carpenter, and at one time the part owner of a trading-boat, which he plied on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He died in 1872, but his widow is still living. They had six children: Martha J., wife of George W. Wiley, of Pittsburgh; David P., who was killed at the battle of Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; Mary E., wife of David Kimes, of Elizabeth; Electra, who died at the age of three years; Thomas W., of Elizabeth borough, and James H., who was born in Elizabeth borough Aug. 11, 1843. He was educated at the public schools here and at college in Washington, D. C. In 1858 he engaged in steamboating, which he followed for two years. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. I, 9th P. R., and was honorably discharged in 1863. After that he was engaged in the quartermaster's department under Gen. James A. Ekin, at Washington, D. C., and Louisville, Ky., and served until 1865. In 1872 he was married to Amanda, daughter of David and Charlotte Morgan, of West Elizabeth, Pa. They have eight children living: Jessie, James, Lottie, Martha, Nettie, Harry, David, and Amanda, an infant. In 1883 Mr. Graham was elected a member of the school board of the borough, and has since acted as secretary of the board; has been clerk of the council for the past three years; has also been clerk, inspector and judge of elections for ten years. Mr. Graham is a republican, and is the representative of his party at all conventions. He was elected justice of the peace Feb. 21, 1888, for a term of five years. He is a member of J. W. Stephens Post, No. 111, G. A. R. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

Capt. Alfred Brauff, retired, Elizabeth, is a son of Jacob Brauff, a native of Virginia, who came to this state at a very early day and settled near Brownsville, Fayette county. His wife was Rebecca Nixon, of Virginia, and survived him many years. Capt. Brauff was born March 3, 1814, at Brownsville, and was but one year old when his father died. As soon as he was old enough, he assisted in caring for the family, and worked at various occupations, but the principal one was following the river. He was captain of the Davy Crockett, the first towboat ever placed upon the Monongahela. He afterward built and was the owner of several boats plying on the river, among them the Hunter, Robert Lee, Alfred Raub, etc. In 1870 he retired from boating, and purchased a home in this borough, where he has since resided. The captain was never married, and his widowed sister, Mrs. O'Neill, lives with him. He has held various borough offices, and is a member of the M. E. Church.

Samuel A. Duff, ice-merchant, postoffice Chartiers, was born in 1834 on the place where he now resides, in Chartiers township, this county, and is a son of Samuel and Isabella L. Duff. The father was born in Ireland, immigrated to this country in 1818, and located in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1832, following the business of carpenter and contractor. In 1831 he came to this county, where he purchased 175 acres of land in Chartiers township at eighteen dollars per acre, and the following year moved from Philadelphia in a covered wagon to his new home in Chartiers township, where he resided the remainder of his life, improving his farm. The tract of land he purchased in 1831 is said to be worth at the present time $1,500 per acre. He married Isabella, daughter of Joseph and Agnes Calderwood Lawson, and their children were Matilda (Mrs. Scully), Mary, Joseph L., John L., Samuel A., William G., Thomas McKee (deceased), James K. P. and Thomas L. (deceased). The father died in 1863, at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother in 1886, at the age of eighty-four years, both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Duff received his naturalization papers in 1825, which are still in possession of his son Samuel A. He was assessor in 1844, before Chartiers township was divided.

Samuel A., whose name heads this sketch, married, in 1863, Matilda M., daughter of Rev. Samuel Lawson, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and their children were William H. (deceased), Edward E. (in the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh), James K. (holding a position in the same bank), Catherine, Samuel L., Matilda S. and Mary D. (twins), Ella, Henry D. and Clara. Mr. Duff has been assessor and school director six years, and has held various offices in Chartiers township He owns twenty acres of the old homestead, and is engaged in the ice business in Washington county, where he has an ice-plant with stowing capacity of 20,000 tons.

William Larimer Douglass, Esq., real-estate dealer, Boston, is a son of Col. William and Margaret (Howell) Douglass. Col. William Douglass was the second son of Thomas Douglass, a native of Elizabeth township. He was a farmer and a public man, being a prominent leader in the republican

party, and represented his county in the legislature. He died Feb. 6, 1876, and his wife in 1857. They had ten children, seven of whom are living: Thomas C., on the homestead; Philip H., of Wellsville, Mo.; Frances, now Mrs. David Rankin, of this township; Mary C., now Mrs. William McClure, of Ellrod's; Helen M., Mrs. James Mansfield, of this township; Nancy, Mrs. William Weddle, of Buena Vista, and William L., who was born May 19, 1849, on the homestead. He was educated at the common schools, attended the Elder's Ridge Academy, and subsequently graduated from the law department of the Chicago University. Mr. Douglass is also a civil engineer, and has been engaged in that business for some years. He was married, in 1876, to Kate I., daughter of Andrew and Jane (Cornell) Werling, of this township, and by their marriage they have one child, Jane W., who resides with her parents. In 1882 Mr. Douglass was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, and in 1883 was elected by the people, and still holds the office. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. E, 6th P. H. A., at the age of fifteen years, and served until the close of the war. He and Mrs. Douglass are members of the Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon. He is a member of Rankin Post, No. 127, department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., and was instrumental in forming the association that erected the magnificent Grand Army hall at Boston, Pa., which is located on the fort field, where his ancestors battled with the American Indians. He is active, energetic and determined; is of Scotch descent, and is as spirited as the name is historical.

Robert Snodgrass. One of the first settlers in Allegheny county was Robert Snodgrass. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1758, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, when he came to Allegheny county. During this same year, 1779, he bought of John Penn, Sr., and John Penn, Jr., for £313 gold or silver, five hundred acres of land in said Allegheny county, lying south of Coal Hill, principally between what are now known as Saw-Mill run and Little Saw-Mill run, and adjoining farms of William Boggs, Abraham Kirkpatrick, John Wood and George Wallace. After having cleared a small space and erected a rude log cabin, he returned to visit the home of his childhood, where, Sept. 12, 1780, he married Miss Jean White. In company with his newly chosen companion he now turned his face toward his log cabin in the forest across the mountains, which he had left the previous year, to begin the life of a pioneer. His attitude toward the Indians was that of brother toward brother. The Indians ate at his table, and brought him game from the forest, small baskets and trinkets of their own handiwork; they smoked the pipe of peace, and he thus secured for himself and family safety from the tomahawk and scalping-knife, and many other advantages.

Robert Snodgrass was a man of industrious habits, sterling honesty and unusual mechanical ability. He built his own wagons, plows and other farming implements, besides manufacturing many household articles. He cleared the land during the winter and spring, and farmed during the summer, while every fall he made a trip east over the mountains, on horseback, for salt to use during the coming year, the trip requiring from one to two months. He was without greed or any desire to retain what belonged to another, as the following incident will show: During his last illness he reminded two friends who were standing at his bedside that he owed a neighbor two shillings ninepence, and directed them to pay it. Among other good traits of his character was his benevolence to the "fatherless and widows," as was shown by his maintaining a widowed sister, and also making provision for the children of other widowed sisters. Surely some will "rise up and call him blessed!" After a brief illness he passed away Aug. 26, 1796, leaving eight children, the eldest fifteen years old. His remains were laid to rest in Bethel churchyard. His widow, Jean Snodgrass, with the help of the eldest boy, continued the cultivation of the farm, and succeeded in making the final payment. After five years she was called home July 28, 1802, having been a faithful wife and mother, a generous friend, and a true Christian. Each of their children had a share of the farm, and for the most part lived and died on their portion. The youngest son, bearing his father's name, built a lumber-mill, and was for many years a prosperous and respected citizen. The only descendants now owning parts of the original tract are Mrs. Bulford, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Hubbard and M. E. Crane, grandchildren, and H. J. Milholland, great-grandson.

Daniel Bulford, farmer, postoffice Banksville, is a native of Pittsburgh, where he was born in 1837. He married Margaret Snodgrass in 1867, and to them were born five children, of whom but two sons are now living, Robert S. and Ralph Emerson. Sarah Elmira, the eldest daughter, was born in 1871, and died in 1884, her death being a sad loss to her parents. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically, formerly whigs, now republicans.

William M. Black, M. D., Boston, is a grandson of James Black, one of the early settlers of Allegheny county, who located at Crooked Run, where he still resides. Six of his children are yet living. William Black, Sr., the father of our subject, was the oldest, and was born where the grandfather now lives. He followed farming and mining, and died April 10, 1873. He was the first settler up the Youghiogheny river, and finally located in Coultersville. His wife was Hannah, daughter of James Brown, of this county, and is still living. They reared ten children: James B., M. D., of Coultersville; Jennie, wife of Alexander Thompson, of Milesville; Sarah, wife of Richard Sneddew,

of Coultersville; Mary, at home; Victoria, wife of James Thomas, of Coultersville; A. L., M. D., of Pittsburgh; Caroline C. and Hannah, both registered druggists of Coultersville, and Margaret A. and our subject, who was born in 1860, at Coultersville, and educated at the public schools. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1884, and located at Boston, and opened a drugstore in connection with his practice. At the present time he is assistant postmaster at Boston.

ADDISON H. SIMMONS, postoffice Banksville. This family are originally from Eastern New York state. Samuel married Elizabeth Matthews, and by her had three children, one son and two daughters. William, the second child, and a carpenter, was married in 1837, to Margaret, daughter of James Henry, one of the oldest families in this part of the county. They had seven children, Addison H. being the second son. He was married, in 1870, to Hannah G. Snodgrass, and they have had three children (two living): Walter Glenn, Lizzie Alma and Emma Edna. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Simmons is a republican.

ZACCHEUS SCOTT, farmer, postoffice Blythedale, is a descendant of James Scott, Sr. His father was Zaccheus, the second son of James, and was born on the place now owned by our subject, in 1787. He was a farmer by occupation, a soldier in the war of 1812, held the commission of captain of his company, and was the officer in charge of prisoners at Fort Duquesne. After the close of the war he returned to farming, and in 1828 married Catherine, daughter of Jeremiah Andrews, of Burgettstown, Washington county. They both died in 1870. They had four daughters: Mary, now Mrs. James L. Guffy, of Forward township; Eliza Jane, now Mrs. Alexander Thompson, of Westmoreland county; Catherine, now Mrs. Allen Williams, of Westmoreland county, all living, and Lucinda, who was the wife of Josiah P. Johnson, and died in 1868. Zaccheus Scott was the only son, and was born May 12, 1840, on his present farm, and received his education at the schools of his township and at Elizabeth Academy. After finishing his education he engaged in teaching school in this, Fayette and Westmoreland counties for six years, and since that time has followed farming as an occupation. In 1871 he was married to Eliza Jane, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Neel) Hutchinson, of this township. They have four children living: Catherine, Maud, Jessie May, Milton and Zaccheus Roscoe, all living at home. Mr. Scott and his wife are members of the U. P. Church of Bethesda.

JAMES M. ESLER, druggist, Tarentum, son of John and Martha J. Esler, was born in Fawn township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1854. His grandfather, James Esler, came from Washington county, Pa., and located in Fawn township in 1836, on the farm now owned by his heirs. The father of our subject died in November, 1882; the mother is now a resident of Tarentum. They reared a family of eight children, five of whom are living: James M., Robert, Harry, Annie and John; Elizabeth, W. Scott and George are deceased. James M., after pursuing a course of study at the public schools, attended school at Oakdale, becoming a graduate of California Normal school, and taught several terms. In 1881 he became established in his present drug business at Tarentum, and in 1882 he married Katie R., daughter of James Thompson, of Hawkins, Allegheny county, Pa. By this union have been born three children: Alice M. and Mabel S. (both deceased), and John R. Mr. and Mrs. Esler are members of the Presbyterian Church.

E. L. THOMPSON is publisher and proprietor of the *Weekly Sun* of Tarentum, a paper established Sept. 5, 1884, having a circulation of eleven hundred, and constantly growing. It contains four pages, is 26x40 inches in size, and is printed on the only steam-power printing-press in Tarentum. The paper is all home print, and as such is said to be the only one outside of the city. Mr. James H. Jack is editor.

JOHN MACKIN, retired, postoffice Ingram, a son of James and Margaret Mackin, was born in Ireland April 2, 1812, and came to this country in 1825, locating in New York, where he remained until 1836. He then came to Pittsburgh, and here followed the bakery business until 1850, during which time he was appointed flour-inspector, first by Gov. Porter and later by Gov. Packer. After 1850 he became a contractor, taking large contracts on the Chartiers Valley railroad, and continued in that connection until 1876. He built the Pennsylvania Railroad office in Pittsburgh, the retaining-wall along the Allegheny river on Tenth street, for the railroad; the Pan Handle railroad bridge, the Pittsburgh city hall, and other public works too numerous to mention. In 1876 he accidentally broke his hip, which caused him to give up contracting. He has been for several years a partner in the Franklin Glue-factory, in Pittsburgh. About 1866 he purchased eighty-five acres of land in Chartiers township, upon which he has since resided. He has been twice married; first in New York, in 1836, to Ann McDonald, who bore him ten children, of whom the living are James, Charles, Lizzie (wife of Bernard Bannon) and Mary A. (wife of William Colbert). Mrs. Mackin died March 9, 1882, at the age of seventy-one years, and Mr. Mackin married, March 10, 1883, Mary L. Harper. He has been a member of both the common and select councils for several years. During the civil war, though not a soldier, he was present at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. His son John enlisted in Co. F, 155th P. V., for three years, and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, which resulted in his death some time afterward at Washing-

ton, D. C. Mr. Mackin has one of the most beautiful homes in Chartiers township, and a large amount of other valuable property in that and Robinson townships, and in Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM BUTLER CLEMENT, teller of the Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1817, a son of Ephraim S. and Sarah Clement, and grandson of William Butler. His parents moved to Cincinnati in 1806, and opened the first grocery on Fifth street, that city. Ephraim P. Clement died in 1827, aged forty-one years; his widow in 1829, aged forty; both were natives of Massachusetts. In 1876 the subject of this memoir came to Verona, Allegheny county, Pa., where his family had moved five years before, and has since been teller of the Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. He married, in 1843, Eliza Jane Meeds, a native of Baltimore, Md. They have one son living—Stephen B. Mr. and Mrs. Clement are members of the First M. P. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES J. EAST, merchant, Bellevue, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1826. His father was a glass-manufacturer in Birmingham, owning, with a partner, three furnaces, twenty-seven pots, known as the Phœnix Glass-works. His mother was a niece of Dr. Davenport, rector of Stratford-on-Avon. His paternal ancestors left France with a party of Huguenots about the middle of the seventeenth century, and on their settlement in England affiliated with the Puritans; his maternal ancestors belonged to the tory or high-church party. During the latter part of his ninth year, after passing a successful examination, he was admitted a student of the Latin and commercial departments in King Edward VI Collegiate Institution in Birmingham, England. Here he remained until Mr. R. Cooper, his brother in-law, opened an academy or high-school in a village named Smethwick, near Birmingham, and was a diligent student for two years. At the end of that time, however, circumstances required that his scholastic career should close, and that he should mingle in the "battle of life." In the fall of 1848 he came to this country, locating in Allegheny, where for several years he contributed under the *nom de plume* of "Excelsior" to Mrs. Swisshelm's *Weekly Visitor*, Purviand's *News* and the Allegheny *Enterprise*. In 1852 he opened with a small capital a book- and wallpaper-store in Allegheny. By close application to business and by strict integrity the venture was made an eminently successful one, and his career as a tradesman was pleasant and profitable. At the commencement of his business enterprise he married Miss Rose T. Hughes, daughter of Mr. Hughes, a confectioner of Pittsburgh. The happiness which this marriage brought was, however, of short duration. The young and lovely wife was soon to pass away. The grim destroyer, consumption, had early marked her for one of his victims, and within two years from the wedding-day the gentle mother with her two babes was borne in solemn sadness to the cold embrace of the tomb.

In 1855 the young merchant was again married, this time to Miss Annie Hunnings, sister of Marsh Hunnings, now cashier of the Pittsburgh Central Bank, and Frank Hunnings, of the firm of Hunnings & Wilson, surveyors, Pittsburgh. Toward the close of the war, business continuing to prosper and his health declining, he removed his residence from Allegheny City to the southern part of Ross township. Being near to the city and a very healthy locality, there were many citizens from Pittsburgh and Allegheny in the settlement, who, finding the local government was crude and inefficient, desired that a borough be organized. A meeting of the leading taxpayers, among whom was Hon. T. M. Bayne, W. Roseburgh, cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh, Hugh and Samuel Clancy and many others, was held in the parlors of J. J. East, a committee was appointed and the necessary measures were adopted, and as a result the organization of a borough named Bellevue was effected, and a large and handsome school-building was erected. Since that period, as his health would permit, for five terms (fifteen years) he has been elected a school director; has also served as secretary of the board and treasurer of the borough and school district. The surviving children (two having died in their infancy) of J. J. East and Annie East are Fred A. East, bookkeeper and organist; George G. and James M., partners in the store in Allegheny; Will J., architect with J. Anglin, Esq.; Frank T., engraver at the jewelry establishment of Roberts & Sons, and Florence C., the only daughter, who is now and for several years has been a student at the Pittsburgh School of Design.

During the agitation on the slavery question J. J. East published two pamphlets, "The Signs of the Times" and "Shall Kansas be a Free or a Slave State?" both of which, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, had a large circulation. At the formation of the republican party he gave it his indorsement, and has ever since been one of its most ardent adherents. At the recent election connected with "constitutional prohibition," his vote was given against the influence of the saloon. His religious proclivities may be inferred from the fact that since its organization, twenty-odd years ago, he has been a member and trustee of the M. P. Church of Bellevue. He believes that God is not only the author but that he is also the ruler of the universe, and that "in him we live and move and have our being."

SAMUEL LOCK RIDDLE, farmer, postoffice Hulton, was born in 1814, in Pittsburgh, a son of Charles R. and Elizabeth (Lock) Riddle. His parents were natives of Baltimore, Md., and came to Pittsburgh in wagons about 1810. Charles Riddle was a chairmaker and painter on Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, but sold out and bought property in Indiana township, opposite Hulton station. When

Samuel L. was quite small his father died, and the family was left with but little of this world's goods. Our subject early learned to toil, has built up a fine property and enjoys a good home. His mother died in 1870, in her eighty-fifth year. In 1835 he started for himself on a farm in Lower St. Clair township, and in 1843 came to Plum township. After eleven years he moved to Fairview, Butler county, and remained twenty-one years, in which time he bought three good farms. He then sold two of them, and, coming again to Plum township, purchased ten acres just outside of the borough of Verona, east of Hulton station, where he has a fine home in which to spend his latter days. He married, in 1835, Mary Ann Schroder, born May 3, 1816, in Maryland, daughter of Henry and Katharine (Faik) Schroder, natives, respectively, of Holland and Little York, Pa. Her mother died in 1852; her father came to this country before the Revolution; was a tailor, and died in this county about 1832. Three boys and one girl have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Riddle: William Henry Harrison, an attorney in Butler county, Pa.; Samuel L., in Lawrence county; Ovington, in Lawrence county, and Margaret (now married). Mr. Riddle is a republican, and he and his wife are members of the U. P. Church.

Peter D. Devlin, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, came to America shortly after his marriage with Martha McClarning, and settled in Baldwin township, where he farmed until his death in November, 1866, when he was seventy-three years of age. His wife died later, at about the same age. They were prominent members of the Catholic Church, and were the parents of fourteen children, viz.: Ellen (who was born in Ireland and died on the ocean), James (who was at New Orleans during the rebellion, but has never been heard from since, and is supposed to have been killed), John F. (who still survives), Isabella (who died in 1864), Mary (known in religion as Sister Philomena, was the founder of the house of the Sisters of Mercy, Buffalo, N. Y.), Therese (known in religion as Sister Regina, and still resides in Buffalo, N. Y.), Peter (who is deceased), Joseph F. (who married Selina, daughter of James Bennett; she died in May, 1872, aged twenty-seven years, and of whom five children survived, viz.: William V., Mark P., Martha M., Mary A., Mary Pauline, deceased), Peter C. (a civil engineer, who died aged about forty years, had explored in the west with geological expedition, and was very popular), Annie M., Daniel (who was educated at St. Charles College, Maryland) and Mark (who was educated at St. Michael's Seminary, Pa.); both Daniel and Mark were ordained priests and attached to the diocese of Pittsburgh; Luke and Martha.

William Henry Semmens, merchant, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born at St. Just, Cornwall, England, June 4, 1854, and came with his parents to America the next year. His grandfather and father, both named William, were copper-miners, and located among the mines of that metal in Northern Michigan. William, Sr., came in 1867 to Wilkins, where he died five years later, aged seventy-two years. His widow, Grace, *nee* Ancell, died in April, 1888. William, Jr., now resides near his son. His wife, Elizabeth, born in Anguinn, died in 1884, at the age of fifty-three years. When eight years old William H. was set to work in a stampmill, picking particles of silver from the copper ore. When twelve years old he was placed at school for a year, and then returned to the mill. In the spring of 1869 he came to this county with his parents, and was employed for some time in the coal-mines and a steelmill. In 1882, in company with another, he established the mercantile firm of Morgan & Semmens at Turtle Creek, and five years later became the sole owner. He owns several houses and carries a large stock of goods. On the day he was twenty-nine years old he was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Pattison, and the next year was elected to that position for five years. He is an active republican. In 1879 he married Nannie Colgan, who died ten months after, leaving an infant, since deceased. On the 21st of December, 1886, Mr. Semmens wedded Jennie Hunter, a native of Allegheny City, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Hunter, of Ireland. Mrs. Semmens taught school three years in Patton and Wilkins. They have one son, William Henry. Mr. Semmens is a prominent member of the M. E. Church.

Hugh Forrester, late of Bellevue, was born in Scotland, where he received his education, and on reaching manhood he sailed to America, residing two years in Baltimore. In 1826 he came to Allegheny county, via the B. & O. R. R. as far as it was built, walking thence to Pittsburgh, where he soon formed a partnership with his brothers, John, Robert and James, in stone-contracting. A few years later they dissolved partnership, and he, with his brother James, continued the business until the death of the latter, about 1859, when Mr. Forrester took John Megraw into partnership, which continued until the retirement of the former in 1871. Mr. Forrester was one of the heaviest contractors at that time, and constructed many large buildings, among which were St. Andrew's church, and the stonework of the first bridge over the Allegheny river, and the old penitentiary. In 1853 he moved to Bellevue and bought twenty acres of land, being the first sold off in town lots. Here he resided until his death, which occurred Dec. 26, 1885, when he was seventy-nine years of age, having amassed a large fortune. He was married, in 1834, to Nancy Ferguson, of Armstrong county, and to them were born six children. She died in 1843, and two years later Mr. Forrester married Mary Rodgers, who bore him ten children, eight of whom are yet living. She died in 1871, and he then married, in 1873,

Ellen Henry, of Ohio, who now resides on the old homestead at Bellevue. Mr. Forrester was a member of the Sixth U. P. Church of Allegheny; he was well known and highly respected throughout the country.

THOMAS HARTLEY, superintendent of the Little Saw-Mill Run railroad, was born in England in 1846, son of William Hartley, now a resident of Banksville, a brother of Roger Hartley. William came to this county from England in 1854, with his wife and two children, and located in Banksville. He was a stonecutter, and during the building of the Little Saw-Mill Run railroad he found a steady and lucrative position at his trade. He was for some time engaged in the construction of the First Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh; from 1857 to 1864 he resided in Illinois, and afterward was overseer of a coalpit for Hartley & Marshall. William married Mary Hazen, and to them were born four children, three of whom are still living. Thomas was eight years of age when he came to America with his parents, and he left school at an early year to engage in the practical pursuits of life, and his many years' association with the coal business has made him a practical operator in that line. He was for ten years employed as clerk for the L. S. M. R. R. R. company, and in 1882 was appointed to his present position. He married Miss Frances A. Stevens, and to them have been born seven children, five of whom are living: William S., Myra May, Amanda, Charlotte Hazen and Frances Irene. Mr. Hartley is a republican, a Freemason, member of the K. of P., Sons of St. George and the Methodist Church.

ROGER HARTLEY, coal-operator, postoffice Banksville, was born in 1829 in the county of Durham, England, son of Richard Hartley, a native of Lancashire, England, who married Ann Gray, of the county of Durham, and by her had five children, of whom Roger is the youngest. Roger received his education in England, at the night schools, and in 1851 immigrated to America, immediately coming to Saw-Mill run, where he was employed as assistant engineer; this was during the building of the Little Saw-Mill Run railroad, after which he was locomotive-engineer for some time afterward, working for the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne road until 1856, when he moved to Madison county, Ill., and there superintended the coal-mines and railroads of the Madison County Coal company, continuing in same six years. At the expiration of that time he returned east, and leased the coal-lands of his present works, then owned by the Saw-Mill Run Coal company, where up to the present time he has been actively engaged. He was a partner with the late George Marshall. Mr. Hartley was married in 1855 to Miss Margaret, daughter of Robert Marshall, of England, and following-named five children were born to them: Beecher M., now assistant superintendent of the coalworks; Charles, employed in his father's office in the city; Sadie, at home, and Lillie and Maggie, at school. Few men in the county have been more successful in business than Mr. Hartley. He and family are members of the Methodist Church; he is a republican.

WILLIAM CONNER SHAW, physician and surgeon, Pittsburgh, was born in Versailles township, this county, Feb. 7, 1846, son of William A. and Sarah Y. (Conner) Shaw, former of whom was born on the same farm July 6, 1809, the latter in Washington county, Pa. David and Jane Shaw, the grandparents of our subject, were natives of County Antrim, Ireland, and York county, Pa., respectively. David came to America when twelve years old with his parents, Samuel and Sarah (Lowery) Shaw, settling in Versailles township on a farm; here David and his wife lived and died, the former in 1834, aged seventy-three years, and the latter in 1866, aged one hundred and two years and twelve days. William A. Shaw was the youngest of six boys and three girls, and he and Mrs. Robert Carothers, of Patton township, are the only ones surviving. Rev. William, a United Presbyterian minister, and Margaret (Murdock) Conner were the maternal grandparents of Dr. Shaw. The subject of this memoir attended school in Versailles township and at Newell Institute. He then entered the sophomore class at Washington and Jefferson College in September, 1866, graduating in 1869; then read medicine with Dr. W. R. Hamilton, and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he graduated in 1872; then studied six months with a private tutor, passed the competitive examination, and entered Bellevue hospital as ambulance-surgeon, being advanced each six months until he became house-surgeon of the hospital. Leaving there in 1874, he accepted the position of clinical assistant to Prof. Stephen Smith, of the medical department of the University of New York, but changing his plans he resigned the same and located, Nov. 5, 1874, on Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh, where he has built up a large practice. He was physician to the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary from 1876 to 1882, becoming thereby a life member; physician to Mercy hospital from 1876 to 1878, inclusive; surgeon alternate to the Pennsylvania railroad from Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1880, and the same to the P., C. & St. L. R. R. 1876 to 1881; surgeon to Mercy hospital, 1878 to 1887, and at present is examining physician for six insurance companies, carries seventy-two thousand dollars life and ten thousand accident insurance. Dr. Shaw is a member of the Allegheny County and State Medical societies, and a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine and Society of Alumni of Bellevue hospital, of New York. Is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and has two life memberships in the Western Pennsylvania Exposition society.

Dr. Shaw married, Nov. 1, 1877, Martha M., daughter of J. C. Lewis (whose sketch

appears elsewhere), and they had three children: Sadie L., Jennie E., and James Lewis, who died Oct. 11, 1883. Mrs. Shaw died suddenly of heart disease Oct. 24, 1887; her ailment was due to a severe attack of rheumatism when a schoolgirl, caused by falling through the ice on the old canal at Sharpsburg, then going to school with her wet clothes on and remaining there all day. She was a member of the First U. P. Church of Pittsburgh. The doctor is a member of the same church, and of its session since 1878. He is a republican, very active and useful to the party. He has written many articles for medical journals and local papers. Dr. Shaw, in an article to the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette*, dated May 19, and published May 20, 1887, first called public attention to the propriety of celebrating the centennial of the county in September of the following year, and a few months later (October, 1887) the idea was advanced in the Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Morrison Foster, and adopted by the chamber.

CHARLES SCHMITT, postmaster and merchant, Homestead, was born Jan. 15, 1859, in Baldwin township, this county, a son of Fred and Frances Schmitt. His parents were natives of Hessen, Germany, and had a family of seven children: John F., Rev. Joseph J., Charles, Frank, Ferdinand, Peter J. and Mary E. The family came to Homestead in 1879. Charles was reared and educated in Baldwin township, and early in life worked at mining, being for a short time employed in the Homestead steelmill. Later he engaged in the grocery business with Albert Mahler, whom he bought out in 1885, and has since conducted the business successfully. In January, 1886, he was appointed postmaster at Homestead, and he fills the office with ability. Politically he is a democrat. Mr. Schmitt married, in May, 1888, Sophia Schmid, a sister to Mark Schmid, a highly educated attorney at law of Pittsburgh.

JAMES POLLOCK JACK, retired, Bellevue, was born in that borough March 14, 1814, a son of James and Margaret (Pollock) Jack, who were born in Butler and Westmoreland counties, respectively. Andrew Jack, grandfather of James P., came from east of the mountains during the early part of the present century, settling at Jack's run, which was named after him, and here he built a gristmill and a stone house. He was pilot of the steamer New Orleans (the first steamer on the Ohio, or built at Pittsburgh), which made her first voyage to New Orleans in 1811; he continued on the river for many years, making many trips to New Orleans and returning on foot. He died at Natchez, Miss., of yellow fever. James Jack, Sr., was in the dry-goods business for many years in Pittsburgh with Judge Davis. On one of his trips to New Orleans to buy goods he took his wife and child (our subject being then one year old) with him on a keelboat, but on arriving at New Orleans, just after the battle of Jan. 8, 1815, the English fleet held the river mouth and he was obliged to return to Pittsburgh. He, too, died of yellow fever on the lower Mississippi, when James P. was about five years old. The subject of these lines received a common-school education, and in 1832 went on the river as ship-carpenter. He then learned piloting and followed the river from Pittsburgh to St. Louis for twenty-four years. He was married to Sarah Kerr Graham, of Allegheny. Mr. Jack was a whig, voting for William Henry Harrison, and has since been a republican; he is a member of Kinley Lodge, No. 318, F. & A. M., R. B. Roberts Lodge, No. 530, I. O. O. F., and represented them at the grand lodge for about six years. Mr. Jack has a fine home and property, and is the oldest settler in Bellevue borough.

DAVID GILMORE and W. ROSS FOSTER, physicians, are sons of David and Elizabeth Foster. Their grandfather, Alexander Foster, came from Ireland in 1790, locating in Washington county, Pa., and in 1832 came to this county, settling near McKeesport, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1854. His widow survived him ten years. They had six sons and one daughter. The living are Alexander, Walter, William and David. David Foster was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1820, and came with his parents to this county in 1832. He was a carpenter by trade, which he followed until 1850, when he purchased a farm and turned his attention to agriculture. In 1887 he sold his entire real estate, and retired from active business. He married, in 1845, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Peter Ross (who was a son of Philip Ross, a captain in Washington's army in the Revolution and first settler of Mansfield, Pa.) and Matilda (Elliott) Ross, and their children are Ross, who died in infancy; Matilda, wife of John A. Bell; David G.; George W. M.; Sarah E., wife of Rev. Cyrus W. Hatch; Maudeline, wife of W. H. Bailey; Casey Alexander, Walter Ross, and Mary E., wife of John S. Robb, Jr. Their parents are both living in Mansfield, Allegheny county, are members of the U. P. Church and among the most substantial and respected citizens of Mansfield.

Dr. David Gilmore Foster was born in this county in 1852. He attended the Mansfield and Tuscarora academies, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa. He received his diploma in 1873, settled in Crafton the same year and has since been a successful practitioner. He has been twice married; first in 1874 to Phœbe, daughter of Thaddeus and Phœbe Paul. By this union there was one child, Gilmore David, now fourteen years of age. Mrs. Foster died in 1879 at the age of twenty-six years. The doctor married, in 1881, Harriet, daughter of George R. and Mary Elliott Pearson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by this marriage two children have been born, Annie Elliott and Elizabeth Ross, who died Jan. 1, 1889. Dr. Foster has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1875; is a member of Allegheny County Medical society; has been a

member of the Allegheny county republican committee for fifteen years, and was a delegate to the state convention that nominated Gen. Beaver for governor; has been member of the republican state committee for three years; a delegate to the national convention, held in New York in 1887, that formed the republican clubs of the National League; delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago, 1888; is a member of the R. A., the Golden Chain, the A. O. U. W., Heptasophs, the Jr. O. U. A. M., the Young Men's Tariff club of Pittsburgh, the Americus club of Pittsburgh, the Edwin Stanton club of Mansfield, and is surgeon for the Philadelphia Gas company, and consulting physician and surgeon of the Allegheny County Home; surgeon to 14th regiment N. G. Pa. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. His brother, Dr. W. Ross Foster, is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and is a partner with his brother in the practice of medicine in Crafton. He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical society, Golden Chain, Heptasophs, Jr. O. U. A. M., Young Men's Tariff club, the Americus Republican club. He is a very promising young physician.

J. B. Neel, assistant cashier and teller First National Bank, Homestead, was born Dec. 11, 1857, in Mifflin township, a son of John F. Neel, whose grandfather, James, was a Scotchman, and one of the pioneers of this county, and who and his wife Rachel (McClure) were members of Lebanon Presbyterian Church, and parents of nine children, viz.: Dorcas (born in 1775), John F., Jane, Thomas, Harvey J., Grizella, Reuben, Rachel and Hiram (born in 1799). Of these Harvey J., the grandfather of James B., was born Sept. 30, 1785, and was well known as a farmer, boatman, merchant and stockman. He was a stanch democrat, and was postmaster in Mifflin township for twenty-five years. He married Elizabeth Brierly, who became the mother of the following-named children: Jane J., John F., Robert B. and Hiram M. Of these John F. married Susannah K. Forsythe, who became the mother of James B., and died young. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, attended St. Vincent's College a short time, and graduated at Duff's Commercial College in the class of 1878. He was teller in the First National Bank of McKeesport, for five years, and since Jan. 1, 1888, has been assistant cashier and teller in the First National Bank, Homestead. He married Sarah C. Risher, and has one child, S. Rebecca.

Christian Trunick was born in Germany about 1770, and came to America at the age of twenty, settling in Allegheny county, Pa. Here he married Elizabeth Benny, and by her had eleven children: Elizabeth, Henry, James, Jane Eichbaun, Benny, William, John, Joseph, Nancy, Margaret, Mary. He continued to reside near Pittsburgh during his entire life, and died July 16, 1844, a man of quiet disposition and gentle manners. He was in early life employed at glassmaking, and was one of the first in that business at the O'Hara Glass-works, at south end of Point bridge. His children were examples of industry and simple habits. Five of his sons are yet living and active, all ranging between eighty and ninety-two years of age. Their mother was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was endowed with great energy and force of will. She was the daughter of an officer in the English army, came to America in her youth, and received but little education. Her mother dying, her father again married and had a large family. One of his daughters married John Obey, a gentleman who was noted as a keeper of a popular house of entertainment at south end of Smithfield street bridge. She became the mother of the well-known Obey family. Mrs. Trunick, in her girlhood days, took an ax and cleared five acres of timber-land, and received as pay for this work two tow-linen aprons. This was near Robinson's run, where her father took up some land, and continued to reside until his death, as did also Mrs. Trunick. The latter's account of men and manners in those early days of deprivation and self-denial were very interesting. One of her daughters, Jane, married a gentleman named Reese, and by this union a large number of children were born, two of whom, James and Reuben, married two sisters, daughters of Mrs. John Obey, and reside at this date upon the old homestead of the Obey family, and are noted as men of force, energy and enterprise.

The descendants of these Trunicks are generous and hospitable, and as a family their lives have been evenly balanced and useful in the community, exceptionally free from criminality and viciousness, not one of them having ever been incarcerated for crime, or rendered himself a nuisance to the community. In the language of scripture, the descendants of the Trunick family rise up and call their grandmother and mother blessed—a tribute alike to her sterling integrity, moral worth, common sense and kindness of heart.

James R. Mullett, captain and editor, Homestead, was born in Kent, England, the son of William and Charlotte (Harvey) Mullett, natives of the above-named county. They removed to Adelaide, Australia, and there James R. was reared. He had no educational advantages, and began his business career by selling newspapers, then clerked for four years, and at the age of eighteen went to sea, coasting near Australia; then sailed between England and Australia, and later went to San Francisco, where he located in 1877. There he bought a vessel and began the capture of marine and other animals for show purposes, at which he was very successful. In 1882 he went to Manitoba, where he speculated in land, embarked in the hotel business and lost a fortune. In 1884 he came to Allegheny City, where he attempted to establish a zoölogical garden, which, however, proved a failure. The following year

he built three skating-rinks, two in Pittsburgh and one in Allegheny City, and engaged also in auctioneering. Through his untiring efforts a postoffice was established on the South Side, Pittsburgh, and one in Temperanceville, Pittsburgh, and also numerous stamp-sale stations, which are a great accommodation to the public. In July, 1886, he came to Homestead, where he engaged extensively in the real-estate business, and now edits the *Eagle*, a spicy weekly. Capt. Mullett married, in Pittsburgh, Mrs. Margaret Foulkes, *nee* Tweddle, a native of England. He is a member of the I. O. H., and was formerly an active member of many other friendly societies, including the Freemasons, Odd-Fellows and Foresters.

THOMAS H. HALEY, retired, postoffice Chartiers, son of Thomas H. Haley, Sr., was born in Ireland in 1819, came with his parents to America in 1820, and they settled in this county. His parents had eleven children, two of whom died in Ireland; his mother died on the way to this country. The children that came to this country were Patience (deceased), William O., Jane (deceased), George (deceased), Mary, Catharine, Francis, Amelia, Elizabeth and Thomas H. The father of these children died in 1854 on the place where Thomas H. and his three maiden sisters reside, in Stowe township. They have a very desirable home, having seven and a half acres of land. Their parents were members of the Episcopal Church, but the family are at this time members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Thomas H. is an elder.

D. R. JONES, ESQ., postoffice Homestead, Pa., was born on a farm, near the city of Swansea, Wales, on March 17, 1853. He came to this county when a mere lad, worked in and about the anthracite mines at Wilkesbarre, Pa., first as laborer, then as underground hoisting-engineer. In 1874 he left the mines and entered Mount Union College, Stark county, Ohio, supporting himself there with what money he had saved from his earnings, and by teaching school in winter. He graduated in 1878, came to Pittsburgh to study law; served four years as the chief executive officer of the Pittsburgh Miners' association; was admitted to the Allegheny county (Pa.) bar in 1882, and has since been practicing law there. He was elected burgess of Homestead two terms, and on Nov. 6, 1888, was elected a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania from the Sixth district of Allegheny county.

BOYD PATTERSON, farmer, postoffice Dravosburg, is a great-grandson of Nathaniel Patterson, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came from Campbell county, Va., married Elizabeth Bell, and, removing to this county, settled in Mifflin township. They attended Lebanon Church, and there both lie buried. Their children are Andrew, Thomas B., Hon. James, and Ellen, who married Samuel Cunningham, the father of 'Squire Cunningham. Of these Hon. James Patterson was born in Virginia, and married Catharine, a daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (McConneley) Livingston, natives of Ireland. He came to Allegheny county, where he farmed, but returned to Virginia on account of the Indians. He was a prohibitionist and a democrat; was revenue collector of the Seventeenth district from 1814 to 1825. In 1826 was a member of the legislature; in 1828 was re-elected, and for several years was colonel of the militia; was justice of the peace, and filled other township offices, and was a member of Lebanon Church. His children were James T., Hon. Livingston B., Cornelius D., Mary, Eliza (who died young) and Elinor, wife of Dr. J. F. Wilson, who was a native of this county, but is now deceased. Hon. Livingston B. was educated here, and became a civil engineer. In the winter of 1855–56 he was elected to the legislature, and filled the office of justice of the peace for thirty years, until his death. He was a member of Lebanon Presbyterian Church. His wife was Mary J., daughter of Benjamin Buttler, and their union was blessed with one son, Boyd Patterson, who was born Dec. 25, 1856. He was educated at the State Normal school, and married Emma, daughter of William Buttler. They have two children, Robert and Mary J. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a democrat. He now occupies the old farm.

LOUIS LENKNER, retired, Brushton station, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1816. He learned ropemaking, and when twenty-four years old came to Pittsburgh. Some time thereafter his parents, George and Margaret (Hut) Lenkner, followed him to that city, where they died. Two years after his arrival Mr. Lenkner established a rope-factory in Pittsburgh, which he operated successfully for thirty years, but had to abandon it in 1872, owing to a stroke of paralysis which disabled his left hand. He took up his residence at Brushton, where he put up a house, before the Pennsylvania railroad was built, and has seen a thrifty village grow up around him. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at East Liberty; politically a republican. Mr. Lenkner has been twice married. His first wife, *nee* Jeanette Obermarm, was the mother of six children, three of whom are living: George, living near Allegheny City; Sophie (Mrs. John Rabb), in Pittsburgh; and Josephine. The second wife, *nee* Katrina Vockel, is also the mother of six children: Annie (wife of Max Rasch), and Mina (Mrs. Charles Paul), who reside in the east end of Pittsburgh, and Charles, Louise, Herman and Katie, at home. Charles is established at Brushton in the grocery business, which he opened out Aug. 1, 1888.

THOMAS H. DRENNEN, retired, postoffice Elizabeth, is a grandson of Thomas Drennen, a native of Ireland, who came to America about 1770, and settled in what is now Elizabeth township, in this county. His wife was Isabella Moore, a native of Southern Pennsylvania. He followed agricultural pursuits, and lived on the farm where he first settled

until his death, in 1840. He left a family of two sons and five daughters, all of whom are dead. William Moore Drennen was the youngest of the family and the father of our subject. He was born in 1803, on the homestead, which he inherited at his father's death, and where he was reared and lived the life of a farmer until his death, in 1857. In 1827 he was married to Margaret, daughter of David and Martha (Wisbey) Pollock, of this township, who died Oct. 7, 1882. They left four daughters and one son: Martha, Isabella J. (Mrs. Thomas Fergus), of this town; Esther M. (Mrs. David Pierce), of Crawford county; Emily D., a maiden lady living on the homestead, and Thomas H., who was the second child, and who was born Dec. 17, 1830, on the homestead, where he was reared and where he received the benefit of the public schools. Mr. Drennen has always lived at the homestead until about three years ago, when he purchased the gristmill in the borough, and after being engaged there about two years he sold the same and lived a retired life, still retaining his farm, which he manages. In 1876 he was married to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of John and Isabella (Lisle) White, of Washington county. He is a member of the U. P. Church of this borough, and his wife is a member of the O. S. P. Church. They have no children.

James West, retired, East Liberty, is a native of Killalee, County Down, Ireland, and came to Allegheny county when seventeen years old. His parents, Thomas and Jane (Dunn) West, lived on a farm, and gave the son a good common-school education. Three brothers besides himself are residents of this county, and all are prosperous. Another brother is a resident of Liverpool, England. The subject of this memoir was employed for a time at farm labor, and kept store two years in Allegheny City. He then bought a farm near Latrobe, and tilled it for eighteen years with marked success. In April, 1876, he took up his residence at Brushton, where by building and purchasing he has become the owner of twelve houses and other property. In 1853 Mr. West married Mary Jane Fleming, who died in 1860, leaving a daughter, Mary Jane, now wife of Albert Herron, a dairyman near Bucyrus, Ohio. In 1863 Mr. West married Susan, *nee* Forbes, who is also the mother of one daughter, Maggie, wife of Oscar Mowery, a ticket-examiner, Union station, Pittsburgh, and a resident of Brushton. Mr. and Mrs. West attend the M. E. Church at Homewood; he is a republican.

Andrew Fife (deceased) was born in Upper St. Clair township, in this county, July 1, 1790. His ancestors were among the early pioneers of the county. The grandfather settled on the farm where Andrew and his father were born. Andrew was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1814 he was married to Sarah Henry, who died a few years later, leaving two children—William and Sarah, both of whom are dead. His second marriage occurred in 1819, with Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Patterson) Robinson, of Westmoreland county. He died October 8, 1879, and his widow on Christmas day, 1880. They raised eleven children, six of whom are deceased: Elizabeth (Mrs. William Peterson), of West Elizabeth township; Martha (Mrs. Andrew McKinley), of this township; Mary (Mrs. Levi Edmondson), of Lincoln township; John and Matthew D. The living are Andrew, of California; Samuel R., M. D., of West Elizabeth; Rev. N. H. G., of Sterling, Ill.; Margaret (Mrs. Joseph Peairs), of this township, and Clara, who has lived in the borough since the death of her father. Mr. Fife held the office of elder in the Presbyterian Church over sixty years.

Andrew McKinley, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of Andrew and Barbara (Reed) McKinley, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to this country in 1792, and first settled in Chester county, Md. After two years' residence there they removed to this county, locating in what is now Forward township, and from there removed to what is now Lincoln township, near McKeesport. In 1817 they purchased the farm now owned by our subject, where they lived until their deaths. The mother died in 1842, and the father in 1844. They had six daughters and three sons, all of whom are dead except Andrew, Jr., who was the youngest of the family, and was born in 1811, on what is now known as the Calhoun farm, above McKeesport. He was educated at the public schools of the county. In 1837 he was married to Maria, daughter of Zachary Wilson, of this county. She died in 1847, leaving four children, one of whom is still living, Andrew, of Forward township. Mr. McKinley's second wife was Martha J., daughter of Andrew Fife, of Elizabeth township. She died May 10, 1863, leaving four children: John G., a merchant of Monongahela City; George, at home; Clara M., now Mrs. Frank Haney, of McKeesport; Noah F.; Belle, now Mrs. Charles Wiley, of McKeesport. The third wife of Mr. McKinley is Mary E., daughter of Michael Ventress, of Elizabeth. Mr. McKinley held the office of auditor of the township for many years, and was engaged as general agent for D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, N. Y., for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for many years; also for George L. Squiers & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of West Elizabeth.

F. N. Humes, gas-driller, Tarentum, a son of James and May (Negley) Humes, was born in what is now West Tarentum, in 1824. His grandfather Humes was a resident of Westmoreland county, Pa., and a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His grandfather Negley was one of the first settlers in this part of Allegheny county. James Humes, father of F. N., was a native of Westmoreland county, and May Humes, the mother of our subject, of Allegheny county. After their marriage the parents located on second

farm below Bull creek, in what is now Tarentum borough. They, however, sold the farm and purchased a place on the hillside above the creek, where they both died. James was twice married, and his first wife died leaving two children: John V. of West Tarentum, and May, the late Mrs. Powers. The children of James and May (Negley) Humes were F. N., Christian, now Mrs. Welling Marvin, of Tarentum; Thomas and Alexander (twins), the latter now deceased; James, now in Iowa; George, near New Castle; Robert, at West Newton; William H., in West Tarentum; Ruth E., now Mrs. McConnell, of Allegheny City; Nancy Jane, now Mrs. E. C. Miller, of Ohio; Frank V., of Allegheny City, and Smith K., of Beaver Falls.

The subject of this memoir made his father's house his home until his marriage with May A., daughter of George Wilhelm, of Armstrong county, Pa., after which they located on a farm near Tarentum, where they remained three years, when they removed to Iowa. Continued malarial attacks, however, occasioned their return to Tarentum, when Mr. Humes engaged in drilling saltwells, which he continued until his removal to Ohio, in 1860. Returning to Tarentum in 1863, he embarked in the oil business, and is now employed in drilling gaswells, his residence being in Tarentum. Mr. and Mrs. Humes have reared a family of four children, viz.: Harry K., Minnie, now Mrs. Prof. O. H. Phillips, of Sewickley; Annie, now Mrs. Mooder, of New Castle, and Fronia V. The parents are members of the M. E. Church.

Gilbreath B. Wilson, assessor, Chartiers, son of George and Elizabeth Wilson, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1816. His grandfather, Gilbreath Wilson, a revolutionary soldier, was a native of Ireland, and was the first of the Wilson family to come to America, and his son, George Wilson, was born in this county, and died when his son Gilbreath B. (our subject) was six years old; the widow of George Wilson died at the age of seventy years. Their children were Gilbreath B., John (deceased) and Jane. Mr. Wilson spent most of his life in mining coal. He married, in 1839, Jane, daughter of Richard and Isabella Desart, of this county; they had three children: Isabella (wife of Philander Wyble, of Chartiers township), Elizabeth (deceased) and Anna. Mrs. Wilson died in July, 1885, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Wilson was justice of the peace five years, and has been assessor of Chartiers township for ten years. He owns a comfortable home in Chartiers township, and is one of its oldest citizens. In the Pittsburgh *Post* of October 26, 1886, is given a historical sketch of the meeting of Gen. Lafayette and Gilbreath Wilson, Sr., in 1824, on the occasion of the general's last visit to Pittsburgh. Wilson had rescued the general in battle when he was wounded, and carried him on his back to a place of safety. He had not seen him since until they met on the wharf where the veterans were drawn up in line to receive him. On meeting with the man who saved his life the general was very much pleased, got out of his carriage and embraced him.

Cornelius Scully, farmer, postoffice Pittsburgh, was born on the farm where he now resides, Dec. 9, 1817, a son of John S. and Mary Scully. John S. Scully came from Ireland in 1803, spent one year in Marietta, Ohio, but in consequence of malaria in that section left there and settled in this county. He purchased 350 acres of land from Gen. Hand, which has remained in the Scully family since, and upon which is the quite noted Scully mineral spring. He married Mary Donivan, by whom he had fifteen children, of whom Cornelius is the only survivor. Mr. Scully, the elder, served as justice of the peace over thirty years, and died in 1837, at the age of seventy years, a member of the Episcopal Church; his widow died in 1839, at the age of sixty-eight years, a member of the Catholic Church. Cornelius Scully married, Oct. 28, 1842, Matilda, daughter of Samuel and Isabella Duff, of this county, and to them were born John S., now cashier of the Diamond National Bank, Pittsburgh; William J., Mary (wife of Amos Petrie), Samuel D., Isabella (wife of John T. Negley), Henry D., Almira, Cornelius, Julia (deceased), Ellen (deceased), Louisa and James B. Mr. Scully owns seventy-five acres of the old homestead, which is in a very high state of cultivation, some twenty acres being in choice fruit. He has a very fine collection of Indian relics found on his farm. He has served as school director over thirty years, and is one of Chartiers township's most respected citizens.

Rev. George N. Johnston, postoffice Camden, was born March 31, 1835, in Hancock county, W. Va. The Johnston family are descended from Oliver Cromwell, "The Protector," through his eldest daughter, Bridget, wife of Gen. Fleetwood, and from that country the great-great-grandfather Johnston emigrated to New Jersey, afterward settling in the Juniata valley. In 1792 the family came to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, eight years later removed to Beaver county, and in 1828 they settled in West Virginia. James Johnston, a son of Robert, and grandfather of our subject, married Sarah Burns, and became the father of eight children: Isabel, Jane, Smiley, George B., Rev. Robert, Eliza, Margaret and Rev. Mervin. Of these George B. married Evelyn Shannon, and they had ten children, viz.: Caroline, Sarah, Watson, Rev. George N., Col. Robert, Eliza, Harriet, Laurinda, Minerva and Ella.

Rev. George N. Johnston was educated in the academies of Richmond and Wellsville, Ohio, graduated at Washington College in 1858, attended the Northwestern Seminary, Chicago, and Western Theological Seminary, graduating from the latter in the class of 1861. He was ordained by the Beaver presbytery (now Mahoning), and preached with marked success at Knoxville, Ill., New Lis-

bon and Steubenville, Ohio, and McKeesport, Pa. In 1884 he came to Lebanon Church, where his labors are duly appreciated. He has done much evangelistic work in connection with the pastoral office, and has preached over five thousand sermons in twenty-seven years. He married, April 17, 1861, Emma, daughter of Dr. J. D. Coffin, of Beaver Falls; and they have seven living children: Eliza J., Evelyn L., Alice V., George C., Gertrude E., William W. and Helen. Mr. Johnston is esteemed, among the ministers of the Pittsburgh presbytery and the congregations he has served, as an able preacher, uncompromising in his defense of the faith, bold in his denunciations of sin, and to him his church is greatly attached. Col. Johnston, brother of Rev. George N., at the beginning of the rebellion raised a company in Pittsburgh, served through the war, and was promoted for gallant conduct again and again. Politically the Johnstons have been ardent republicans, and were prominently identified with the underground railroads in West Virginia.

James Means, farmer, P.O. Hope Church, was born March 3, 1823, on the old homestead, where his father, Nathan, located in 1809. The latter, who was a son of John and Martha (Ramsey) Means, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1784; came to Allegheny county with his mother, and died in 1881. John Means died at Paxton, Dauphin county, and his widow, a woman of much ability, and of Scotch-Irish descent, came west with her six children—Nancy, Jane, Nathan, John, James and Joseph M. Mrs. Means died in 1851, aged sixty-nine years. Her son Nathan learned the tanner's trade east of the mountains, and followed it until 1833, since when he has farmed. He married Elizabeth Cochran, and to them were born seven children, viz.: John A., Samuel C., Andrew S., Elvira A., Martha M., James and Robert S. Of these James married Margaret G., daughter of Henry Fulton, and they have six children —Henry F., Nathan A., William C., Martha J. and Nannie E. and Maggie L. (twins). Henry F. graduated at Washington College and Allegheny Seminary in the class of 1887, and is now preaching in West Fairfield, Pa. Nathan A. graduated at Washington College in the class of 1885, and is now practicing law in Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Means are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member of session; politically he is a republican.

Robert L. Kirkwood, merchant, McKee's Rocks, son of Robert and Hannah E. Kirkwood, was born in Iowa in 1858. His grandfather, Andrew Kirkwood, came from Paisley, Scotland, to America in 1817. He was the first Kirkwood to cross the mountains of Pennsylvania, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he resided the rest of his life engaged in keeping a boatstore. He died in 1864, at the age of seventy-seven years, leaving nine children, only one of whom is now living, Ann Kirkwood. His son Robert was born Aug. 25, 1824, in Pittsburgh; was educated for an artist and followed that profession through life, painting portraits and landscapes. He married, in 1851, Hannah E. Betker, of Baltimore, Md., and their children were Andrew B. (deceased), John McClelland, William J., Robert L., Eliza T. (wife of R. H. Brown) and Annie R. The father died March 28, 1882, aged fifty-eight years; the mother in 1860 at the age of thirty-eight. Their son, Robert L., was married Feb. 28, 1885, to Marie E., daughter of Robert and Eleanor Thompson, of Allegheny City, and two children have been born to them—Elinor S. and Robert B. Mr. Kirkwood has always been in the hardware business, and in April, 1888, he commenced in that line for himself at McKee's Rocks, where he has a full stock of hardware and house-furnishing goods.

Miles Bryan, justice of the peace, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of James and Mary A. Bryan, was born in 1858, in Stowe township, this county. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country in 1850, and engaged in peddling in Allegheny and Beaver counties for four years. During that time he saved sufficient to purchase a little home and start a grocery and country tavern, in which business he continued until his death in 1877, when he was fifty-six years of age; his widow still continues the business and keeps the Chartiers postoffice. His first stock of goods was stolen from him almost as soon as he put it in the store, by robbers, who, at night, loaded up the goods and hauled them away without ever being detected; but he borrowed money, laid in a new stock, and went on with the business. At that time his was the only store and tavern between Pittsburgh and Beaver. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were parents of ten children, of whom those living are Miles, John, James, Frank, Thomas, Mary, Laurence and Jane. Miles Bryan was married May 12, 1887, to Laura Kirsch, of Ross township. He was elected justice of the peace in 1883, and re-elected in 1887, and was the youngest justice in the county. He also holds a position in the office of the clerk of courts.

Caleb Lee, Jr., retired, postoffice Plum, a son of Caleb and Margaret W. (Skelton) Lee, was born in Pittsburgh in 1827. He attended the public schools and the old university of his native city, and at the age of fifteen entered his father's store and learned the tailor's trade. He was then employed in the store until his father retired, in 1851, at which time he and his brother John succeeded him in the business under the firm name of John S. & C. Lee, Jr. Five years later, owing to Mr. Lee's failing health, he was obliged to move to the country, and came to Plum township, where he farmed fifteen years. He then removed to his present home at Hulton station. He has been a member of the Verona council, but his health prevents his taking part in any active business life. In 1852 he wedded Mary, daughter of Robert Knox, the well-

known confectioner of Pittsburgh, who died a few months after marriage. Mrs. Lee was born in 1832, in Pittsburgh, and lived most of the time on Fourth avenue. Two children blessed this union—Robert Knox, who died in 1879, and Jennie, wife of Harry Paul, of Hulton station.

JAMES GRAHAM (deceased). It was prior to the Revolution that the Graham family emigrated from Ireland and settled in Eastern and Southern Pennsylvania. Rev. James Graham, a graduate of Dickinson College, came to Allegheny county in 1804, and became the owner of 290 acres of land. He succeeded Rev. Samuel Barr, who was the first pastor of the Beulah Presbyterian Church, in Wilkins township, and the first church in Pittsburgh. Rev. Graham continued in charge of Beulah Church forty years. He married Elizabeth Martin, of Juniata county, Pa., and six children were born to them. She died when her children were young, and he married Rachel Glen, and after her death married Martha McCullough, of Turtle Creek, who had two daughters. James was among the youngest of this family, and was born in 1812 on the farm purchased by his father, and where he lived and died. James, Jr., was a farmer, and the property, being richly underlaid with limestone, was called and is now known as Lime hill. For six years he was engaged in burning lime, which was a profitable occupation. He owned 200 acres of the original tract. He married Eliza Macfarlane, daughter of John F. Macfarlane, of Adams county, Pa., and great-granddaughter of Andrew Macfarlane, who died in the revolutionary war. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James Graham, whose names are Martha, Elizabeth, Evaline and Margaretta. In politics Mr. Graham was a whig. He died seven years after he was married, and for forty years his widow has managed the farm and business to the best advantage for her family. They have been lifelong members of the Presbyterian Church.

ELMER E. BRIGGS, M. D., postoffice Pittsburgh, was born June 11, 1861. His grandparents, William and Ann (Indle) Briggs, were natives of Yorkshire, England, and came to America in an early day. William was a man of means and education, and of a well-known family in England. He crossed the Atlantic seven times. He owned the old McClurg farm at Brownstown, and died at Webster, aged over eighty years. He was the father of five children: Thomas, Charles, John, Frederick and Martin. Of these John and Charles were pilots, and both were drowned. Martin Briggs was a carpenter by trade, but engaged in the coal business, and represented the southern coal trade in New Orleans. He married Caroline S., daughter of Nicholas Snyder, a native of Germany. She was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and has borne her husband four children: Mrs. Julia A. Painter, of San Francisco, Cal.; William H., Elmer E., M. D., and Herron G., M. D. Elmer E. received his primary education in the schools of Pittsburgh, graduated at the Western University, and took the degree of Ph. M. He read medicine with Dr. John C. Burgher, and attended one course of lectures in the medical department at the University of Michigan, and two courses of lectures at the homeopathic college, New York, graduating in the class of 1883. He located in Pittsburgh, and practiced one year; then for one year was resident physician and surgeon of the homeopathic hospital of that city, where he has since practiced. Dr. Briggs married, in the year 1885, Florence Taylor, only daughter of Col. S. B. Taylor, of 62d regiment Ohio Volunteers, who was killed during the late rebellion, and they have one daughter, Hazel Frances, born June 22, 1887.

Dr. Herron G. Briggs was born Nov. 11, 1864, received the degree of Ph. M. at Western University, and afterward took a course in medicine at Hahnemann College, Chicago; then entered the homeopathic hospital at Pittsburgh as resident physician and surgeon, where he remained one year; afterward, in fall of 1888, he located in the Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM M. GRACE, retired, 194 Steuben street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, is a son of Nimrod B. and Mary A. (McCulley) Grace, born in 1819, in Pittsburgh, Pa. His grandfather, John Grace, came from Maryland to this county about the year 1800, and settled at Squirrel Hill. His children were as follows: Nimrod B., born Feb. 9, 1789; William, born Jan. 7, 1791; John, born July 12, 1793; Nancy, born Oct. 5, 1795; Bennett, born Nov. 17, 1797; Elizabeth, born April 14, 1800; Priscilla, born July 6, 1802; Burchfield, born Dec. 1, 1804; Aquilla, born Aug. 18, 1807, and Milcah, born Oct. 8, 1809, all deceased except Elizabeth, who now resides in Mercer county, Pa. Nimrod B. Grace and Mary A. McCulley were married Nov. 11, 1813, and were blessed with following named children: Rebecca, John B., Priscilla B., William M., Mary A., Ellen B., Martha Z., James B., George E., Catherine M., Nelson K., Charles W. and Samuel H. The father died Nov. 1, 1851, and the mother July 7, 1877. He served in the war of 1812 under Gen. Harrison; was wounded, and drew a pension from 1836 until his decease. William M. Grace has been twice married; first, Nov. 3, 1853, to Olivia Daft, who bore him one child, which died in infancy; this wife died Nov. 26, 1854, and Mr. Grace next married, March 22, 1859, Mrs. Mary E. Lorenz, who also bore him one child, Mary Frances, who died at the age of fifteen months.

Mr. Grace learned glassblowing, which he followed seven years. In 1844 he took charge of the glass firm of William McCulley & Co., and from 1851 to 1860 was with the firm (McCulley) at the Sligo Glass-works. In the fall of 1860 he became a partner of B. L. Fahnestock and Robert C. Albree, in which he con-

tinued until 1872. In 1874 he went to St. Louis, built a glass-factory for the St. Louis French Window-Glass Co., and with them he remained one year, when, in consequence of ill health, he retired from business and returned to the old Lorenz homestead, in Chartiers township, which he had purchased in 1863. He served as school director and secretary of the school board, and is now justice of the peace. Mr. Grace's father and grandmother McCulley came from Ireland to this country in 1800. They crossed the mountains in an ox-cart, and on the journey, one of the oxen dying, they put a cow in its place and came on. The grandmother was noted as a spinner of flax and maker of linen, and by her industry and economy saved money enough to purchase five hundred acres of land, at Jack's run, called the Three Bullets, and they hold the patent.

JOHN SCHMID, retired, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of George and Barbara Schmid, was born in Germany in 1828; came to this country in 1851, locating in Allegheny, but in 1852 moved to Kenton, Ohio, and in 1854 returned to Allegheny. He was twice married; first, in Germany, in 1850, to Mary Fetzer, and their children were Margaret and Mary; this wife died in 1854, and in 1855 Mr. Schmid married Mary Brown, of Allegheny City, and by this marriage there have been born thirteen children: William G., John George, Annie (deceased), Paulina (wife of James Calp), John, Albert, Mary, Henry, Katie, Charlie (deceased), Daniel, Edward (deceased) and Carrie (deceased). Mr. Schmid came to this country with a little fortune of twenty-four hundred dollars, but the years 1853 and 1854 were times of trial and financial loss, on account of sickness in his family and the death of his wife, his removal to Ohio and his subsequent return to Allegheny. On his marriage with his second wife he started without a dollar, but by the most rigid economy soon secured a home, paying the first ten dollars he could possibly spare on a lot, on which he soon erected a house. One of his friends owning a lot adjoining proposed to trade a part of his for a part of Mr. Schmid's. The latter, seeing it would give a better place to erect another building, was willing to trade, but his friend also wanted some money, which Mr. Schmid did not have. After some parley he traded, giving a loaf of bread to boot. Mr. Schmid is now the owner of one hundred acres of valuable land in Stowe township and eight acres at McKee's Rocks, for which he paid twelve thousand dollars; is selling some off in building-lots. On this property he has a very fine stone-quarry. He also owns a business-house on Chartiers avenue, Stowe township, and seven dwelling-houses in Chartiers township.

HON. HENRY LARGE, retired, postoffice Cosgrove, was born Dec. 26, 1798, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa. His paternal grandfather, a native of New Jersey, and of French descent, was an enthusiastic patriot, and aided the colonies. He was a shoemaker, but also owned a farm, which he sold for four thousand dollars in continental money, which was worthless. He had three children: Jonathan, John and Mrs. Tracy. He located in Elizabeth township, and died there; his widow then came to her son, John Large, and died there aged one hundred and two years. John Large married Nancy, daughter of Henry Low, and in 1810 came to Mifflin township, where he bought a farm which now contains 167 acres. He and his wife had eight children, viz.: Jonathan, Samuel, Henry, Isaac, Thomas, Mrs. Hannah Livingston, Mrs. Nancy Livingston and Mrs. Margaret Patterson. Of these Henry, who now owns the farm, married Jane, daughter of Col. Joel Ferree, who fought under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. Mrs. Large died March 28, 1885, aged over eighty years, the mother of seven children: John (who was captain in Co. C, 102d P. V., and was killed at the battle of Salem Heights), Mrs. Christina Hays, Joel F., Mrs. Amanda Davidson, Mrs. Nancy J. Forsythe, Henry L. and Elizabeth (widow of John Gordon, who died March 30, 1888). Mrs. Gordon has six children: Mrs. Jennie McGowan, David B., John L., Willie H., Ella H. and Charlie A. The subject of this memoir learned the sickle- and scythe-maker's trade with Adam Coon, and in 1824 he had 225 dozen on hand, which were of little value, yet constituted all his wealth. He is a natural mechanic, and made boilers, engines for distilleries and mills, in Williamsport and Mifflin township. Politically he is a republican; for two years he was justice of the peace, and was elected to the house of representatives in 1848. He passed several important measures through the house, and won distinction for his able addresses. In 1849 he was re-elected, serving both years on the committee of claims. For fourteen years he was captain of the Union Artillery company. He has been an elder of the Lebanon Presbyterian Church for many years.

SAMUEL HENNING, farmer, postoffice Wilkinsburg, was born in Allegheny county, in 1811. His father, John Henning, came to Allegheny county from Ireland in 1801, purchased 147 acres of land in Wilkins township, and there resided until his death, in 1843, at the age of seventy-two. He was by trade a linen-weaver, which he followed in Ireland. This pioneer married Matilda Gill, and two children blessed their union. Mrs. Henning died April 8, 1813. Our subject is the only member of the family now living, was educated at the common schools, and has always followed farming. He married, in 1844, Elizabeth Ann Dodds, of Butler county, Pa. Ten children, nine living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henning: Matilda Jane, John D., Ann E., Matthew Henry, Mary Margaret, Josiah Francis, Melissa Bell (married), Olivia Martha and Emaline. Of these John D. is married and has two children; Ann E., married, has five children, and Matthew Henry,

married, has three children. The family are members of the R. P. Church; Mr. Henning is a republican.

P. S. Pollock, retired, postoffice Carrick, was born in February, 1825, in Pittsburgh, Pa. His paternal grandfather, a native of New Jersey, settled on Beaver river, in Beaver county, Pa., and became a wealthy farmer. Here David Pollock, the father of P. S., was born; he was a gunsmith by trade, but later in life a miller for forty years in the John Brawdy mill, on Saw-Mill run. When his children had grown to maturity he sold the property; he died in New Castle, Pa., a leading member of the Concord Church, politically a whig. His wife, *nee* Elizabeth Barkley, bore him six children: Joseph, John, Peter S., Silas, Alvey and Mary. P. S. Pollock learned the millwright's trade, and followed it for fifteen years. He married Mrs. Agnes Brawdy, *nee* Aber, a daughter of Jacob Aber, an old settler. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

Robert S. Stewart, M. D., Buena Vista, is a native of Washington county, Pa. His parents were John W. and Jane (McCall) Stewart. He was born in 1837, reared in Washington county, and received his education at Ann Arbor University, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. He commenced the practice of his profession at West Middletown, Washington county, and in 1871 located at Buena Vista, where he has since resided. His wife was Harriet A., daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Wiley) Davis, of Washington county. They have no children. In 1865 he enlisted in the 22d P. C., Co. C., and served until the close of the war. He has held several local offices. He and wife are members of the U. P. Church of Buena Vista.

A. H. Burket, physician, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of David and Elizabeth Burket, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1847. In that county David passed most of his life in farming, teaching and surveying. He married Elizabeth Hess, of that county, and their children were John H. (a physician of twenty years' practice), A. H., Lydia (who married, in 1870, James Provost, of this county; she died in 1872, her husband about two years afterward), Mary A., wife of Harvey Williams; she died leaving a son, who resides in Monongahela City, Pa., and a daughter, Lizzie Rose Etta, who died at the age of four years, and an infant daughter unnamed. The father of this family died Nov. 23, 1883, at the age of eighty years; his widow now resides with Dr. Burket, in Stowe township, aged seventy-eight years. Dr. Burket was reared on a farm, but determined early in life to obtain an education. In addition to the common schools he attended Hoge's Summit and other academies, studied medicine and graduated at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1877. He thence came to Stowe township, where he has since continued to practice his profession, and has made an enviable reputation as a practitioner. He married, Oct. 11, 1878, Mary J., daughter of Henry and Martha Bruce, of this county, and they have one child—Blanche E. The doctor is a member of the Allegheny County Medical society; he is an adherent of the M. E. Church.

William Wilcox, mining engineer, P. O. Putnam, was born in England in 1830, a son of John and Margaret (Bailey) Wilcox, also of England. John Wilcox, who was a railroad laborer, died in 1832, aged twenty-eight years. Born to him and his wife were seven children, of whom William is the youngest. He was educated at the common schools of England, and in 1858 came to America and located in Kentucky, where he remained two years as superintendent of the Reverdy Coal company. In 1860 he came to Pittsburgh, and same year returned to England, where he remained three years, engaged as mine superintendent. Mr. Wilcox is a practical miner, being thoroughly familiar with bituminous coal-fields. He was for a number of years employed by the government as mine inspector for seven counties in Pennsylvania. His whole life has been spent in this work, and the many prominent positions of trust held by him from the many important coal and coke companies indicate conclusively that he is competent and skilled in that capacity. He has resided in Chartiers borough for several years, and has held many of the borough offices. He is a Mason, a member of the Sovereigns of Industry, also of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

John M. Byers, civil engineer, P. O. Pittsburgh, was born in Selin's Grove, Snyder county, Pa. His father, Joseph Byers, was born at Lewes, Del., in 1808, and was the son of John and Harriet (Webb) Byers, of Lewes, Del., and grandson of Dr. John and —— (Edwards) Byers, of Pennsylvania. John A. Byers, brother of Joseph Byers, was born at Lewes, Del., Sept. 15, 1806. John A. Byers and Joseph Byers were civil engineers, and were engaged as early as 1826 in the most important inland navigation works in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The last work of importance performed by John A. Byers was the surveys of the James River and Kanawha canal. The books which contained his surveys of this improvement were so remarkably accurate that copies of them were purchased after his death by the U. S. government, for the further prosecution of the work. Joseph Byers, for a number of years, was in charge of important engineering work on the Pennsylvania railroad; died Dec. 16, 1854. Sons of Joseph Byers were as follows:

John M. Byers, since 1848, has been connected with railroad building in Pennsylvania. In April, 1871, he was appointed chief engineer of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railway, and was engineer and superintendent of it until completed, in 1881. Since then he has been in charge of locating and constructing work for the Pennsylvania

railroad up to this time. Charles E. Byers was the valued chief engineer of the Reading railroad until his death. Joseph Byers, Jr., was an engineer of much experience; died in the United States of Colombia, S. A. Ellwood Byers is in the service of the Reading railroad; Robert Byers died in the three-months service of the Union army; Walter P. Byers is in the service of the Reading railroad; Henry W. Byers is engineer of maintenance-of-way, Pennsylvania company, at Lawrence Junction.

Our subject married Carrie Mann Lewis, who has borne him three children, viz.: Morton Lewis Byers, Mary E. and Maxwell. Of these the eldest is a graduate of Lehigh University, class of 1888, and is now an assistant engineer in the service of the Pennsylvania company. The mother of John M. Byers, Jane (Peplow) Byers, died Oct. 13, 1888, in her seventy-sixth year.

JOHN F. HUMES, real-estate and collection agent, Tarentum, a son of John and Elizabeth Humes, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1831, of which county his parents were also natives. Their children were William P. (deceased), James G., John F., Thomas M., Mary Jane and Jeremiah W. (deceased). John F. remained at home until nearly fifteen years of age, when he became engaged as teacher at Riddle's schoolhouse, on the northern turnpike, one and a half miles west of New Salem, Westmoreland county. He taught during summers and attended school winters for a time, eventually reversing the order by teaching in winter and studying in summer. He received his education at Elder's Ridge, New Derry and Latrobe academies, finally graduating at Duff's Commercial College. In 1863 Mr. Humes married Rachel M. Shields, of New Salem, Westmoreland county, who died in 1884, after a lingering illness of ten years. Mr. Humes, after his marriage, came to Tarentum, where he engaged in the drug trade for a period of ten years, and upon the organization of the Tarentum bank, in 1871, he was chosen its cashier, and also cashier of the First National Bank of Tarentum until 1885, in which year it went into voluntary liquidation. He then became identified with the business interests of the borough as real-estate and collection agent, which he still follows. Mr. Humes enjoys the confidence of the citizens of Tarentum, and has, from time to time, been called upon to accept positions of honor and trust. In 1886 he married Jennie W. Woodrow, of Fawn township. He has an adopted son named Harry S.

LEONARD KEARNS, retired, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in Temperanceville borough, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1815. His grandfather, James Kearns, came from Ireland to America about 1780, locating in Allegheny county, Pa., purchased two hundred acres of land, and followed farming. He had eleven children, three sons and eight daughters. Thomas, the second son, was born in 1783, and died in 1867. He married Rebecca Calley, and by her had fifteen children. He was a farmer, and owned a part of the property which his father purchased. Leonard Kearns, his eldest child, was born and reared on a farm. At the age of seventeen years he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed all his life. He came to Mansfield, and worked at one place for thirty-three years. In 1843 he married Rosanna, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Farley) Bell, and they have two children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. S. H. Patterson, and Thomas J., who married Lizzie Waker, of Ireland. Mr. Kearns has retired from active work at the anvil, and his son now takes charge of the place where his father labored for thirty-three years. Mr. Kearns is a member of the town council; of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

THOMAS MCCOY, farmer, postoffice Chartiers, son of Thomas and Elizabeth McCoy, was born in 1841, on a part of the old family homestead, formerly owned by his grandfather, John McCoy, who came to Allegheny county, Pa., prior to 1800; owned and left to his children at his death 700 acres of land; was married to Sarah King, by whom he had five children—Mary, Elizabeth, William, Sarah and Thomas (all now deceased), and died from the effects of a kick of a horse; his widow died in 1831. Their son, Thomas, Sr., was born on the homestead in Stowe township, in 1808. He inherited one share of the farm, and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He married, in 1827, Elizabeth (daughter of John and Mary Wilson), of this county, and they had eight children: Sarah K., John W., Robert, Nancy, William, Mary, Thomas and Jane; all living except Robert and Jane. William was in the 1st Maryland Cavalry during the civil war. Thomas McCoy, Sr., assisted in building the Union U. P. Church, of which he and his wife were members. He died in 1850, at the age of forty-two years; his widow is living with her son Thomas, still active and vigorous, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Thomas McCoy, Jr., was reared on the old homestead, and received a good common-school education. He was married in 1875, to Isabella Cornwith, of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Cornwith, and he and his wife are members of the U. P. Church, Rev. J. A. Douthet, minister. They had four children: Bessie A., William J., Sarah J. (deceased) and Thomas W. Mr. McCoy has been school director fifteen years; was elected justice of the peace in 1884, for five years, and is at present assessor of Stowe township. He owns sixty-two acres of the old homestead, a house and lot at Chartiers, and some stock in Point bridge. He is a republican.

W. B. MCCREA, farmer, postoffice Wilkinsburg, was born in 1840. His great-grandfather, William McCrea, in 1769 purchased some 400 acres of land in Allegheny county, and his son settled on it about 1780. He was of Irish parentage, a farmer, and erected,

in 1807, the stone house which is yet standing in a good state of preservation. He married Susan Bryson, of Cumberland Valley, and became the father of eight children. William, among the eldest, was born, in 1795, on the farm purchased by his father, where he was reared. Like his father, he was a farmer and general merchant. He married Liberty McKinney, of Franklin county, Pa., daughter of David McKinney, and three children were born to them, two of whom grew to maturity: Eleanor (Mrs. John W. Chalfant) and W. B. The latter was educated at Wilkinsburg Academy. He married, in 1867, Elizabeth Beatty, daughter of Samuel Beatty, of Washington county, Pa., and six children bless their union, four living: William B., Jr., Samuel B., Liberty McKinney and Nellie Chalfant. Our subject has always followed farming as an occupation. All the family are Presbyterians, and Mr. McCrea is a republican.

R. Woodford, retired, postoffice Carrick, was born July 20, 1835. His father, William Woodford, a native of England, was born March 23, 1792, and died May 12, 1877. He emigrated to America in 1822, and settled in Baldwin township, this county, where he farmed. He married Mrs. Jane Carr, *nee* Hockenberry, who died in 1871. He was an elder in the Concord Presbyterian Church; politically a republican. R. Woodford was educated in this county, and Dec. 10, 1858, married Mary A., daughter of George Burgess, a native of England. They have four children: George B., Walter L., Harvey E. and Laura L. Mr. and Mrs. Woodford are members of the Presbyterian Church.

William Osborne, M. D., Frank, is a son of John and Sarah (Abernathy) Osborne, of England. The father came to this country in 1861, and settled near Irwin station, in Westmoreland county, and remained until 1882, when he removed to Homestead, and has since resided there, retiring from the coal and mercantile business. Dr. Osborne was born in England in 1847, came to this country in 1862, and first worked as a coal-miner, but afterward entered the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1882, and commenced the practice of his profession at Turtle Creek, but in the same year moved to his present location, and now enjoys a very lucrative practice. In 1868 he was married to Mary J. Percy, daughter of John and Margaret (Miller) Percy, natives of England, who located in Westmoreland county. They have six children living: Sara, Maggie, Francis A., Lizzie G., William and Edgar J. Dr. Osborne and family are members of the M. E. Church at Scott Haven. He is a member of Alliquippa Lodge, No. 375, F. & A. M.

Matthew T. McFadden, farmer, postoffice Chartiers, is a son of John and Rachel McFadden, and was born in 1852 on his father's homestead, in Stowe township. John McFadden was born in Stowe township in 1812, and married, Dec. 19, 1837, Rachel, daughter of William McCormick, of Allegheny county. He inherited his father's farm of four hundred acres, and at his death willed it to his widow, and at her death it was divided among the children. John and Rachel McFadden had ten children, six of whom are now living, viz.: William M., Mary A. (wife of Rev. Jonathan Tombes), Lewis A., John W., Matthew T. and Sarah J. (wife of Alexis Pendleton), now a resident of California. John McFadden died in 1873, at the age of fifty-six years, a member of the U. P. Church, as was also his wife. Matthew T. McFadden was married May 29, 1879, to Luella, daughter of Ackley A. and Orilla Johnson, of Mason county, W. Va., and they have five children, viz.: Walter T., Charles W., Ada M., Ora R. and Joseph W. Joseph D. McFadden, a brother of Matthew T., was killed in the railroad disaster at Chatsworth, Ill., Aug. 10, 1887, at the age of forty-six years.

Robert A. Ewing, farmer, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of Daniel and Jane Ewing, was born in 1856, on the farm where he now resides, in Stowe township. His grandfather, Moses Ewing, came from east of the mountains and settled in this county about 1794. He (Moses) and his wife, Sophia, had the following-named children: James, Samuel, Henry, John, Daniel, Leah and Ellen. Moses died about 1831. His wife was robbed and then murdered, because she assured the robber she would know him if she ever saw him again. Daniel Ewing was born on the old homestead, in Stowe township, in 1807; was a farmer, and married Jane, daughter of James and Mary Speer. They had four children: Elwilda M., James H., L. O. (deceased) and Robert A. Daniel died Sept. 20, 1880, at the age of seventy-three years; his widow died January 3, 1886, at the age of sixty-eight years. They were members of the U. P. Church; he was a republican. Robert A. married, in June, 1887, Ida L., daughter of John and Elizabeth Fulton, of Washington county, Pa.

John M. Risher, coal merchant and producer, Dravosburg, was born Sept. 16, 1849, at Six-Mile Ferry, this county, a son of John C. Risher. He was educated at the Western University, and the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. After leaving school he was clerk in the banking-house of S. McLean & Co., Fourth street, Pittsburgh, for one year, and then went to a position with the Fort Pitt Banking company, Pittsburgh, filling the same with ability three years, when he resigned to accept the position of bookkeeper and superintendent in the coal business of J. C. Risher & Co., retaining his residence in Dravosburg. In the fall of 1878, in partnership with James H. Gamble, he bought the coalfield at White Mills, in Washington county, known as the Penney tract, and which he operated successfully. In February, 1884, he purchased Mr. Gamble's interest, and has now in operation two coalbanks, with a capacity of 15,000 bushels per day

His dealings with the miners have been such as to benefit them, and good feeling exists between employer and employed. Mr. Risher married Mary J., daughter of Robert and Priscilla Patterson, and five children have blessed them: Robert P., Eva A., Bessie G., who died aged seven years; Mary J. and Fannie M. Mr. and Mrs. Risher are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and a republican.

WILLIAM M. GALBRAITH, attorney at law, residence Chartiers borough, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in March, 1856, to Matthew W. and Phœbe (Keys) Galbraith. William Galbraith, his grandfather, emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to America in 1818, and located on Raccoon creek, near Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa. He followed farming, and was one of the most prominent men in the community. William M. received a common-school education, supplemented by a few terms at the Sewickley Academy. He was associate principal of the public schools in McKeesport; principal of Oakdale Academy four years; of the Pittsburgh Academy two years, and recently principal of Chartiers borough public schools two years. He studied law under Judge Magee and Henry A. Davis, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 30, 1886. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum; politically a republican.

MATTHEW GILL EUWER, merchant, postoffice Verona, was born at New Texas, Plum township, Allegheny county, in 1841, and is a grandson of John Euwer, a native of Ireland, who settled in Plum township about the beginning of the present century. The latter was a descendant of the Scotch Covenanters, and an active worker in that sect. His son, Archibald, was born in Plum township, and married Mary Gill, a native of what is now Patton township. They had four sons, all of whom are living. Archibald, the youngest, who was a posthumous child, and went into the army when eighteen years old and served throughout the civil war, now resides near Washington, Iowa. The others, John, Ebenezer and Matthew, reside in Parnassus, Westmoreland county, Pa. Archibald Euwer, Sr., died in 1843, aged forty-five, and his widow passed away in 1856, at the age of fifty-three. Matthew Euwer was reared on a farm, and when sixteen years old began teaching school, which profession he followed five years. For many years he was engaged in mercantile business in Allegheny City, and in 1886 he opened a store in partnership with his brother at Verona. May 1, 1888, James B. Meeds became a partner, and the firm is now Euwer Brothers & Co. Mr. Euwer, as is the entire family, is a tireless worker in the church of the Covenanters, and was one of the organizers of the Eighth Street Church, Pittsburgh, in which he was the first deacon elected. Since engaging in business here, he has taken up his residence in Parnassus in order to rear his family in the church of his fathers. March 5, 1868, Mr. Euwer was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Logan, a granddaughter of James Logan, first prothonotary of Allegheny county. Her parents, Robert Fulton and Nancy (Stotler) Logan, were born in Plum and Penn townships, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Euwer's first-born child died in infancy. The others are named, in order of age, William Fulton, Mary Wilson, Bertha Stotler, Theodosia Helen, Norman Logan and Nancy Catharine.

CAPT. A. D. RENO, postoffice Putnam, captain and pilot on the Ohio, is of French origin, his ancestors having left their native land and settled in Virginia about the year 1710. Three brothers were the pioneers of this family in America, and from one of these, Louis Reno, the subject of this sketch is descended. Louis Reno had a son named John, who had a son named Benjamin. Benjamin came to Allegheny county about the year 1765, and settled on the right bank of Chartiers creek, opposite to what is now called Bower hill, where he took up some four hundred acres of land, on which he lived until his death, which occurred about the year 1803. There were born to Benjamin and his wife Jane (*nee* Bell) six sons and one daughter, viz.: William, Robert, Zachariah, Benjamin, Charles, Louis and Susannah, who married Benjamin Jackson. The third son, Zachariah, was born on the farm, on the banks of Chartiers creek, in the year 1776, and became a coal-dealer, having had some land underlaid with rich coal-veins. Born to Zachariah and his wife, Martha, were seven sons—Louis, Benjamin, John, Francis, Samuel, Henry and Alfred, and two daughters—Amanda (married to Christopher L. Magee, who for many years was engaged in the hat and fur trade, and during the war was sutler in the army) and Minerva (married to Samuel Clarke, who was a pilot on the Ohio river). Louis, the oldest son of Zachariah and father of the subject of this memoir, was also born near the banks of Chartiers creek, in the year 1798.

He married Anna E. Frisbee, daughter of Ephraim Frisbee, who started, in 1808, the first boatyard at what is called the Point, in Pittsburgh. Louis, like his father Zachariah, was also engaged in the coal business, they being the first parties engaged in running coal in boats to Cincinnati and Louisville. There were born to Louis and Anna E. eleven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Amanda J. (wife of Capt. R. M. Boles), Cornelia B. (wife of Col. W. L. Foulk, of the United States army), Capt. John L., Louis A., Alfred D. and William S. Alfred D., the fifth son of Louis, was born in Allegheny City, and is now living in Chartiers borough, near Mansfield, Allegheny county, Pa.; was educated under the tutorship of John Kelley, of Allegheny City, and at Duff's College, Pittsburgh, Pa. From early life he has been steamboating, having been a pilot for twenty-one years. He married, in 1869, Alice Wilson, daughter of James P. Wilson,

of Pittsburgh, and they have a family of four children: Alice, Charles, Stella and James. Capt. Reno is a member of the R. A., of the A. O. U. W., and of the Presbyterian Church. He is a republican.

MATTHEW P. SCHOOLEY, editor of the *Local News*, Homestead. The ancestors of the old Schooley family came from Lorraine, France (now Germany), and spelled their name De Scholie. They settled in New Jersey, near Schooley's mountain. One of their descendants, Isaac Schooley, moved to Loudoun county, Va., and was a cabinet-maker near Leesburg. He married Rachel Crossen, and had four sons—Augustus, John, Thomas and Samuel. Samuel was also a cabinet-maker and furniture-dealer, and died in 1862 in Everett, Bedford county, Pa. He married Harriet Hedges, who bore him five children: Mrs. Florence Nuzum, Matthew P., John R., Jennie C. and James C. Of these Matthew P. and John R. are editors of the *Local News*, a bright and newsy weekly, clear cut, neat and clean, the champion of every good virtue, reflecting the character of its master-spirits, the editors.

REV. CYRUS B. HATCH, postoffice Dravosburg, was born April 25, 1848, near Franklin, Venango county, Pa. The progenitor of this family was Col. Joseph Hatch, from the county of Kent, England, who came with Gov. Winthrop and the one thousand families and settled the city of Boston, Mass. His descendants are to be found in many states of the Union, and many of them have won distinction in political, commercial or military life. His great-grandson, Ebenezer, a mechanic, resided at Falmouth, Mass., and married Statira Blanchard. The progenitor of the Blanchard family was Thomas, a native of England, who settled in North Yarmouth, Mass., where his large progeny became wealthy shipbuilders and commanders of vessels. Of his three sons—Solomon, John and David—Solomon married Elizabeth Loring and had four sons: Solomon, Nathaniel, David and Joseph. Of these Nathaniel was the father of Statira, who was a remarkably intelligent woman. She had three sisters: Mrs. Mary True, Mrs. Betty Buxton and Mrs. Alice Kenny. Statira Hatch had five children: Eunice, Elizabeth, Joseph, Davis P. and Nathaniel. The last named married Jane L. Kingan, a daughter of John Kingan, of County Down, Ireland. Nathaniel was an esteemed member of the Pittsburgh bar, and died April 25, 1879, aged sixty-three years. His widow died May 5, 1885, aged seventy-eight years. Their only son, the subject of this sketch, is a graduate of the Western University, class of 1869, also of the Allegheny U. P. Theological Seminary, class of 1872. For a period of three years each was pastor of the Mifflin U. P. Church, Mansfield and Irwin station. His talent as an organizer was recognized by the U. P. Board of Missions, who sent him to Denver, Col., where in less than two years he secured a valuable church property and an organization of seventy members, besides a flourishing Sabbath-school. Returning to Dravosburg, he took charge of the church there of forty-five members; his work was blessed abundantly, and within a year the church numbered two hundred members. Mr. Hatch married Agnes S., daughter of Hezekiah and Rosannah (Frew) Nixon, former of whom was one of the first elders of the First U. P. Church of Allegheny, also first mayor of that city, serving two terms, and afterward was recorder of the county; his daughter, who was remarkably well qualified for the position of a pastor's wife, died March 20, 1873. Mr. Hatch's present wife is Bessie S., a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Ross) Foster, of Mansfield, Pa. To her devoted and untiring coöperation is to be attributed much of Mr. Hatch's success in later years. Of Mr. Hatch's children only two survive: Blanchard Ross Foster, born June 5, 1881, and Bessie Eunice, born June 27, 1888.

THOMAS BARRETT, retired, Emsworth, was born in Cork, Ireland, a son of Edmond and Mary (Clark) Barrett, natives of County Kerry and the suburbs of Cork, respectively. The father died in 1863, the mother in 1865. At the age of fifteen Thomas Barrett visited France, and about five months later sailed for New York, landing in 1847; his voyage was continued to New Orleans, where he arrived in 1848, and there heard the cannon salute in honor of Taylor's election to the presidency. Mr. Barrett learned shoemaking, and in 1850 came to Pittsburgh, where he followed his trade for about thirteen years. In 1865 he embarked in the coal business on the Allegheny river. In 1869 he moved to Kilbuck township and purchased ten acres of land, where he built two fine houses and has since lived. He has valuable property in Pittsburgh, which he rents. Mr. Barrett returned to Ireland in 1874, and while there married Maria Teresa, daughter of Valentine Griffin McSwiney, Esq., and Kathrine Savage McSwiney, of Church View, Killarney, County Kerry. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have three children, viz.: Mary, Edward Valentine and Thomas Mc. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

A. W. LOOMIS, who was a resident of Pittsburgh in its early history, was educated at Union College, New York, and became an attorney of great ability. He was a partner in the practice of his profession with Mr. Metcalf. In 1837 he was a representative to Congress.

GEORGE M. GETZE, physician, Tarentum, son of J. M. Getze, a pioneer resident of Tarentum, and at present engaged in the boot and shoe trade, was born in Tarentum in 1855, and received his literary education in Pittsburgh and at Mount Union College, Ohio. He is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, and he began the practice of medicine in Tarentum in 1877. In 1878 he married Sadie, daughter of John Kennedy, Esq., of Tarentum, and three children were born to them: Linnæus, their

first-born (deceased), Amarilla L. and George Wilbur. The doctor is a Mason, member of Lodge No. 502 of Tarentum, of the R. A., No. 910, and of the A. O. H. He is a member of the borough council, of the Methodist Church, of the Homeopathic State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and Allegheny County Medical society.

MATTHEW HODKINSON, for many years a resident of Pittsburgh in early times, came from England about 1830, and settled in Bedford county, Pa., on a farm. About the year 1835 he came to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the queensware business, and in the great fire there, in 1845, he was burned out. During the oil excitement Mr. Hodkinson moved to Zanesville, Ohio.

JOHN SPEER, farmer, postoffice Chartiers, a son of James and Mary Speer, was born on the homestead of his father and grandfather, in Stowe township. His grandfather, James Speer, Sr., came from Scotland about 1750, and located in Maryland, and about 1764 came to what is now Allegheny county, Pa., where he bought the above-mentioned farm. He died leaving four sons and three daughters, all living in this county except one son, who settled in Kentucky. James, Jr., son of James, Sr., was born in Maryland in 1854, and came with his parents to this county when about ten years old. He married Mary, daughter of Roly and Nancy Boyd, and by her had thirteen children, only three of whom are now living: Agnes (wife of John Richie), Robert (who married Sarah K. Sampson) and John. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church; the father died in 1847 at the age of eighty-two, and the mother in 1859 at the age of eighty-four. John Speer was married June 9, 1853, to Sarah K., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth McCoy, of this county, and their children are Vianna M. (wife of George Magnes), Elvader K. and Wilson B. Mr. Speer has held positions of trust in Stowe township. He and his family are members and earnest supporters of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES B. LINHART, farmer, postoffice Turtle Creek. His grandfather, Christian Linhart, immigrated to America at a very early day, settled in Wilkins township, and purchased some three hundred or four hundred acres of land. He was a farmer by occupation, and had a family of six sons and five daughters. Of these Michael was among the oldest, being born in the township in 1770. Like his father, he was a farmer, and lived and died in the township where he was born. He married Julia Hawk, of Westmoreland county, Pa., who bore him four sons and three daughters, of whom James B. is the only survivor. Mrs. Linhart lived to a ripe old age, and died in 1870, aged ninety-four years. James B. was born and reared on the farm he now owns, and on which he has always resided. He was educated at the common schools, and has followed farming through life; he is a republican.

JOHN V. SCOTT, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is the son of James Scott, Jr., and Mary (Van Kirk) Scott. James Scott, Sr., the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, and was among the earliest settlers of this county, being identified with the Indian troubles in those times. The father of John V. Scott was born in this township, on the farm now owned by Zaccheus Scott. He participated in the war of 1812, and held a commission as captain, and was afterward colonel of a militia regiment. In 1832–34 he represented this county in the house of representatives. He died in 1868, and his wife in 1863. Nine of their children are still living, as follows: Diana, Mrs. James Wycoff, of Uniontown; Susan, living with John V.; Mary, Mrs. Samuel Van Kirk; Sarah, Mrs. Matthew Taylor; Samuel and Joseph, of Indiana; Harvey, of Iowa; William and John V., of this town. John V. Scott was born in 1820, on his present farm. In 1850 he was married to Nancy A., daughter of James and Rebecca (Devore) Nicholls, of this county. They have seven children living, as follows: James H., an attorney in Burlington, Iowa; Joel F., a physician in Coal Valley; Lizzie R., Mary J., William D., Nannie L. and John K., all at home. Mr. Scott and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Round Hill, he having been an elder in that church for thirty-four years.

ABIJAH HAYS, JR., retired, postoffice Carrick, was born Aug. 6, 1818, in Franklin county, Pa., a grandson of James Hays and a son of Abijah Hays, Sr., a stonemason and bricklayer by trade. The last named married Margaret Updegraff, a fine specimen of the woman of that period, and to them were born eleven children: Rebecca, Jacob, William B., Mary, Abijah, Maria, Eliza, Catherine, James, Ann and George. The family settled in this county in 1820, in Plum Creek township, but finally went to Westmoreland county, where the parents died. Abijah Hays, Jr., whose name heads this sketch, returned to this county, where he married Elizabeth Fagg, who bore him two children, both sons, Cyrus and Charles. His second wife, *nee* Jane A. Sands, was the mother of three children: James, Mary and Edward. His present wife, *nee* Juliette A. Steck, is the mother of following-named children: Grant W., Lizzie, Walter L. and Howard S. Mr. Hays has led an active life. He was a carpenter and builder, and had a planing-mill on the South Side for over twenty years. He is a republican, and cast his first vote for W. H. Harrison.

WILLIAM PIERCE (deceased) was a son of John and Margaret (Scott) Pierce, of this county. John Pierce, Sr., grandfather of William, was a native of Ireland, came to this country over one hundred years ago, and settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. William Pierce, purchasing 350 acres for twenty-three dollars. The father of William was born on this farm, reared a family of eleven children, and died in 1852. The

subject of this memoir, the next to the youngest in the family, was born in 1816, on the homestead, where he always lived. Feb. 12, 1856, he was married to Hannah J. Yaw, of Ohio, and their family consists of five children, as follows: John (on the homestead), David (a physician in McKeesport), Mattie E. (Mrs. Frank G. Copeland, in Irvin, Westmoreland county), Maggie (widow of Charles Craighead, in Elizabeth borough) and Josie B. (at home). The family are members of the U. P. Church of Elizabeth. William Pierce died in 1881.

ANDREW SOLES (deceased) was born in Brownsville, Pa., in 1797, a son of Peter and Mary (Anderson) Soles. His father, a shoemaker by trade, and a native of Germany, settled in McKeesport in 1798, where he followed his trade, and was also engaged in business as a butcher. He reared a family of nine children: John, Peter, Jacob, Henry, Elizabeth (Mrs. Heckswelder), George, David, Mary (Mrs. Jacob Zeigler) and Andrew. Our subject was reared in McKeesport from the age of six months, and resided there until his death, which occurred Jan. 14, 1887, and was successively engaged in business as a riverman, storekeeper and farmer. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Sinclair, by whom he had one daughter, Mary A. (deceased), who married Joel Crawford; his second wife was Mrs. Catherine Moffett, *nee* Dunn, daughter of Walter and Ellen (Brownlee) Dunn, of Beaver county, Pa., formerly of Scotland, by whom he had eight children: Anderson, Nellie, Sarah A., William, John, Robert, David and Catherine. Mr. Soles was one of the prominent citizens of McKeesport. He was street commissioner of the borough for several years, and superintended the grading of its first streets. He was a member of the First M. E. Church; in politics a democrat.

J. W. LEA (deceased) was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1834, a grandson of William Lea, the pioneer. His father, Col. William Lea, married Lizzie Simcox, and by her had five sons and five daughters, of whom J. W. was the youngest. He was born and reared on a farm, and educated at the public schools of the county. Later he engaged in mercantile business, which he successfully pursued until his death. He married, in 1860, Miss S. Belinda, daughter of Jacob Doolittle, of an old and respected family of the county. Two children were born to their union: Jacob D. (deceased) and F. Eugene, who was eduuated at Duff's College, and is now a traveling salesman for a Pittsburgh firm. Mrs. Lea survives her husband, mourning her loss, but comforted by a loving son, who makes his home with her. They are members of the Methodist Church.

SAMUEL MOSES RAYMOND, attorney at law, Pittsburgh, was born in Hampshire county, Va. (now West Virginia), Aug. 18, 1841, son of Moses and Sarah (Walker) Raymond. His father was born in Connecticut in 1799, and died at the age of seventy-six years; he was educated at Yale College, and for forty years was pastor of Presbyterian churches at Springfield, Va., and other towns near there; his wife was born the same year in Virginia, and died at the age of seventy-eight years. Samuel M. Raymond was educated at Washington College, Washington, Pa., graduating in 1861, and went to Altoona, Pa., where he taught school for a short time. Soon afterward he entered the quartermaster's department at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained till the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Pittsburgh, studied law with David Reed, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. March 9, 1865, Mr. Raymond married Lucy Clark, of Washington, Pa., daughter of David and Adeline (Adams) Clark, natives of that county, and two daughters—Grace Clark and Addie Burr—have blessed this union. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church at Emsworth, where they have resided since 1880.

W. H. MCCULLOUGH, M. D., Tarentum, was born at Fairview, Butler county, Pa., in 1849. He received his school-training at Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, and his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, Ohio, of which institution he is a graduate. He also attended two full courses of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, and one course at Cincinnati. In 1876 he married Miss L. J. Black, of Millerstown, Butler county, Pa., and in 1878 located at Tarentum, where he practiced medicine with marked success. Dr. and Mrs. McCullough have two children—Vivian D. Miles and William Roy. The doctor was elected to the Pennsylvania State legislature in 1888–89.

JOHN CAROTHERS HAYMAKER, attorney at law, Pittsburgh, son of William N. and Mary Haymaker, of Turtle Creek (see his sketch), was born September 2, 1853, in Patton township, this county. He remained at home on the farm, and attended Laird Institute at Murrysville, Pa., until he began to read law with his brother, J. S. Haymaker, in 1872. He was admitted to the bar of Pittsburgh in 1875, and was elected assistant district attorney by the republican party in the fall of 1887, taking his seat January 1, 1888. Mr. Haymaker was married November 18, 1880, to Anna M. McKnight, of Allegheny, daughter of John and Jane McKnight, and three children have been born to them: Marguerite McKnight, Mary Simpson and Louise Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Haymaker are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN MUNHALL, coal-operator, postoffice Munhall, Pa., was born Nov. 16, 1833, in Schuylkill county, Pa., and came to Pittsburgh in 1834. His early life was one of hardship and toil, but by honest labor he raised himself to his present position. Left an orphan at the age of ten years, he found work in the coal-mines, and saved one hundred dollars the last year. At the age of seventeen years he began a mercantile

business at Elizabeth, which he followed six years, but the panic of 1857 found him stranded, his entire capital, and much more, being trusted to the miners. In 1858, with his brothers Michael and William, he built the steamboat J. S. Cosgrove, with his brother William cutting and hauling the timber out of the forest a few miles back from the Monongahela river, and loaned to him by a friend as part of his capital. After several reverses, the fall found him with a fully equipped steamboat, and ready to do anything that was offered. By never taking advantage of persons in distress, he soon had the confidence of the public as well as a full share of the work, and in two years he was able to pay his mercantile debts with interest; his creditors were very lenient, never doubting his intentions to pay their claims. The year 1861 found him with the steamboat Grey Eagle plying on the Allegheny river, connected with King & Pennock, and shortly afterward he and his brothers joined with Maj. William Frew and Charles Lockhart, of Pittsburgh, built the steamboats Brilliant and Albion, which proved a great success in the oil-carrying trade; he also engaged largely in the production of oil on Oil creek, and afterward in Butler county. Retiring in 1876, Mr. Munhall removed to Munhall from Oil City, where he had resided eight years; he again, with his brothers, embarked in the coal business in 1880, being the owner of a large coal-tract, known as the Bellwood mines, at Munhall, where he resides. Having sold part of his farm and river-front to Carnegie, Phipps & Co., they have erected on it a large steel-plate mill and other mills, and are about erecting the largest beam-mill here in the United States. The land has proved to be one of the finest locations in the valley, being situated twenty-five feet above high-water mark. Mr. Munhall has had many hundred men in his employ, and the kindest of feeling has ever existed between employer and employés. He has always encouraged and assisted his employés to save part of their earnings and secure homes for themselves and families—always ready to help those who help themselves. He has been twice married; his first wife, Hettie Cunningham, died, leaving six children: William, George, Harry, Albert, Otis and Essie. His present wife, *nee* Maggie McKelvy, is the mother of Lida R., Llewella E. and John R. Mr. Munhall is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the Royal Arcanum; politically he is a republican.

William Knoderer, superintendent of farm of the West Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, at Dixmont, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), and came here with his parents, Christian and Margaret S. (Wagner) Knoderer, when young. His father was captain in Napoleon's army for seventeen years, and in the Russian campaign he went in with 386 men, and came out with five besides himself. He was an able swordsman, and was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand contest with three men armed with sabers. He came to this county in 1844, and purchased a farm of 106 acres in Ohio Township, where his widow, who was born in 1804, still resides. He was born in 1792, and died at the age of eighty-five years. William Knoderer attended the schools of the township. He was married, at the age of twenty-one, to Margaret A. Merriman, of Ohio Township, this county, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Merriman) Merriman, and they had four children, two of whom died when small. Those living are Emma, now transcriber in recorder's office, Pittsburgh, and Margaret Sarah, at home. After marriage, Mr. Knoderer followed the Ohio River a short time, but gave most of his time to the farm. In 1864 he began work at the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, as general carpenter, and in eight years was made superintendent of the farm and all outside building. Mr. Knoderer has been delegate to county conventions and member of the county executive committee. He served two terms as street commissioner, and is now filling his second term as justice of the peace of Kilbuck township. Mr. Knoderer is a 32° Mason, and a K. T.; he is a republican.

James Gilmore, Sr., retired farmer, post-office Turtle Creek, is probably one of the oldest citizens in Wilkins township. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1807, a son of James and Mary (McKee) Gilmore, also natives of Ireland, who were the parents of seven children, our subject being the only survivor. In 1832 five of this family with their widowed mother emigrated to America, and settled in Pittsburgh, where they remained one year. James was the oldest son; in 1834 purchased the farm where he now resides, at that time containing one hundred acres, and the property of John McKelvy. Mr. Gilmore married, in 1830, Ann Jane Waugh, also a native of Ireland. Seven children have been born to this marriage, four of whom are living: David W., James, William John and Flora (Mrs. Demster). Mr. Gilmore is a respected citizen, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his township. He was nine years school director, and his son is now a member of the board. They are members of the U. P. Church, Turtle Creek, and republicans.

Walter Espy Clendenen, postmaster, Turtle Creek, is a native of Fayette county, born Feb. 2, 1848. His parents, James and Ann Jane (McMichael) Clendenen, were of Scotch and Irish descent, and the former now resides in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, aged eighty-six. The latter died in 1870. William, father of James, settled on a farm at Mendon, Westmoreland county. James was a carpenter and millwright, and built many mills "from the woods." He had seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Mary Jane (Myers), W. E., Elizabeth (Shaffer), Ann H. (Patterson), Joseph H. and Florence L. (Rahl). Both the

sons reside here. Maggie, the youngest child, died when three years old. Walter E. was reared in Mount Pleasant, and attended the public school there. He assisted his father at carpenter-work, and when eighteen years old began blacksmithing. This occupied him until his appointment as postmaster, in January, 1885. In 1873 he began business for himself in Braddock, and two years later came to Turtle Creek. He still owns a shop and two dwellings on the Wilkins side of the village. Being a very strong man, he was a famous horseshoer, and once, in Oil City, carried five hundred pounds of iron on his back, as a test. In 1873 Mr. Clendenen married Lydia M. McGuire, a native of Derry township, Westmoreland county. Her parents, John and Eliza Jane McGuire, were born in Unity township, Westmoreland county, of Irish parentage. Mr. Clendenen has always been a democrat. His children are Harry James, Albert Marshall and Frank Roy. The family are associated with the Presbyterian Church.

Henry Richard Chalfant (deceased) was descended from French ancestry. At an early period two brothers left France and came to Eastern Pennsylvania, where they settled and reared families. Henry Chalfant, a son of one of these brothers, came with his brother to Allegheny county, Pa., in 1827, and settled in Turtle Creek, where he purchased a few acres. Henry married Isabella C. Weakley, daughter of Samuel and Hester Weakley, of Cumberland county, Pa. Ten children were born to this union, eight of whom grew to maturity, and seven are now living: John W., Sidney A., Anna R., James T., George A., William L., Albert M. Our subject, the third child, was born in 1837 on the farm in Wilkins township, and was educated at the common schools and academy. He married, in 1868, Evaline R. Graham, a daughter of James Graham, and granddaughter of Rev. James Graham. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chalfant were eight children, seven living: James Graham, Mary, Maud, Sidney, Henry R., Frederick B. and Eva M. Mr. Chalfant was a highly respected citizen of Wilkins township, and his occupation was that of a farmer. He was director of the county poor of Allegheny county, and director and vice-president of the Braddock National Bank. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which his family are members, and politically was a republican. He died Sept. 30, 1887.

August Miller, contractor, Homestead, was born May 15, 1845, in Godelhausen, Bavaria, Germany, a son of Conrad and Mary Miller. He came to America at the age of thirteen years, and his first work was in the glass-factory of Fred McKee & Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pa., working four days a week for much less wages than his board cost, but worked at carpentering the other two days to make both ends meet. Being a bright lad, he was soon promoted, and earned fair wages. Afterward he learned the wagon-maker's trade. In 1864 he went to Springfield, Tenn., to work for the United States government, and was promoted to foreman before he reached his twentieth year. After returning to Pittsburgh he learned the carpenter's and builder's trade, which he has followed successfully ever since. In 1871 he built the first house in Homestead, in the midst of a cornfield. Since that time he has been identified with Homestead, where he has erected many fine structures. Mr. Miller spent time and money to learn his trade thoroughly, hence his success. In 1870 he was married to Mary F. Young, a Pittsburgh lady, and they had three sons and one daughter, Adele V. being the only child living. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are both Presbyterians.

Capt. J. H. Williams, manufacturer, post-office Homestead, was born July 21, 1839, in Boston, Mass., a descendant of one of the old New England families. His father, John Williams, a wholesale clothier of Boston, married Elizabeth R., daughter of Joshua Griffin, whose wife was a descendant of the old Le Bosquet family, so well known in Boston, and six children were born to them: J. Harry, Mary E., Carrie O., Jessie S., Howard B. and Charles M. J. H. Williams was educated in Boston, and for many years was a clerk in the old Suffolk bank. He belonged to the militia, and when Fort Sumter was fired upon was among the first troops to reach Washington; later he became second lieutenant of a company, which he recruited for the 33d M. V. I., and after a service of two years and nine months resigned on account of disability. He fought at Gettysburg and Antietam; was promoted to first lieutenant at Chancellorsville, and was wounded at Resaca, Ga. He recruited another company for the 62d M. V. I., of which he became captain. After the war Capt. Williams engaged in the brick business in and near Pittsburgh, and since Homestead was established has been connected therewith. He married, in Boston, in 1864, Rebecca L., daughter of Herman and Mary E. (Le Bosquet) Rolfe, and they have four children: Jessie H., Edward R., Fannie and Harry L. Williams. The captain is a member of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R.; he is a republican.

Rev. John J. Bullion, Homestead, was born in 1856, in Sharpsburg, Pa. His parents, John and Catharine (Ruttiger) Bullion, natives of Bavaria, in their youth immigrated to America, and are now living in Sharpsburg, where the former is employed in the iron-mill. The subject of this sketch entered St. Michael's Seminary in 1869, at the age of thirteen years, and after seven years of diligent study entered the Grand Seminary at Montreal, where two years later he was ordained with forty-five others to the priesthood by Bishop Fabre. He was first stationed at Dudley, Pa., but soon afterward became assistant in St. Peter's pro-cathedral, Allegheny City. In February, 1881, he came to Homestead, where he held services for nearly one year in Schuchman's hall. In the fall of the same year the first church was dedi-

cated, the seating capacity being 300. Owing to the growth of the town and the earnest, diligent efforts of Father Bullion, the congregation soon grew beyond the capacity of the little church, and in 1888 a building was erected with a seating capacity of 700, the lower part of which is occupied as a parochial school, and will be used as a church until a handsome brick structure can be erected. The congregation has increased from twenty-five to two hundred families.

JOHN HUSTON, merchant, Tarentum, son of William and Betty Huston, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1826, and immigrated to this country, locating in Allegheny City June 9, 1848. He learned the trade of chairmaking in Pittsburgh, and with the exception of about five years his time was passed in those two cities until his removal, in 1874, to Tarentum. Mr. Huston married, Nov. 4, 1851, Mary Hawlks, of Pittsburgh, of which city she was a native, and their children were Lizzie H., Nancy J., William C. and Johnston F. (deceased), and Joseph W., Emma J., Johnston C. and John D. (living). Johnston C. married Clara Marshall, and resides in Ford City. Mrs. Huston died, and Mr. Huston next married, Nov. 4, 1869, Esther English, of Allegheny City, who bore him two children, William E. and Maggie E. In 1874 Mr. Huston established a chair-factory in Tarentum, which he continued for six or seven years, his goods being sold in this portion of the state. Deciding to discontinue his factory in Tarentum, he is now solely dealing in household furniture.

ARCHIBALD DICKEY, retired, Tarentum, is a son of Archibald and Isabella (Magrew) Dickey, and was born in Armstrong county, near Kittanning, Pa., in 1817. He remained with his parents on their farm until 1835, when he removed to Tarentum, where he learned the trade of carpenter, and afterward engaged in business as a builder and contractor. He put up many of the residences of Tarentum, and the one now owned by him, corner of Wood and Kennedy streets, was the first house built on Wood street. In 1872 Mr. Dickey married Catherine Ferguson, a native of Brookfield, Pa, who, after a lingering sickness, died in 1876, leaving one child, Thomas S., now receiving his education in Tarentum. Mr. Dickey has witnessed the growth and prosperity of Tarentum, and in his old age is enjoying the fruits of his earlier labors.

JOHN S. WALKER. The first of the Walker family to settle in this county was Samuel, with his wife, Elizabeth (Springer) Walker. They were natives of Wilmington, Del., and assisted in bringing the first printing-press west of the Alleghenies, which was used in the office of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. Their eldest son was Maj. John, who was a youth of seventeen years when he came with them to this borough, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died at the age of eighty-six years. He was a boat-builder, and constructed many of the first boats used on the river. He built the pirogues used in the Lewis and Clarke expedition to the northwest, and also the first steamboat built west of the Allegheny mountains. He also was engaged in hotel-keeping for many years. His wife was Diana, daughter of Robert and Mary (Davidson) Craighead; the former was born in Virginia, the latter in this borough. John Walker participated in the war of 1812, and gained the rank of major. His family consisted of three sons and five daughters, only two of whom are living: John, of Denver, Col., and Maj. Robert C. Walker, of Helena, Montana, who married a sister of Hon. James G. Blaine. The deceased are Samuel, Mary (Mrs. Solomon Speers), of Belle Vernon; Matilda (Mrs. William K. Van Kirk), of this borough; Diana (Mrs. Samuel Frew), Sarah (Mrs. William Penniman) and Julia B. (Mrs. John McDonough). Samuel, the eldest son of Maj. John Walker, was born in 1798, in this town, and engaged in mercantile business, and also built many boats (over three hundred), among the number being the celebrated J. M. White. He was also the first postmaster in Elizabeth. In 1819 he was married to Nancy, daughter of Noah and Nancy (Frey) Speer, of Belle Vernon, and in 1869 they celebrated their golden wedding. They reared ten children, seven of whom are living: Lucinda (Mrs. R. P. Voorhees), of California; William B., of Missouri; Diana (Mrs. Gen. Ekin), of Louisville, Ky.; Noah, of Colorado, Tex.; Samuel, Jr., a merchant of this borough; Nancy L. (Mrs. Pope), of Macon City, Mo.; Mary (Mrs. Barnes), of East End. The deceased are Thomas P., James S. and John S., all of whom were natives of this borough. Mr. Walker died in 1876.

John S. Walker, a son of Samuel, Sr., was born in the Mansion House, of Elizabeth, Sept. 30, 1829. He was reared here, and educated at the public schools. He was a merchant here until 1857, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., engaged in the boot and shoe business, and there remained until his death, in 1874. He was treasurer of Hennepin county, Minn., two terms. He was married, in 1850, to Angeline G., daughter of William K. and Matilda (Walker) Van Kirk. They have one son, by adoption—Albert J., an attorney at law in the law-office of Miller & McBride, of Pittsburgh. John S. was a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and his funeral was conducted by these societies. After his death his widow and son returned here, where they have since resided.

DR. ANDREW SMITH, postoffice Putnam, was born in Allegheny county, in 1838. His father, Robert Smith, a farmer, came from Ireland to America in 1833. He married Catherine McFarland, and Dr. Andrew is now the only remaining member of his family. Robert Smith died in 1875, aged eighty-two years; his widow died in 1881, aged seventy-six years. The subject of these lines was educated at the public schools in this

county, and at the Curry Institute of Pittsburgh. In 1866 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Dick, of Indiana county, Pa., received his medical education at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and began practice at Walker's Mill in 1870, where he remained four years. In 1874 he came to Chartiers borough, where he has since remained engaged in successful practice. Dr. Smith was married, in 1882, to Lizzie M. Hoffman, daughter of Daniel Hoffman, of Washington county, Pa., and they have had one child, Clyde, now deceased. Dr. Smith is a democrat.

ALEXANDER PATTERSON, postoffice Putnam, was born in 1829, of Scotch-Irish descent, in Carroll county, Ohio. His grandfather, Samuel, was born in Washington county, Pa., where he followed farming. Alexander was reared on a farm in Carroll county, and was educated at Richmond College, where he graduated in classics. From early life he has been identified with coal-mining. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Benner. In 1869 he came to Allegheny county, where, since 1872, he has been constantly connected with his present business, and has met with success. He enlisted in 1862 in the 126th O. V. I., and was lieutenant on the quartermaster's staff, serving three years. Of his family of four children—three sons and a daughter—his wife and two oldest sons are deceased. Mr. Patterson is one of Chartiers borough's most prominent citizens, unassuming in manner and respected by all who know him. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

JAMES WALLACE, justice of the peace and farmer, postoffice Carrick, was born Jan. 1, 1806, in Baldwin township. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Barton) Wallace, were natives of County Antrim, Ireland, and were of the same family as Sir William Wallace. They came to America with their daughter Nancy; their other children, Robert, John, Mary, William and David (twins), Samuel, Margaret, Betsey, Rosannah and James, were born in this county. The subject of this memoir has been a farmer all his life, and owns the homestead of two hundred acres. He married, Feb. 15, 1838, Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Huey) Irwin, whose father, Joseph Irwin, was twice driven back by Indians from his settlement. 'Squire Wallace has three children, two sons, Samuel and John I., both farmers, and both living on the homestead, and one daughter, Leliza J., married to Alexander Speer, of Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa., where they reside. Of these Samuel was educated in this county, and married, Nov. 18, 1873, Margaret McGibbeny, daughter of Capt. James and Sarah (Stewart) McGibbeny: they have three children: James E., Jennie and Sadie J. John I. Wallace married Jane M., daughter of James Rath, and they have five children: Harry J., Lillie B., Melvin E., John D. and Rachel A. 'Squire Wallace and his sons are republicans. He has been a justice of the peace for ten years, and has filled other offices. In his younger days he was lieutenant of a volunteer company of cavalry for many years.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM (deceased) was born July 29, 1809, in Baldwin township, and died, after a useful and well-spent life, Jan. 25, 1887. His father, George Cunningham, was born east of the mountains, and after coming west lived a short time in Beaver county, Pa., but as early as 1804 came to this county, where he bought 218 acres of land. He married Jane Moore (who died in 1844), and they were the parents of twelve children: Daniel, Jane, Eliza, William, Margaret, Jesse, Ruth, George, David, Sarah, John and Maria. Of these, Jesse farmed the home place, and early in life evinced those traits of manhood and Christian character which made him so universally esteemed wherever he was known, his sense of honor and justice being one of his leading characteristics. Oct. 29, 1837, he married Rachel, daughter of David and Margaret (Thompson) Cowan, and seven children blessed this union, viz.: Mrs. Mary J. Bryant, Mrs. Rachel L. Rhodes, George H., Robert P., Mrs. Caroline Hays, Mrs. Salina L. Doyle and Melissa M. (wife of Dr. C. Stilley). In religious matters the Cunningham family have always identified themselves with the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN T. PENNEY, McKeesport, was born Sept. 4, 1856. William Penney, his grandfather, was born March 20, 1772. He was a brother of James, the father of Thomas Penney, whose sketch appears elsewhere. William's wife was Martha, daughter of Jesse Gill, and their son John, the father of John T., was born March 30, 1808. He was married first to Ruth Carothers, who bore him William, Samuel E. and James E.; then to Rebecca Culler, the mother of his sons John T. and Adam C. John Penney, Sr., was a mine-operator, which business he followed successfully till the panic of 1873.

After passing through the junior year at college, John T. Penney went (in 1879) to Florida and engaged in the lumber business. On the failure of his health, in 1882, he returned to McKeesport, and was a bookkeeper in a manufacturing-house in Pittsburgh till 1885, when he became one of the firm of Penney, Milholland & Co., founders and machinists. In November of that year he and his brother, A. C. Penney, purchased Milholland's interest in the firm, and they are still engaged in the business.

J. D. O'NEIL, merchant, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth, this county, May 15, 1867, a son of Alfred B. and Fanny (Stephens) O'Neil. His paternal grandparents were Denny and Sarah (Brauff) O'Neil, former of whom was a native of this county, and most of his life was engaged as superintendent of coalworks; he was a son of John and Sarah (Robinson) O'Neil, and John was a son of Charles O'Neil, a native of Ireland, a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer of

Mifflin township, this county. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was R.C. Stephens, Esq., of Elizabeth. Alfred B.O'Neil is a native of Mifflin township, where he was reared and educated. He followed the river for twenty-five years as boatman, pilot and captain. For a number of years he was in mercantile business at Elizabeth, and since 1885 has been a resident of McKeesport, where he has large real-estate interests, and where he has contributed much to the growth and development of the city by erecting several substantial business blocks and numerous dwellings. The subject of this sketch removed to McKeesport in 1884, and same year opened a department-store, stocked with novelties of every description, which he has since successfully conducted. In January of the present year, in partnership with his brother, he also embarked in the dry-goods trade, and at present is doing a very nice business. He is a public-spirited and enterprising young merchant, and worthy of the confidence of the public and of the esteem in which he is held.

FREDERICK SCHUCHMAN, merchant, Homestead, was born Aug. 10, 1848, in Pittsburgh. His father, Frederick Schuchman, Sr., was born and educated near Darmstadt, Germany, served for six years in the Germany army, and was a man of nerve and courage. He emigrated to America, and in Allegheny, Pa., married Elizabeth Myer, also a native of Germany, who became the mother of five children. In Pittsburgh he became a well-known business man, and died in 1855. Mrs. Elizabeth Schuchman secured an education for her children, and our subject believes that in a great measure his success is due to her early teaching. He graduated at the Iron City Business College, and immediately took charge of a set of books for F. Schild. At the age of twenty he opened a grocery-store with his elder brother as partner, but after three years he became sole owner of the business. In 1880 he came to Homestead, where he built a large, handsome residence and store, in which he carries on a general grocery business, dealing also in builders' hardware, feed, etc., and employing fifteen assistants. He has also an extensive ice-house and livery-stable. Mr. Schuchman married Virginia C., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Roth, and three children have been born to them: Walter R., Bertram F. and an infant daughter. Mr. Schuchman is a republican, and has filled the office of councilman. He is a member of the R. A., Orion Council 244, of Pittsburgh.

JACOB DOOLITTLE was born in Monongalia county, W. Va., in 1809. Moses, his grandfather, by trade a hatter, removed from New England to Brownsville, Pa., at an early date. On a farm at this place Moses, Jr., was born, who afterward removed to West Virginia, where he married a Miss Susan Miller, and by her had eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, of whom Jacob was the third son. He was a captain of militia, and followed farming for a great many years. Susan, his wife, dying when aged forty-five, he married a Miss Riggs, by whom he had one child (now deceased). He died in 1845.

Jacob, the subject of this sketch, received his education in a log schoolhouse, and at the age of fifteen years learned the trade of bricklaying, served an apprenticeship of three years, after which he removed to Birmingham, Pittsburgh, where he followed his occupation for eight years, mostly in the line of contracting, etc. In the summer of 1845 he came to what is now Mansfield, in Chartiers borough, Allegheny county, and being on the line of P., C. & St. L. R. R. Mr. Doolittle, upon his arrival at the above-named place, purchased sixty-seven acres of the Cubbage property, which was originally a portion of the tract of Col. John Campbell, of Kentucky, who in 1764 laid out the ground around Fort Duquesne, the embryo of the present city of Pittsburgh. After the original purchase, Mr. Doolittle continued buying and selling property, and has owned the land where Chartiers borough proper is now located. He married, in 1834, a Miss Sarah Cubbage, daughter of George and Nancy Cubbage, of this county, and eight children were born to them, three of whom are dead. The living are Susan Belinda (now Mrs. J. W. Lea), Martha E. (now Mrs. W. J. Glenn), Augusta (now Mrs. A. S. Rowland), Sadie (now Mrs. W. M. Kirby). Mrs. Sarah Doolittle died in 1851, and Mr. Doolittle married, in 1864, Mary E., daughter of Peter Spahr, originally from Carlisle, Pa. The second Mrs. Doolittle died Aug. 3, 1880, aged fifty-four years, one child surviving her,— Jacob Miller. Mr. Doolittle has retired from active life, although he still manages his own business affairs. He is a republican.

JOHN SCOTT ROBB, attorney, Pittsburgh, was born April 30, 1839, in North Fayette township, this county, son of Mark and Jane (Donaldson) Robb, who were born in this and Washington counties, in 1807 and 1817, respectively; they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage May 31, 1888; they are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Robb's great-grandfather, John Robb, came from Lancaster county, in 1777, to Fayette township, where he lived. Mark Robb's father came here in 1775, and served in the revolutionary war in 1776. John S. Robb graduated at Jefferson College in 1864; studied law under James I. Kuhn, and was admitted to the bar of Pittsburgh in 1866. He served in the legislature in the session of 1869-70, and was district attorney from 1878 until 1884. In 1879 he prosecuted Samuel McClain for the murder of little Samuel Hunter. In 1882 he prosecuted John Gordon, James Geary and Albert Crusan for robbery of people near Turtle Creek; the first named was sentenced to twenty-five years, and the other two to twenty years each. Two other prominent cases were the prosecution of Ward McConkey for murder (convicted and hanged)

and that of Thomas Whittaker for libel (sentenced to eight years, the longest sentence given for libel). Mr. Robb was married, April 7, 1859, to Mary A. A. Hemingray, of this county, daughter of William and Jane (O'Hara) Hemingray (both deceased). Nine children have blessed this union, viz.: John S., Jr. (who was admitted to the bar in March, 1888), Jane Donaldson, Elizabeth B., Maggie A. Y., Mary Evans, Mark Andrew, Camilla Styne, Joseph Allen and Grace Belle. The family attend Emsworth U. P. Church. Mr. Robb is a Freemason, and member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Jr. O. U. A. M. and A. O. U.W., also college society Kappa Phi Lambda. He has resided at Emsworth for seventeen years, and owns one of the prettiest and best places in that village, which is known as "The Turkey-foot Rock" property.

J. S. McCartney, M. D., Tarentum, is a son of Jacob McCartney, and was born in Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., in 1832. He received his literary training at different academic institutions, and his medical education at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1856, and commencing the practice of medicine at Tarentum in December, 1857. Dr. McCartney has practiced continuously at Tarentum since locating there, and has been prominently identified with many of the local enterprises of the place. The first bank started here was an individual concern, but it soon developed into a national bank, in which the doctor was president and largely interested, and was one of the three trustees who started the first glassworks there. The doctor invested largely in real estate in Tarentum, and holds considerable interests in Chicago and Cook county, Ill. His real and personal estate amounts to over one hundred thousand dollars. His principal business now is of a financial character—investing in bonds, and loaning money on mortgages and real estate and collateral securities, and caring for his estate.

Thomas Galbraith, M. D., Tarentum, son of George and Isabel (Gilkerson) Galbraith, was born at Barnet, Vt., in 1816. His parents, who were natives of Scotland, came from there to Vermont, where they lived and died. Thomas received his literary education in Vermont and his medical training in Pennsylvania, having studied with Dr. David Alter, of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1853. He attended the first course during the winter of 1847–48, and in 1849 he with others went to California, where he engaged in mining until his return in 1852. His success there enabled him to complete his education, purchase a library, instruments, horse, etc., and immediately following his graduation he began the practice of his profession in Tarentum, where he has since been identified with many of its local enterprises. In 1860 Dr. Galbraith married Martha Jane, daughter of Robert and Nancy Gilliford, of Tarentum, and their children were Nannie Belle (deceased), Margaret Marion, Helen Maria, Annie Martha, Josephine Mary (now Mrs. O. C. Camp, of Tarentum), Emily May, Genie Elizabeth, Almira Gilliford, Caroline Stewart, Thomas Edward, Missouri Hague. Dr. and Mrs. Galbraith are members of the U. P. Church.

Fife. The Fife family is numbered among the oldest and most prominent families of Upper St. Clair township. In 1756 John Fife, a native of Ireland, immigrated to America and settled at Winchester, Va., where for ten years he was engaged in tailoring; later he came west, and took up one thousand acres of land in what is now Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county. His brother William came to America in 1770, located in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and six years later joined his brother in Allegheny county, taking up a tract of 386 acres. A large number of descendants of these two brothers is scattered all over the United States. John Fife married Margaret Wright, also of Ireland, and by her had five children. John, the eldest child, was born in 1756, and was ten years of age when his parents came to Allegheny county. He married Isabella Thompson, who bore him three sons and five daughters, Maj. John Fife, now living, being the eldest son of this family. William Fife, brother of the pioneer, married and became the father of six children, three of whom were sons. James, the second son, married Jane McCown, and by her had eleven children.

Maj. John Fife was born in this county in 1801. He is a son of John and Isabella (Thompson) Fife, the former of whom died in 1814, aged fifty-eight years, and the latter in 1854, aged ninety-two years. Maj. Fife was born and reared on the farm where he now resides. He has followed agricultural pursuits through life, and owns one hundred and ten acres of the original one-thousand-acre tract purchased by his grandfather. Maj. Fife married, in 1824, Margaret Spark, who became the mother of seven children, as follows: Sarah Ann (deceased), Isabella (deceased), Elizabeth, Margaret, Hannah, John T. and Mary Jane. John T. was born in 1837 on his father's farm; was educated at the public schools, and, like his ancestors, has followed farming. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. H, 62d P. R., and served three years, the last two years as third sergeant; was wounded at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864, and soon afterward returned home. He married, in 1866, Jane, daughter of William and Ruth Morton, and five children were born to them: Maggie E., Lula A., Anna R., J. Pearl and John M., all living. This family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically John T. is a republican.

Thomas Fife, son of James and Margaret Jane (McCown) Fife, and grandson of William Fife, was born in this county in 1805, and is the last member of his generation living. He was born and reared on his present farm, which was formerly his father's part of

the tract purchased by his grandfather, William. He married, in 1833, Jane McCown, and three sons have blessed their union: James, Robert and Thomas M. Thomas Fife owns 110 acres of land, and has long since retired from active work, but his wishes are respected in the management of the farm. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, like his father before him, votes the democratic ticket.

NATHANIEL FIFE, a son of Nathaniel and Isabella Fife, and grandson of William and Margaret (Boyd) Fife, and a direct descendant from John Fife, the pioneer, was born in 1837. He was educated in the public schools, and has always been a farmer. He married, in October, 1864, Elizabeth Ann Jordon, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Hickman) Jordon, and four children were born to them, of whom but one son now remains. Mr. Fife has always followed farming; is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

WILLIAM T. FIFE was born on his present farm in 1842, the third son and fifth child of Thompson and Margaret (Espy) Fife, and grandson of John Fife. Thompson has always been a farmer, and died in 1860, aged fifty-four years. William T. was educated at the public schools in his township, and has always followed farming. He first married, in 1864, Caroline, daughter of Robert Fife, and two children were born to them: Thompson J. E. and Robert Howard. His second marriage was with Belle E., daughter of William Sterrett, M. D., of Butler county, and four children were the result of this union, three now living: Carrie M., William S. and Sarah E. Mr. Fife is a republican, and has held township offices; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM J. FIFE was born in this county in 1841, the son of John Fife, who is a direct descendant of William Fife, the pioneer. John Fife married Mary P. Adams, daughter of Johnson Adams, of this county, and of the eleven children born to this union nine are living. John was born in 1815, a son of William and Elizabeth McCormick. William J., the eldest son born to his parents, was educated at the public schools, and has followed the pursuits of the farm, with the exception of the time passed in the service of his country. He enlisted, in 1861, in Co. H, 62d regiment, and served three years. He married, in 1867, Mary C., daughter of William and Rebecca (McMillan) Caldwell, and granddaughter of John McMillan, the founder of Jefferson College. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fife are as follows: J. Frank, William C., Samuel M., Rebecca and Alice. Mr. Fife has lived for eight years on his present farm, which was formerly the Caldwell property. He has been elder of the Presbyterian Church for twelve years.

JAMES FIFE, JR., was born in 1838, a direct descendant of William Fife, one of the pioneer Fife brothers, and is the son of Robert (a farmer) and Mary (McCormick) Fife, the former a son of James and Mary (McCown) Fife. Robert Fife was father of five children, and died in 1867, aged sixty-seven years; his widow died in 1881, aged seventy-three years. Robert, at his death, owned one hundred acres of land. James Fife, Jr., was educated at the common schools and Bethel Academy, and was married, in 1870, to Miss Margaret Ann, daughter of James and Eliza (Hindman) Morgan. Three children, Mary E., Sadie Mabel and James Morgan, have blessed their union. Mr. Fife is a member of the Presbyterian Church; in politics a democrat.

DR. S. R. KIDDOO, Bridgeville, is a native of this county, born in 1850. His father, Samuel Kiddoo, a farmer, was born and reared in this county, and married to Margaret, daughter of Rev. Samuel Ralston, of Washington county, Pa., and by her had seven children; he died in 1850, aged forty-five years. The subject of this memoir, the youngest of the family, received a public-school education, and was a student at Bethel Academy and at Friendship, N. Y. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Wilson, of Mount Washington, in 1873, and entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1874, graduating in 1876. He commenced the practice of his profession at Hill's station, Washington county, and there remained until 1884, when he removed to Bridgeville, and has since practiced here. Dr. Kiddoo married, in 1874, Miss Champlain, of New York, and two children bless their union: Carrie B. and Maggie R. The doctor is a member of the R. A., and of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

C. B. SCHREINER, M. D., Mount Lebanon, was born in this county in 1852. His parents, Dr. Samuel and Lucinda (McClurkin) Schreiner, had a family of five children, two of whom are now living. Dr. Samuel was for twenty-two years a practicing physician in Plum township. He was born in Lawrenceville, graduated at the University of Pittsburgh, and died in 1865, aged forty-seven years. The subject of this memoir was educated at the public schools and academy, and was a student at Jefferson College. He commenced the study of medicine in 1874 at Philadelphia, Dr. Stewart being his preceptor, and graduated in 1877 at Long Island College hospital, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Mount Lebanon. He married, in 1878, Myrtle, daughter of G. P. Reed, of Indiana, Indiana county, Pa., and five children were born to them, all of whom are living: Hallie, Samuel, Carrie, Adella and an infant. The doctor is a member of the U. P. Church; politically a republican.

W. A. HERRIOTT, farmer, postoffice Federal, was born in this county in 1836. His great-grandfather, Thomas Herriott, came to America from Edinburgh, Scotland, some time prior to the revolutionary war, and settled in Maryland. He was a sickle-maker by trade, a good mechanic, and in 1786 came to Alle-

gheny county with his son James, then eight years old, settled on Chartiers creek, and purchased a small tract of land. James grew to manhood and learned the milling trade, but later in life followed farming. In 1812 he purchased a farm in South Fayette township known as "Hunter's camp." He married a daughter of David Gilmore, and by her had six sons and two daughters. Of these David, the second son, born in 1809, married Isabella Fryer, and to them seven children were born, six of whom grew to manhood. David was a carpenter by trade; was also an extensive farmer, owning some 275 acres of land at his death, which occurred in 1853. W. A., the subject of this sketch, a son of David and Isabella Herriott, received a common-school education in youth, and was reared on his present farm. He married, in 1858, Kate Watson, daughter of Thomas Watson, of Washington county, and seven children, all living, were born to them: Edward, George, Emma Jane, Charles, William, Frank and Walter. Mr. Herriott is resident director of the Chartiers Block Coal company. Politically he is a republican, and was delegate to the state republican convention. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James Herriott, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in 1852, a son of David and Isabella (Fryer) Herriott. He was educated at the public schools, and with the exception of two years has always lived in South Fayette township. He married, in 1876, Euphemia, daughter of Goodman Y. Coulter, and has five children: Lillie I., Euretta J., Maggie C., Goodman Coulter and Ella Rebecca. Mr. Herriott has resided on his present farm since 1882. It contains 150 acres under a good state of cultivation, and beautifully located. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

James Bigham, M. D., postoffice Clinton, has been identified with Clinton as a physician and surgeon since 1859. He was born at Emmitsburg, Md., Jan. 27, 1833, a son of Hon. Charles W. and Margaret (Agnew) Bigham, Presbyterians. The former was born in Adams county, Pa., April 11, 1789; was a merchant and hotel-proprietor at Emmitsburg; was justice of the peace a number of years, and was elected democratic representative to the state legislature of Maryland. He afterward moved to Smithsburg, Md., where he died. He and his wife had five sons and five daughters, of whom James, the subject of this memoir, the seventh child, was educated at Smithsburg, Md. Dr. Bigham and Elizabeth J. Pollock were united in marriage in October, 1862. She was born at Clinton, in the house in which she and her husband reside, and is a daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth (McCandless) Pollock. Mrs. Pollock was born in Washington county, Pa., Dr. Pollock in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1796; he graduated in medicine, and located in Washington county, Pa.; located in Clinton in 1825, and there died. Dr. Bigham owns a store at Clinton, and was appointed postmaster at that place in 1884. He and Mrs. Bigham have five children: Charles P. and James C., in charge of their father's store at Clinton; Stella Mc., Lulu M. and Wenzel A. Dr. Bigham is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and Mrs. Bigham are members of the Presbyterian Church.

James C. Latham, physician, postoffice White Ash, was born near the center of Penn township, June 12, 1849, and is the son of Abraham (a gardener) and Margaret (Crumpton) Latham, who came from Lancashire, England, to Pennsylvania in 1838. The father took an active interest in politics, and espoused the cause of the republican party; he died in 1887, aged seventy-six years, a member of Beulah Presbyterian Church; his widow, aged seventy-four, resides in Penn township. Their children were Margaret, who died at the age of twelve years; James C.; Ellen (Moore), a resident of Elizabeth, N. J.; Rachel, widow of Rev. William W. Cunningham, Blairsville; Mary (Barker), for many years a missionary to India, and afterward among the Oneida Indians in the New York reservation, now in Blairsville, and Jane. Dr. Latham graduated in the spring of 1874 from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and at once began practice at White Ash. He bought property on high ground overlooking the village and Sandy Creek valley, and has made of it a very pleasant home. He is an elder in Beulah Presbyterian Church; in politics a republican. On Christmas day, 1878, he married Elvina, daughter of James Aber, of Penn township, and they have one son, James Leonidas, born May 1, 1883.

Joseph Stoner, farmer, postoffice White Ash, was born on the farm he now occupies in 1807. His parents, Frederick and Barbara (Whitmore) Stoner, were of German stock, born in Lancaster and Franklin counties, respectively. In 1796 Frederick bought this farm, and the following year settled thereon. He brought here two children, Christian and John, now deceased. Those born in Penn township were: Martha (Stotler), now deceased; Jacob, who died in Mercer county; Joseph; David, deceased; Susan (Bush), who died in Wooster, Ohio; Abram, who resides in Wilkinsburg; Frederick (the third) died in Franklin county. The parents were Mennonites. Frederick Stoner was a blacksmith, but gave up the trade soon after settling here. He died in 1835, aged sixty-six years, his widow in 1861, aged eighty-six. Joseph Stoner married, in 1841, Nancy, daughter of Rudolph Stotler, a revolutionary soldier, who settled here before the Stoners. She was born in Penn township, and died of cancer in 1861, aged fifty-six years. Rudolph, her second child, died of typhoid fever within three months of joining the 136th P. V. The other children are Frederick Whitmore and Joseph, on the home farm; Frances (Mrs. Emanuel Snively), at Iola, Kan.; and Ella (Mrs. Hugh Wilson), in Allegheny City. Mr. Stoner has served as school director and supervisor, and is a republican. Joseph

Stoner, Jr., was born June 17, 1845, and married Lillie, daughter of Robert and Mary McDade. Mrs. Stoner was born in Penn township, and is a member of the U. P. Church, which her husband also attends. He is a member of the R. A. and I. O. O. F. He is a republican, and has been school director and auditor. He served one hundred days during the civil war in the first battalion enlisted for that period. His children are Clara, Albert, Parker, Frank, Maud and Earl.

HENRY SNIVELY, farmer, postoffice Verona, was born in 1828, on the farm where he now resides, and on which Christopher Snively, his father, was born in 1802. The latter married Mary Stotler, who was born in 1802, in Penn township. Henry, father of Christopher, was the son of a Switzer, who was born in Franklin county, and settled on the farm in 1797. Christopher died in 1879, his widow in 1887. They had eleven children: Joseph, David, Elizabeth (Mitchell), Henry, Emanuel, Martha (Frew), deceased; John, Mary (deceased), Nancy (Hallett), Christopher (an attorney, who served three years in the 77th P. V. in the southwest) and Whitmore, M. D. Henry Snively was educated at the public schools, and has always remained on the farm. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. F, 136th P. V., and served through the nine months of the regiment, sharing in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In 1863 he married Mary Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Bright) Duff. Mrs. Snively was born in Penn township, and became the mother of two sons: Albert Duff and Joseph (deceased). The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Snively is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics he is a republican, and has served in various town offices.

J. W. NESBIT, farmer, postoffice Beechmont, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1840. His grandfather, John Nesbit, came to this country from Ireland about 1890, having previously married Hannah Kirkpatrick. He was a farmer, settled in Allegheny county soon after coming to America, reared a family of ten children, and lived to the age of ninety years. James McConnell Nesbit, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of this family, born in 1810. He married Ann Eliza, daughter of Stephen Woods, in the year 1839, and lived on the farm inherited from his father, now in Collier township, Allegheny county. Their family consisted of eight children, six of whom are now living. He died May 17, 1878.

J. W. is the eldest of this family, and was educated in the public schools; enlisted in 1862, in Co. D, 149th P. V., and served until the close of the war; took part in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, prominent among which may be mentioned Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Petersburg and Hatcher's run. Oct. 20, 1870, he married Jennie, daughter of Benjamin Chubbic, of Washington county, Pa., and has three children: Harry J., Charles B. and Frank W., all of whom are now living and at home.

Mr. Nesbit, since his return from the army, has been actively identified with the business and political interests of the county; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the G. A. R.; has been a commissioned officer (captain of Co. C, 14th regiment) in the National Guard of Pennsylvania since Aug. 14, 1875. Politically he is a republican, and was elected to the legislature from the Sixth district, Allegheny county, in 1880; re-elected in 1882, and elected again in 1888. He is now engaged in farming, building and contracting, burning and manufacturing lime, and in the insurance and real-estate business.

R. W. NESBIT, surveyor and farmer, postoffice Beechmont, was born Jan. 7, 1842, in Allegheny county, Pa., a son of James and Eliza (Wood) Nesbit. He received his education at the public schools in Collier township, and was in early life fond of the idea of becoming a surveyor. His grandfather having been familiar with that art, Mr. Nesbit learned it, and has followed it in connection with farming since 1860. He has been a teacher in the public schools of his township, and has been school director for twelve years; politically he is a republican. He owns over one hundred acres of land, which was the property of his father.

DR. J. L. SRODES, physician, postoffice Woodville, is a native of Allegheny county, Pa., born in 1862, a son of Capt. William Q. and Caroline (Scott) Srodes. John M., grandfather of Dr. Srodes, came from Beaver county; was a steamboat captain for many years, and was employed during the war in the transportation service. William Q. Srodes was born in Beaver county, Pa., and was for many years a steamboat captain; he died in 1883, aged fifty-two; his wife died in 1878, aged forty-five. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Dr. J. L., the third son, was educated at the public schools, Woodlawn Academy and the Indiana State Normal, and was a teacher for two years. He commenced the study of medicine when seventeen years of age, under Dr. S. Jennings, entered the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1886, and graduated from Western Pennsylvania Medical College in 1887. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; in religion a Presbyterian, in politics a republican.

J. W. SYKES, M. D., residence at Osborn borough, was born in Clinton, N. Y., son of Orrin and Nancy (Catlin) Sykes, the latter of whom was descended from an old New England family. Mr. Sykes' ancestors came to America in 1630 with Gov. Winthrop. Dr. J. W. Sykes graduated in 1850 at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. He read medicine in New York city with Dr. Fitch, and attended lectures in the New York University. In 1855 he graduated from the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, and located in Buffalo; then after one year's practice there he removed to Chicago, Ill., and the following

year (1858) located in Pittsburgh, where he has since been established. His specialty is chronic diseases, in the treatment of which he has been very successful.

JAMES DAWSON, farmer, postoffice Glenfield, was born June 21, 1811, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of James Dawson, who was born in 1777, in the barracks of Fort Duquesne, of Scotch descent. The paternal grandfather was a specially commissioned spy, with the rank of captain, in company with Sam Smith and Sam Brady. James Dawson, Sr., was reared in the fort; he learned the trade of stonecutter, and followed it all of his life. He was foreman in the quarry and setting department of the old penitentiary, now torn down. He was married to Faithie Reed, of Ireland, and to them were born seven children: James B., Martha H., Isabella S., James, John, Harry and Eliza. James Dawson was a Seceder, and died in Ohio township. James Dawson, Jr., is the only one now living. He is a carpenter by trade, and followed it until 1851, when he was taken ill, and has been an invalid ever since. He was elected supervisor and collector in 1855, and held the office off and on until 1858. He was married to Fannie Barr, of Huntingdon county, Pa., and she died in 1861, aged forty-nine years. She was the mother of the following-named children: James, a soldier in the late war, who died about four years ago; John, who was three years in the army as second lieutenant; Harry, William, Thomas, who died aged twenty-four years; Mrs. Eliza Morrow, Mrs. Mary Woods and Jennie. Mr. Dawson owns seventy-three acres of land in Ohio township, where he has lived since 1847. Politically he is a republican. He walked sixteen miles to vote for Henry Clay, and dined with him afterward.

ALEXANDER CALHOUN, farmer, P. O. Elizabeth, a son of John and Margaret Calhoun, was born on the farm he now owns, in Lincoln (then Elizabeth) township, in 1839. His grandfather, Adly Calhoun, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Pennsylvania, and about the year 1775 settled in Elizabeth township. He took out a patent for a large tract of land, and lived thereon until his death. His children were Jane, Nancy, Mary, Margaret and John. John was reared and educated in Elizabeth township; married Margaret Calhoun, a second cousin, and to them were born eight children: Adly, Mary A., John, Nancy and James (deceased), and Thomas, Moses and Alexander (living). Alexander was reared at home, and received his education in the schools of the county. In 1862 he married Sarah, daughter of Francis McClure, of Elizabeth township, located on the old family homestead and engaged in farming. They reared a family of five children: John Francis, Edward Alexander, Robert Calvin, Joseph Walter and Sarah Bell. Mr. Calhoun has been officially identified with Lincoln township since its formation from Elizabeth township, and has been secretary of the school board for twenty years. He is a democrat. He and Mrs. Calhoun are members of the Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. New Texas, was born in Plum township, this county, in April, 1831, a son of Elias and Martha (Meanor) Davidson, natives of Franklin county, Pa. Elias settled here about one hundred years ago, and died when Samuel was about twelve years of age. His grandfather, Col. Hugh Davidson, settled at the same place about ten years later with his wife, Katharine. He served in the Revolution, and was a trader when he came to Plum township. Samuel Davidson received a common-school education, and about 1864 began farming for himself. He enlisted Aug. 4, 1861, in Co. G, 136th P. V. I., assigned to the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was wounded by a shell in the foot, and was in hospital one month. He then obtained a sixty days' furlough, came home, and was discharged May 30, 1862. He married, in September, 1874, Susanna Wright, born in Franklin township, this county, May 29, 1855, a daughter of William and Eva (Sarver) Wright, also natives of this county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davidson: Eva Anna, Samuel James, Abram Garfield and Elias Bedford. They are members of the M. E. Church, Mr. Davidson of the G. A. R. He has been very successful and has a fine farm.

WILLIAM COLLINGWOOD, insurance agent, postoffice Swissvale, is a native of Somerset county, Pa., born in 1812, a son of Thomas (a contractor) and Jane (Robinson) Collingwood, both natives of Londonderry, Ireland, former of whom emigrated to America in 1812, going first to Somerset, thence to Pittsburgh, where he died. They had eight children, seven of whom were born in America. The subject of this memoir was educated at the common schools, and for the most part was engaged in commercial pursuits, as bookkeeper, etc., and for the past thirty-six years has been prominently identified with the insurance business. He served as director in Franklin school, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, and was chief engineer of the Pittsburgh volunteer fire department. Mr. Collingwood has been married four times: first, in 1845, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John White, who bore him one child, now deceased; second, to Miss Sarah A. Hall, who bore him two children, Ella J. and Sarah E.; third, to Miss Harriet Wilson, by whom there are no children; fourth, to Maria L., daughter of David A. Foulk, and ten children were born to this union, viz.: David F., Louis W., Fannie R., Robert L., Clemens B., George J., Anna Duff, Mary Louisa, Howard Drucks and Loy Hartman. Of these Louis W. married E. B. Haslett, and Fannie R. married W. W. Cotton, attorney for the U. P. R. R. at Omaha. Mr. Collingwood lost one child by each of his first three wives. He was one of the thirteen original founders of the Presbyterian Church at Swissvale;

was chosen elder of the same at the time, and for a long period was its only elder; he is now a member of the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a republican.

CHRISTOPHER M. GRAHAM, retired farmer, postoffice Stewart's station, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in January, 1808, a son of John Graham, who came to America in 1828, bringing four sons with him. James, the eldest, died in Pittsburgh; William, John and Christopher became citizens of Patton township, this county. John, Sr., became possessed of a tract of land in that township, on which he settled in 1830, and died during the same year at the age of fifty-five. His wife, Ann (Morrow) Graham, lived to the age of seventy-five. Christopher Graham was employed in an iron-foundry at Pittsburgh, and took charge of his father's estate at the death of the latter. In 1833 he married Susannah Shaw, who was born within two miles of his birthplace, October, 1812, daughter of Patrick Shaw, who died in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa. The family is connected with the U. P. Church; Mr. Graham has always been a democrat, and was active in support of the government during the civil war, and in establishing the free schools. The following are the names of his children: Susannah, deceased wife of Samuel Ramsey; Nancy, deceased wife of George Brown; John C., in Patton township; Belle, with her father; Mary M., deceased; Christopher, an infant, deceased; Christopher M., residing at Wall, in North Versailles; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Shaw, in Bloomfield, and David P., on his father's farm.

ROBERT E. STEWART, president Braddock National Bank, and attorney at law, North Braddock, was born in Westmoreland county, at the place now known as Stewart's station, in 1841, the youngest of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, born to John and Margaret (Shaw) Stewart. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, the great-grandfather, John Stewart, having come from Ireland to America at an early date, and settled in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa. David Shaw, maternal grandfather of Robert E. Stewart, was an early settler and prominent farmer in Versailles township, this county, and John Stewart, father of Robert E., was a farmer, and died in 1865, aged sixty-nine years; his wife died in 1858, aged fifty-nine years. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, educated at the common schools, attended an academy at Turtle Creek two and a half years, five months at Madison College, Ohio, one year at Jacksonville, Indiana county, and entered the junior class of Jefferson College in 1858, graduating in 1860. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. E, 123d P. V., and was mustered out at the expiration of the term of enlistment, with rank of first lieutenant. He was afterward commissioned major, and assigned to the 24th regiment U. S. colored troops, and was in command of the regiment when mustered out, in 1865. In that year he commenced the study of law under Hon. J. P. Sterrett, and in 1866 entered the office of Hon. W. G. Hawkins, Jr., and the late Hon. J. P. Penney as a student, and was admitted to the bar May 9, 1867. Since then he has practiced his profession at the several courts of Allegheny county. In 1873 the Braddock Trust company was organized, and Mr. Stewart was elected vice-president. This organization existed until 1882, when a majority of its stockholders organized the Braddock National Bank, of which Mr. Stewart was elected president.

Our subject married, in 1868, Caroline Markle McMasters, daughter of John and Leonora (Markle) McMasters, and eight children were born to them: Margaret, John McMasters, Harry, Robert E., Jr., Leonora, James Sterrett, Caroline and David, all of whom are living except David, who died in infancy. Since 1875 Mr. Stewart has resided at North Braddock. He has always taken an active part in the public welfare of the community, being a leader in all educational and religious work. He is president of the Allegheny County School Directors' association. He and his family are members of the U. P. Church; politically he is a republican.

FRANK F. SNEATHEN, attorney at law, Braddock. John B. Sneathen, father of this gentleman, is a native of Dauphin county, Pa., born in 1832, his parents having come from Scotland at an early date to Eastern Pennsylvania. When twelve years of age he accompanied his mother to Allegheny county for the purpose of acquiring a thorough education, and on attaining manhood's estate became engaged in various business enterprises, prominently those of commission merchant and coal-shipper on the Ohio. He married a Miss Keefer, an Ohio lady, who bore him five sons and four daughters; Frank F., the second son, was educated at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 18th regiment; entered Harvard College in 1877, graduating in 1879; commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of Marcus W. Acheson, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, since when he has practiced his profession at the bar of Allegheny county. In 1885 he removed to Braddock. He married, in 1886, Emma C., daughter of George A. Kim, a prominent glass-manufacturer of Pittsburgh. Mr. Sneathen is a member of the Methodist Church; in politics a republican.

W. E. JOHNSTON, M. D., Etna, was born Aug. 6, 1854, in Butler county, Pa., where his grandfather, Ben. Johnston, a farmer, of Scotch-Irish descent, settled. The parents of W. E., William and Sarah A. (Pierce) Johnston are natives of Butler county, and now reside in Etna with Dr. Johnston. The primary education of this gentleman was received at the academy and normal school of his native county. He read medicine with Dr. E. Crawford, and attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1882. He located at once in Etna, and entered into partner-

ship with William I. Purvis, the leading physician of Etna and Sharpsburg, which partnership lasted until the death of Dr. Purvis. Dr. Johnston has built up an excellent practice. He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical society, the American Medical association and the ninth International Medical Congress. He is a Freemason.

DAVID S. DICKSON, justice of the peace and farmer, postoffice Bakerstown, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Dickson. John Dickson, a native of County Down, Ireland, came to America about 1814, first locating in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick on the Monongahela river, and here remained fourteen years. He then moved to Richland township, located on the farm now owned by David S., and here lived until his death, in 1867; his widow died in 1888. Five of their children still live: Samuel, a farmer in Richland township; John, in Hoboken, Allegheny county; Mary, wife of Robert B. Dickey, in Richland township; Nancy B., wife of George Wallace, in Pine township, and David S. The last named was born on the homestead in 1845, educated at the public schools of the township, and has always followed farming. In 1868 he married Mary, daughter of James S. and Mary Jane (Wallace) Crawford, and they have two living children--Andrew L. and George S. Mr. Dickson was elected justice of the peace of Richland township in 1881, which office he still holds; has also held all the important offices of the township, and at present is president of the Bakerstown Mutual Fire Insurance company. He and family are members of the U. P. Church of West Union.

JAMES L. GARDNER, merchant, postoffice Bennett, was born March 4, 1858, in Butler county, Pa., son of George and Mary Gardner, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of England. James L. was reared on the farm in Butler county. In 1875 he came to Pittsburgh, where he clerked four years for C. W. Roberts. In 1880 his old employer opened a small grocery-store in Millvale, which James conducted eight months; then bought the store and enlarged it, starting with one clerk, and now employing ten. The business is in a flourishing condition, and is the largest store in Millvale; he has started a branch store in the upper part of the town; also has half interest in the shoestore, under firm name of F. C. & J. L. Gardner, former being his brother. Mr. Gardner married Minnie Breiner, of Millvale. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Gardner is a republican.

SILAS SAMPLE, farmer, postoffice Wildwood, is a son of Robert A. and Mary (Simpson) Sample. James Sample, the grandfather, was a native of Northumberland county, Pa., and located on Girty run, in what is now Shaler township, this county, some time previous to 1780. There he resided until his death, in 1830. He was the father of eight children, all of whom are deceased except William, who resides at Sharpsburg. Robert, the father of Silas, was the fifth child, and was born Dec. 10, 1793, at East Liberty. In 1819 he located on the farm now owned by Silas and his brother Robert, where he lived until his death, in 1886. His wife died July 12, 1885. They had nine children, five of whom are still living: James, a farmer of McCandless township; John, a physician of Wilkinsburg; Sarah, wife of Robert Ferguson, of Hampton township; Robert and Silas, on the homestead. Our subject was born January 5, 1839, and has always resided on the homestead. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. D, 139th P. V., and was wounded in May, 1863, at the second battle of Fredericksburg, after which he was honorably discharged. In 1869 he married Eliza J., daughter of Andrew C. and Mary Ann (Steen) Stewart, of Butler county, and they have seven children living: David A., Robert F., Mary E., Susanna S., William G., Harriet G. and an infant, all at home. Mr. Sample has held the office of auditor of the township, and is a member of Col. Clarke Post, No. 162, G. A. R., of Allegheny. He and his wife are members of Cross Roads Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

ROBERT SAMPLE, farmer, postoffice Wildwood, is the fourth living son of Robert A. and Mary (Simpson) Sample, and was born July 14, 1835. At an early age he learned the carpenter-trade, and at present is engaged in farming a part of the homestead, which he inherited at the death of his father. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. C, 212th P. V., and served until the close of the war. In 1855 he married Harriet, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Shaefer) Meyers, of this county. They have six children living: Isabella, wife of David Lemon, of Harrison township; Catherine A., wife of Thomas Morrow, of Richland township; Robert M., Jacob, William Wade and John S., at home.

SAMUEL G. POLLOCK, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, a son of John and Eliza (Gormley) Pollock, was born on the farm he now owns, in Lincoln township, this county, in 1832. His paternal grandfather was one of the first settlers of what is now Lincoln township, and was killed in 1802 while felling a tree on the place now owned by Samuel G.; he built the first courthouse at Greensburg. His parents lived and died in Lincoln township. Their children were Martha Jane (Mrs. Lee), Elizabeth A. (Mrs. Marvin), David H., John A., Esther C. (Mrs. Patterson), Nancy I. (Mrs. Drennan), S. G., Henry G., Violet (deceased), William C. and Matthew M. Samuel G. lived with his parents until their death, his father having died March 16, 1871, and his mother in April, 1881. Oct. 22, 1863, Samuel G. married Nannie R., daughter of John Sill, of Versailles township, and located on the old homestead in Lincoln, engaged in farming. He has three children living: Ella L., Emma M. and Susie F.; and had three deceased: Maggie S., Harry and Samuel T. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock are members

of the U. P. Church of McKeesport; he is a republican.

William King Armstrong, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born in Plum township, in 1828, a son of Thomas and Nancy (King) Armstrong. Thomas was born in 1796; was one of the first in Plum township to support religion and temperance; was a strong abolitionist, and was for many years elder in the Presbyterian Church; he died at the age of seventy-six years; his wife died in 1840, aged thirty-six years. Seven children were born to them: William K., Elizabeth, John, Robert, Nancy, James and Newton (deceased when aged nineteen years). Of these William K. received his schooling here and in Summit county, Ohio, and at twenty-eight years of age started for himself on a rented farm. In 1862 he bought his present farm at orphans' court sale, and has placed it in fine condition. He married, in 1858, Susan Alter, a daughter of Jacob and Jane Alter, natives of Plum township. They died, the father in 1883, aged eighty-two years, the mother in 1880, aged seventy-seven. Eight children, five of whom are living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong: Emma (Mrs. Harry Reiter, residing at East End), Jennie; Newton, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, class of 1888, is preparing for the Presbyterian ministry; Samuel, now a student at Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Lucinda, at home; Hugh died when aged fourteen years, Allen at the age of two years, and one died in infancy. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Armstrong was a republican, but is now a prohibitionist. His grandfather, James Armstrong, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his maternal grandfather, Robert King, was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1849, aged eighty years; his wife was Nancy Davidson.

John Hughey, farmer, postoffice Monroeville, is the only son living of William and Jane Ann (Cavett) Hughey, and was born on his present farm in 1837, a grandson of John Hughey, who was born in February, 1752, in Lancaster county, Pa., and came to the farm above mentioned about 1780. William Hughey was born on the same farm in 1792, and died there May 26, 1869. His wife was a native of Westmoreland county, and died in 1859, aged fifty-one years. John, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools of Patton township, and remained on the farm with his father until the latter died, when he became owner of the farm. In 1870 he married Mary Jane Katz, born in 1846 in Patton township, a daughter of Prestley and Margaret (McDowell) Katz. Her grandfather, Alexander McDowell, was a very early settler here, and was in the war of 1812. Three children bless the union of Mr. and Mrs Hughey: Margaret Ann, Lavina Lucinda and Harriet Cavett. The family are members of the Murrysville Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hughey had one brother, William, who died in 1843.

George T. Miller, retired, postoffice Port Perry, a son of Col. William L. and Jane (Torrence) Miller, was born in Fayette county, Pa., in 1825. The Millers are descendants of revolutionary stock on both sides. Col. Miller was born in New Jersey in 1793, and moved in 1800 to Fayette county, where he was brought up as a carpenter and builder. There he married, and was largely interested in the iron business, having built the Breakneck Furnace near Connellsville. In 1837, having made an advantageous disposition of his interests, he removed to Port Perry, where he purchased an extensive tract of coal-land. Port Perry was laid out and plotted in 1793, by John Perry, its founder, from whom it derives its name, but on completion of Philadelphia pike the village was deserted. Col. Miller resurveyed it and laid it out anew in 1848. This was at one time the head of navigation, and an old Indian trail led to the mouth of Turtle creek, where stood a large storehouse. The patent to the colonel's purchase was taken out by John Frazier, who lived near, on the ground afterward Braddock's battle-ground, and was with the English in the fight. Washington stopped and rested with Frazier when on a secret mission to French creek. Col. Miller was one of the prominent men of the state, and in addition to his furnace near Connellsville had a lumber-mill, paper-mill and saw-mill, and found leisure to serve his constituency in the convention held to revise the state constitution, and was one of the youngest members of that body. His children were George T., Mary P., now Mrs. Dr. Knox, of McKeesport; Phebe Ann, now Mrs. Daniel F. Cooper, of McKeesport, and Albert G., who occupies and owns the old homestead. George T. Miller married, in 1851, Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel Craig, of Washington county. Mr. Miller has been extensively engaged in business, owning valuable lumber- and flouring-mills for thirty-five years, and also valuable coal properties. He resides on the banks of the Monongahela river, a delightful location, at Port Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children: William S., a clergyman at Washington, D. C.; Mortimer C., at Turtle Creek, a member of the Pittsburgh bar; John T., at Edgewood, with the Philadelphia Gas company, and Joseph T., now being educated. Mr. Miller is one of the representative men of this portion of Allegheny county, but having sold out his coal and lumber interests is not actively engaged at the present.

William McKinney. About the year 1822 this pioneer emigrated to America from County Derry, Ireland, and for a time resided in Pittsburgh, Pa., whence he removed to Braddock, and purchased 200 acres and its allowances, originally the Frazier property, bounded by the Monongahela river and Turtle creek, a spot rendered historic as having been the retreat of Gens. Wash-

ington and Braddock after the defeat of the latter. Mr. McKinney was married in Ireland, and became the father of five children: John, Robert, Sarah, Mary and Nancy. The father, who was by occupation a farmer at time of his death, owned a large tract of land, which was then divided between his two sons, Robert and John. Robert McKinney was born in 1812; was a farmer by occupation; was married to Mary Dick, who died leaving him one child, W. J. McKinney; was afterward married to Catherine Lannon, who bore him nine children, five of whom are living: Samuel, Harvey, Catherine, Sarah and Eleanor A. He departed this life July 14, 1887, aged seventy-four.

Samuel Neely (deceased) was born in what is now Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa. In early life he was engaged in the manufacture of salt, but afterward in the manufacture of plows at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1823 he purchased a farm of 170 acres, which is now in the borough of Coraopolis. He married Sarah McCormick, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wilkinson) McCormick. He died Feb. 7, 1875, aged eighty-three, and she in 1885, aged seventy-eight years; both members of the Presbyterian Church. William McCormick was born in Ireland, and was but five years old when he came with his parents to Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for several years kept a public house; also owned a farm on the Steubenville road, about six miles from Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Neely had six children. One of his daughters, Martha Neely, resides at Coraopolis, on the old farm; another daughter, Mrs. E. J. Riter, who died recently at her residence in Coraopolis, was the widow of the late James M. Riter, manufacturer, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Riter had one son, Samuel N., residing at Coraopolis.

William Ewing, Jr., miller and postmaster at Ewing's Mills, was born where he now resides, July 15, 1830. His paternal grandfather, William Ewing, came to what is now Ewing's Mills, Moon and Robinson townships, and purchased six hundred acres on both sides of Montour creek. He was a millwright, and built a grist- and saw-mill near where the present mill stands. He afterward put up and operated a woolen- and saw-mill on the present site of the coke-works. He married Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, and both were members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. He died aged eighty-five years. They had four sons and two daughters, who lived to be men and women. Their eldest son, David K., born at Ewing's Mills in 1795, died of cholera in 1845. He built the present mill at Ewing's Mills postoffice; was married to Frances M. Woods, daughter of Rev. William Woods, and had four sons, of whom William is the only one living. The latter married, May 22, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John and Hannah (Scott) Young, of Robinson township. Mr. and Mrs. William Ewing have seven children living: David K., married to Laura Allen, and residing in Denver, Colo.; J. Y., who owns the store at Ewing's Mills, married to Jennie Harbison; Sarah W., wife of Matthew Phillips, of Moon township; Hannah, wife of Frank Woods, in Bethel township; T. M. and Lizzie, at home, and Edwin E., assistant miller with his father. The parents are members of the Forest Grove Presbyterian Church.

John Vance, retired, postoffice West Elizabeth, a son of Isaac and Nancy (Thompson) Vance, was born in Washington county, in 1821. His parents were also natives of that county, his mother having been born in 1797 and his father in 1800. Aug. 26, 1846, the subject of these lines married Hannah Grimes, who died in 1884, and their children are Jane, now Mrs. Jeremy Moran, of West Elizabeth; Ann, now wife of John Carney, of Allegheny county; Katherine, married, and a resident of Kentucky; Caroline, now Mrs. Angelo Houseman, in Dravosburg; Tillie, now Mrs. Charles Penn, in West Elizabeth; William P., who was killed in Walton's pit, and Joseph P., a clerk in Walton's store. Mr. Vance has been an extensive traveler, especially through the southern states. He is a republican, and has been prominently identified with his township officially.

Hickman Family. This family is one of the oldest in South Fayette township. About the year 1750 Nicholas Hickman came from Germany to America, and located at Frederick, Md. He was the father of three children: Adam, Elizabeth and Peter. Peter was the only member of the family who came to this county, moving here in 1772. He married Abigal Faucitt, and to them seven sons and three daughters were born, viz.: Joseph, in 1797; John, in 1799; Benjamin, in 1801; Daniel, in 1803; Stewart, in 1805; Moses, in 1807; Elizabeth (Mrs. Espy), in 1809; Nicholas, in 1811; Ann (Mrs. Jordan), in 1814; and Abigal, in 1816. But two of his family now remain, Mrs. Espy and Mrs. Jordan. Peter Hickman followed farming all his life; was a hard-working and industrious man, with a remarkable constitution. He started in life in humble circumstances, and by his own industry and perseverance became the owner of a vast amount of land, besides other wealth.

Moses Hickman, farmer, postoffice Cecil, Washington county, is a son of Stewart Hickman, Sr., who was born in 1805, the fifth son of Peter and Abigal (Faucitt) Hickman. Stewart, Sr., married, in 1844, Nancy Alexander, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Fife) Alexander, and they became the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Moses, Abigal, Isabella and John Alexander. Stewart was a farmer, and died in 1871, aged sixty-six years. His widow, now sixty-eight years old, resides with her son Moses. Moses Hickman was born in 1845; educated at the common schools, and, like his ancestors, has

followed farming. He married, in 1880, Esther McNary, an estimable lady, and a daughter of Joseph and Jennie (Allison) McNary. Mr. Hickman now owns 170 acres of the tract left him by his father. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in politics a republican.

JOHN ALEXANDER HICKMAN, farmer, postoffice Herriottsville, was born in 1852, the youngest child born to Stewart, Sr., and Nancy (Alexander) Hickman. He lives on the farm adjoining the one he was reared on, and was educated at the common schools of his district. He married, in 1887, Rebecca Lesnett, daughter of Francis and Christina (Neil) Lesnett, of this county. Mr. Hickman is now serving as auditor of South Fayette township. In politics he is a republican, and he and Mrs. Hickman are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MRS. MARY E. SMITH, druggist, West Elizabeth, daughter of William Bradford and Sarah A. (McQuaid) Sprague, was born in Jacksonville, Westmoreland county, Pa. Her father, a native of Vermont, came to Westmoreland county when about twenty-two years of age, and engaged in business as a tailor. There he married Sarah A., daughter of James McQuaid, one of the old families of Westmoreland county. They removed to Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa., where they remained for some years, but eventually returned to Elizabeth, where he embarked in the drug trade, and afterward came to West Elizabeth, where he continued the business of druggist. They reared a family of four children: James M. (in Pittsburgh), Nannie E. (now Mrs. McKee, of Glenfield, Allegheny county), Ida (now Mrs. G. W. Conrad, of Uniontown, Fayette county) and Mary E., who, in 1870, married John H. Smith, of Elizabeth township; at first they resided in Allegheny, but soon on account of ill health Mr. Smith was obliged to travel. He received no permanent benefit, however, and died in 1874. Mrs. Smith returned to West Elizabeth, and is now engaged in the drug business. Mr. Smith left one child, now the wife of R. L. Roller, of West Elizabeth.

DAVID COLLINS, farmer, P. O. Wilkinsburg, was born in Lower Chanceford, York county, Pa., in 1808, the fourth son of David and Dorcas (Neel) Collins, of Lancaster county, of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was a blacksmith, and a member of the light-horse company in the war of 1812; in early life was a member of the U. P. Church and later an elder in the Presbyterian; he died in York county, aged sixty-two, and his widow in Lancaster county at the age of ninety-eight. David when nineteen years old began work as a stonemason, which trade he followed four years. He came to Allegheny county in 1835, and ran coal to New Orleans sixteen years. In 1850 he bought the farm on which he resides, built a house and barn, and moved thereon the same fall, and has always been successful as a farmer. Since the age of eighteen he has been connected with the Presbyterian Church, as are all his family except the youngest son. Politically Mr. Collins was an abolitionist, and is now a republican; was county commissioner three years during the civil war. In 1836 he married Mary Manifold, a native of Hopewell, York county, and a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Turner) Manifold. Joseph, father of Henry Manifold, was a Presbyterian elder, and his wife, Eleanor Cogle, was a Quaker preacher, who walked forty miles to Baltimore to yearly meeting when she was eighty years old. Mr. Collins' four eldest sons were in Co. A, 101st P. V., during the war, the youngest running away to join when sixteen. David Henry died of disease contracted in the service, at the age of twenty-one; George Washington died in Florence prison in his twenty-first year. The other children are Dorcas Roselma (Mrs. J. L. McDowell), Elizabeth Grizella, Cassius Clay, Joseph, Mary Emma, Ralph, Helen Manifold (Mrs. S. M. Brinton) and Robert Arthurs.

REV. JONAS K. CRAMER, pastor Thirty-seventh Street Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, was born July 8, 1825, in Hagerstown, Md., a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Keller) Cramer, natives of Germany. Peter was a schoolteacher in early life, but later a farmer, and died in West Virginia at the age of seventy-one years; his wife died at the age of eighty years. Jonas K. attended school at Petersburg, Md., and the academy at Connellsville, Pa. His father moved to Preston county, W. Va., when our subject was a year old, and there the latter lived twenty-four years. In 1850 he went to Connellsville, resided five years, and then removed to Westmoreland county, Pa. He was licensed to preach by Big Crossing Church, in Maryland, and ordained at Connellsville, Pa., in May, 1853. His first charge was at what is now Fayette City, and later he went to Salem Church, Westmoreland county, where he spent twelve years. His next charge was at Elizabeth, this county, where he remained twelve and a half years; then he moved to Library, and was pastor of Peter's Creek Church from February, 1879, till his recent appointment to the Thirty-seventh Street Baptist Church, Pittsburgh. Mr. Cramer married, Dec. 20, 1843, Susanna Hampstead, who was born Sept. 18, 1826, in Preston county, W. Va., a daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (King) Hampstead, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Twelve children have blessed this union: Amelia Elizabeth, married to Charles Oliver, in Elizabeth; Corbin Amos Gilbert, in Ohio; William King, in Kansas; Mary Ann, married to Hays Bell, in Finleyville; Francis Wayland, a Baptist minister at Mount Gilead, Ohio; Caroline A., who died Aug. 26, 1861; Sallie Marcle, married to Isaac Wall, living near Elizabeth, Pa.; Harry Elmer, married, and residing in Elizabeth; Emma Troth, wife of Thomas Battey, proprietor of Keystone House, Pittsburgh; Lorena Blanch, Linnie May and Ida Bell are at home. While at Library Mr. Cramer's

house was destroyed by fire, but fortunately all his effects were saved.

JAMES ABER (deceased) was born in 1817, in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., a son of Jacob and Jane (Elliott) Aber. His parents settled here about the beginning of the nineteenth century, living for some time in a log hut. Our subject was educated at the schools of Jefferson township, and in 1839 married Kezia, daughter of John and Betsy (Beam) McMullen, who was born June 29, 1818, in Snowden township, of which her mother was a native. Seven sons and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Aber, viz.: William, now residing at Homestead, in this county; Hythamen, in Cambria county; Elliott, in Jefferson township; John (deceased); Samuel, in Washington county; Jacob, at home, and Elizabeth, wife of William Brogan, residing a short distance from the old homestead, in Snowden township; they have two children, Charles and Nanny. The seventh boy died in infancy. Mr. Aber settled on his farm in Snowden township about 1868, and built up a comfortable home. His death occurred Dec. 29, 1887. Jacob Aber, the youngest living son, was born in Jefferson township in 1850, and is one of the sturdy and industrious young men of Snowden. He had charge of his father's farm for some years before his death, and continues to successfully conduct the old homestead.

DR. G. R. GRIFFITH, physician, postoffice Federal, is a native of West Virginia, born in 1847, a son of Benjamin, of Welsh ancestry, who settled in West Virginia at an early date, and was married to Margaret Knox. Their eldest son, Dr. G. R. Griffith, was educated at the public schools, and reared on a farm. He commenced the study of medicine in 1869, Dr. Bradley, of Burgettstown, Pa., being his preceptor. He attended medical lectures at Columbus, Ohio, and has practiced his profession since 1871. On coming to this county he located at Oakdale, where he remained four years; thence went to Venice, Washington county, but again returned to Oakdale, remaining two years and a half, and in 1886 he located in his present place. In 1874 the doctor married Mollie J. Turner, who died in 1877, the mother of one child, Charles R., and he next married, Sept. 19, 1880, Ella R., daughter of John Anderson, of this county, and three children bless their union: J. B., G. M. and M. E. Dr. and Mrs. Griffith are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a democrat.

GOODMAN Y. COULTER, retired farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, one of the oldest citizens of South Fayette township, was born in 1804, the third youngest son of eight children born to Moses and Margery (Faucit) Coulter, and now the only survivor of the family. Moses Coulter settled in Fayette township in an early day, and was during active life among the most prominent of its citizens; was an extensive farmer, and erected a mill, which he successfully operated for many years. He was a religious man, and took a prominent part in the founding of Bethany Church. He died in 1825, at the age of sixty years, owning at his death some four hundred acres of land, which was equally divided among his children. Goodman Y. was born and reared on a farm, and educated at a log school. His first business venture was the management of his father's gristmill, which he successfully carried on for over twenty-five years, also in the meantime farming. Mr. Coulter was first married, in 1825, to Euphemia Middleswath, daughter of Moses Middleswath, an early pioneer of Allegheny county, and to this union were born eight children, viz.: Olivia (Mrs. Hays), Moses, Goodman, Elizabeth (Mrs. Roach), Margery, Cynthia, Mary Jane and John; all deceased except Elizabeth (Mrs. Roach), who is now living in Holmes county, Ohio. His second marriage was with Julia, daughter of Samuel McKown, one of the earliest settlers of this part of Allegheny county. To this second union three children were born: Maggie (Mrs. Nesbitt), Euphemia (Mrs. Herriott) and Anna (Mrs. Fryer). Mr. Coulter was elected to the office of treasurer of the county by the republican party; served also as director of the county poor, and was director of a prominent bank in Pittsburgh. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but has always been a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church. He now owns three hundred acres of land, which is worked under his management. He has been afflicted for some years with failing sight, and has become nearly blind. Politically he is a prohibitionist.

JOHN STONER STOTLER, farmer, postoffice Negley, was born on the farm where he now resides, in 1843. His parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Bush) Stotler, were also born in Penn township; his father on the same farm. Henry, father of Andrew, came from Franklin county in 1790, and died in 1852, in his seventy-third year. Abram Bush, father of Elizabeth, was an early resident of Sandy Creek. Andrew Stotler died in February, 1859, aged fifty years, and his widow in 1886, aged nearly seventy-three. They had following-named children, all save two being residents of Penn: Henry H., killed at the first battle of Fredericksburg; Abraham B., John S., Levia Anna (Wilson), Samuel R., Andrew P., Martha E. (Pahlman), David, George B., Archibald L., Alexander S. J. S. Stotler received a common-school education, and has always been a farmer. In December, 1882, he married Fanny Rebecca Lerena Kistler, who was born in 1862 in Westmoreland county, a daughter of Samuel and Eve Susannah Kistler, of German descent. Two children bless the home of Mr. Stotler: Olive May and James Edwin. The family is united with the U. P. Church. Mr. Stotler, like all of that name, is a republican, and has been school director and supervisor.

ANDREW PERKINS STOTLER, farmer, postoffice Negley, was born on the farm where J. S. Stotler resides, Jan. 11, 1848, which has always been his home. March 23, 1882, he

was united in marriage with Margaret E. Pahlman, and they have one child, Alice Barbara. They have also taken a child from the Allegheny Orphan Asylum to rear, named Mary Grossman. Mr. and Mrs. Stotler are members of the Unity U. P. Church.

JOSEPH HIGBEE MAITS, farmer, postoffice Broughton, was born Dec. 29, 1833, on his present farm, a son of John and Elizabeth (Higbee) Maits, former a farmer, born on the same place March 14, 1806, and died June 26, 1876; latter born one mile west of her son's present place, Feb. 14, 1810. His grandfather, Casper Maits, was born east of the mountain, and settled here in the beginning of the eighteenth century; his wife was Catherine Ann Spesserd. Joseph H. spent his early youth with his father on the farm, and attended the public schools. In 1856 he began farming for himself; in 1874, with his brother, erected a sawmill, and two years later they added a gristmill to it, which they operated five years, when Joseph H. sold out. May 14, 1857, he married Rebecca Jane Phillips, born Nov. 29, 1840, in Butler county, Pa., a daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Smith) Phillips; former born July 7, 1812, and died Nov. 9, 1886; latter died when Mrs. Maits was very young. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maits: John William (married Nov. 9, 1882, to Sadie Buckley, of Pittsburgh; they have one child, Charles Buckley; live at home and work the place), Sarah E. (died March 20, 1868) and Milton Howard (at home). All are members of the Baptist Church. In September, 1887, Mr. Maits had his leg amputated, and was a great sufferer for several months.

CHARLES WASHINGTON CLENDENNING, farmer, Bakerstown, is supposed to be the oldest resident of Allegheny county, and having celebrated his centennial anniversary in May, 1888, was invited by the board of county commissioners to attend the anniversary of Allegheny county. He was born May 20, 1788, in County Westmeath, Ireland, son of Arthur and Margaret (Watson) Clendenning, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. Mr. Clendenning was the oldest of eight children, and at the age of twenty-two he moved to Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., where he thrashed buckwheat. He was a weaver in the old country, and did some work in that line in Meadville during his first winter here. Six months later he came to this county, and for six years distilled whisky for Robert Porter. Mr. Clendenning married, Dec. 30, 1822, Martha Ross Porter, who was born in York county, April 7, 1795, and died aged sixty-seven years. Her parents, Robert and Elizabeth Porter, came here in an early day from Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Clendenning had six children: John, Robert Porter, William Ross, Eliza Jane, Arthur, and Margaret Ellen, who died Aug. 4, 1852, aged seventeen. John and Robert manage the old home farm. Robert was married March 12, 1866, to Catherine Bomin, a native of Germany, who came to this country when three years of age. Their children are Martha Ann, Charles Watson, William John, Margaret Ellen, Ross Porter, Andrew Harper and Robert Hood, all at home. The family are members of Hood's M. P. Church, and all of the Clendennings are republicans. Mr. Clendenning settled on his present farm in 1826, clearing it from woods. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for four years was town supervisor. He is a great lover of bees, and at his advanced age of one hundred years continues to care for them. He still retains an excellent memory. He is respected by all who know him, and has ever striven to maintain the right, and to uphold the true dignity of labor.

WILLIAM REESE, retired, Etna, was born May 25, 1821, in Allegheny county, Pa., a son of William and Jane (Trunick) Reese, former of whom was a native of Wales, and by trade an iron-refiner; the latter was a native of this county, of Scotch and German descent. The subject of these lines was employed for fifty years in the iron-mills in Etna (now Spang's mill), beginning in the old sheetmill at ten years of age, but since 1884 he has retired from business. His wife is Sarah A., daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Crawford) Powers. Benjamin Powers' father came to this county from Greenbrier settlement, Va., at the close of the Revolution. He had been a soldier in that struggle, and was paid in continental money. He purchased two hundred acres near Etna, and paid for it with farm product. His five brothers were also soldiers in the Revolution, and all settled in this county except one. The family were among the oldest settlers in the county. Mr. Reese is in possession of sixteen acres of the old home farm. He has a family of six children: Anderson, Benjamin F., Wesley J., Francis, Annie E. and Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Reese and family are members of the Methodist Church; he is a republican.

S. H. ALLEN, M. D., postoffice Bakerstown, is a son of Rev. Moses and Catherine (McMillan) Allen, of New Jersey, who settled in Washington county, Pa., in 1815. They had ten children, two of whom, besides S. H., still live, viz.: Moses Coe, of Jefferson county, Ohio, and Catherine, widow of Thomas Morgan, of Belmont county, Ohio S. H. is the fifth child, and was born in Greene county, Pa., Feb. 6, 1815; was taken to Washington county when an infant, and was there reared and educated at the public schools. He then attended Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., graduating from the medical department in 1838. He commenced the practice of his profession in Moon township, Allegheny county, where he remained seven years, and in 1846 came to his present location. April 26, 1838, the doctor married Mary, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Hankins) Wallace, of this county, and they have three children living: Eliza Jane, widow of Thomas Gibson; Kate A. and Leland M., at home, the latter a lawyer, of Alle-

gheny. Dr. Allen has held the offices of school director and auditor of the township. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Bakerstown.

THOMAS M. FIFE, physician, postoffice Bennett, was born March 24, 1849, in Upper St. Clair township, son of Thomas and Jane (McGoun) Fife, latter of whom is of Scotch birth. The progenitors of the Fife family in America were William and John, natives of Ireland, who in an early day came to this country. The paternal grandfather, James Fife, was a native of Ireland, coming to America when he was three years old. They were all farmers by occupation, and Presbyterians. James farmed and married here, and reared a family of eleven children. Of these, Thomas, aged now eighty-four years, is the only one living; his wife is also living, and they are the parents of three children: James, Robert and Thomas M. The subject of this sketch was educated at Bethel Academy, and subsequently attended Washington and Jefferson College; after the division in the college, in 1868, he read medicine with Dr. D. Donaldson, and in the spring of 1871 graduated from the Cleveland College, located in Noblestown, Pa. After five years he came to Millvale, where he has a fine practice. The doctor was married Sept. 4, 1873, to Isabella G. Elliott, and they are the parents of four children: Morgan E., Jessie I., Thomas M. and Walter G. Dr. Fife is a democrat, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

S. HARPER SMITH, physician and surgeon, Reynoldton, P. O. Hero, a son of John M. and Mary (Moore) Smith, was born in 1855, in Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa., where he lived until he was nine years of age. From that time until past the age of seventeen his home was on the farm. By his own efforts he acquired a scientific education, read medicine with Dr. J. W. Alexander, of Cannonsburg, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1881. He first began the practice of his profession at Greenoak, Pa., April 18, 1881, and June 2d of same year married Mary N., daughter of John W. Westbay, of Elizabeth, Pa., and continued to practice at Greenoak until 1887. He then removed to Reynoldton, this county, where he established the first drugstore. He was the first resident physician of the borough, and with his nephew, A. Clark Smith, he established the first printing-office there.

JAMES B. MCCURDY, farmer, P. O. Talley Cavey, is a son of Robert and Rosanna (Bole) McCurdy. John McCurdy, his grandfather, who was a native of Ireland, emigrated to America some time before the Revolution, located in the eastern part of the state, and afterward returned to Ireland. Some years later he again came to America, and settled in this county, on what is known as the Scott farm, in Shaler township, and finally settled in Hampton township, on the farm now owned by Frank Poff, where he lived until his death, in 1825. Robert, the father of James B., was born in Ireland in 1783, and was brought by his parents when an infant to this country, where he was reared and followed farming. He died in 1864. He was father of four children, all of whom are deceased except James B., who was born Oct. 31, 1833, and received his education in the schools of the township. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Co. I, 61st P. V., and served until the close of the war, after which he engaged in mercantile business at Talley Cavey for fourteen years, and has since followed farming. In 1858 he married Mary A., daughter of John and Grace (Holmes) Porter, of this county, and they have seven children living: William, of Tarentum; Harry, of Butler county; James A. and Ida G., keepers of the tollgate in Hampton township; M. Blanche, wife of Charles A. Smith, of Sharpsburg; Robert P. and Walter F., at home. At present Mr. McCurdy is one of the supervisors of the township. He and his wife are members of the U. P. Church of Talley Cavey.

HUGH DAVIDSON, retired, postoffice Sardis, was born on his present farm Jan. 27, 1820, a son of Elias and Martha Davidson. His parents were born in Franklin county, Pa., and died in 1840, aged fifty-eight and forty-eight years, respectively. Mr. Davidson's grandfather, Hugh Davidson, was judge of Franklin county, and held many offices in Plum township after coming to Plum. He died in 1821, aged sixty-six years, his wife, Katharine, having preceded him. Elias Davidson bought the old farm in Plum township about 1813, and then his father came to live with him from Franklin county. The subject of this memoir received his schooling here, worked on the farm, and at his father's death he and his brother carried it on for some time. He now has 125 acres of the old homestead. He has been assessor; is a member of the M. E. Church.

ABRAHAM OVERHOLT TINSTMAN, dealer in coke and coal-lands, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born Sept. 13, 1834, in East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, and was reared on the farm where the Emma Mine Coke-works are now located. He received a common-school education, and remained on the farm until twenty-five years of age, when he went to Broad Ford, Fayette county, to take charge of the mill, distillery and lands of his maternal grandfather, Abraham Overholt. The latter was of German descent, born in Bucks county, in 1784, and about 1800 settled on a farm where the village of West Overton is now located, in East Huntingdon. His wife was Maria Stauffer, of Fayette county. Their daughter Anna, born in 1812, married John Tinstman in 1830, and died in 1866. She was the mother of ten children, of whom our subject is the third. John Tinstman was the fourth of ten children, and was born in 1807 in East Huntingdon, where he died at the age of seventy years. His father, Jacob, was born in Bucks county in 1773, and the mother, Anna Fox, was a native of Chester county. The father of

Jacob was a German, who settled in Bucks county and removed to Westmoreland very early in the history of the latter region. In 1864 A. O. Tinstman became a partner with his grandfather, and continued to manage the business until the death of the latter, in 1870. Five years previous to this event, Mr. Tinstman and Joseph Rist had bought six hundred acres of coal-land near Broad Ford, and in 1868, in partnership with A. S. M. Morgan, they opened what is now called the "Morgan Mines" and engaged extensively in making coke. Morgan & Co. then controlled almost the entire coke business of this region, and built a mile of railroad to secure an outlet for their product. Mr. Tinstman was among the organizers of the Mt. Pleasant & Broad Ford Railroad company in 1870, and remained its president until the line was sold to the B. & O. six years later. In 1871 he became associated with Messrs. Frick and Rist (as H. C. Frick & Co.), and this firm built two hundred coke-ovens, now known as the "Novelty" and "Henry Clay" works. In 1872 Morgan & Co. bought four hundred acres of coal-lands at Latrobe, and Mr. Tinstman also made extensive purchases of other coal-tracts, which led to the loss of his entire possessions in the panic of 1873. He set bravely to work to retrieve his losses, and in 1878 and 1880 was enabled to purchase options on coal-lands in the Connellsville region. In the last-named year he sold thirty-five hundred acres at a good profit, and soon bought a half interest in the "Rising Sun" Coke-works. About this time he established the firm of A. O. Tinstman & Co. in Pittsburgh, and was highly successful in his operations. In 1881 he acquired Mt. Braddock & Pennsville Coke-works, and three years after sold all his coke interests. For the last four years he has engaged in the purchase and sale of coal-lands, and has made some large deals.

In January, 1876, Mr. Tinstman began housekeeping in Turtle Creek, having been married on the 1st of July previous to Miss Harriet Cornelia, daughter of Gen. C. P. Markle, of Westmoreland county. They have one son, Cyrus Painter Markle. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church of Turtle Creek. In 1879 was built the fine mansion which Mr. Tinstman and family now occupy. The grounds include the site of a pioneer cabin, once the home of Mrs. Myers, and which gave shelter to George Washington after his raft had capsized in the Allegheny on one of his exploring expeditions.

J. S. McKelvy, farmer, postoffice Wilkinsburg. Among the early settlers of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, was James McKelvy, who emigrated to Western Pennsylvania from County Down, Ireland, and settled near the present town of Wilkinsburg, where he lived the rest of his days. He had seven children, of whom James, Jr., the eldest, born in 1800, came to Wilkinsburg with his father, and always lived there; followed agriculture, being owner of some five hundred acres of valuable farm- and coal-lands situated in Braddock township. He married Rosanna, daughter of John Swisshelm, of this county, and four sons and two daughters have blessed their union, five of whom are living: John S., W. H., W. F., Elizabeth (Mrs. Hager) and Martha J. (Mrs. Wintersmith). The father died in May, 1888, being at the time the oldest citizen of Braddock township. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools, Wilkinsburg Academy and Allegheny College, and has made farming his lifework. He married, in 1864, Ella, daughter of John Horner, and by her had seven children, six of whom are now living: James, Rose, Elizabeth, Mary, Ella and John.

Col. Joseph McCullough Kinkead, station agent, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in Pittsburgh, May 7, 1825. His maternal great-grandfather, John McCullough, located on the land now including Turtle Creek station when it was still held in reserve for the benefit of the Indians, and the consideration mentioned in the patent for 200 acres is five pounds sterling. The estate was called "Armagh," after his native county in Ireland. His son of the same name succeeded him in its possession, and his youngest son, Joseph, a carpenter, engaged in housebuilding at Pittsburgh, where he died in 1841, being upward of ninety years old. Joseph was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and he and his wife helped organize the Second, in which he was an elder. Their daughter, Jane, married David Kinkead, a native of Huntingdon county, a son of Robert Kinkead, of Irish stock. Both Joseph McCullough and Robert Kinkead were members of the 4th regiment of the Pennsylvania Line during the Revolution. Joseph McC. Kinkead is the eldest of six children, and the only one now living, born to David Kinkead. He was reared in Pittsburgh, and finished his education at the Western University of Pennsylvania. He learned the trade of printer, which he followed until 1876. He was a member of an independent military company, on whose roll his name is still carried, known as the "Duquesne Greys," and with other members joined the 1st regiment P. V., in 1846, and entered the Mexican war as corporal. After assisting in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, he was prostrated by the climate on the march toward Cerro Gordo, and remained in hospital at Vera Cruz until July, 1847, when he was sent to New Orleans, and there discharged in December of the same year. In 1861 he again responded to the call of his country, going out with the first body of men from Pittsburgh; was made adjutant of the 13th P. V., with "Patterson's Column." This body marched from Chambersburg to oppose Gen. Joseph Johnston, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., and took part in skirmishes at Falling Waters and

Bunker Hill. After Bull run they retreated and crossed at Harper's Ferry in the night. By that time the three-months enlistment of the regiment expired, and Adjt. Kinkead helped to reorganize it, going out as lieutenant-colonel, its number now being 102d. Serving in the Army of the Potomac, the regiment participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, seven days' fight, Antietam, Malvern Hill and both engagements at Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, Mr. Kinkead became colonel, and led the regiment until his resignation in May of that year.

In 1860 our subject bought a part of the "Armagh" estate, which has since been his home. In 1876 he became the agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Turtle Creek, which position he continues to fill to the satisfaction of the company and the people. He assisted at the organization of the republican party in La Fayette Hall, Pittsburgh, and has never changed his allegiance to its principles. In 1857 he married Catherine Neeper, a native of Pittsburgh, and daughter of William and Catherine Neeper, natives of Ireland. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kinkead: Mary Jane (wife of John S. Stewart, weighmaster at Hampton Coal-works, North Versailles), Belle Rowley (wife of Homer L. Castle, attorney, Pittsburgh), and Nellie (Mrs. Thomas Reniers, of Pittsburgh).

W. A. Sandles, M. D., Braddock, is a native of Saltsburg, Pa., born in 1846, a son of William and Maria (Marshall) Sandles, former a farmer, latter a daughter of Scott Marshall, a native of Scotland. William Sandles carried on a general store in Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa., for a time, and finally followed farming. The subject of these lines was educated at Saltsburg and Elder's Ridge academies. In 1865 he commenced the study of medicine in Westmoreland county, Pa., and entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1866, graduating from same in 1868. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in Braddock, where, with the exception of two years, he has since continued. In 1862 the doctor enlisted in Co. C, 4th P. C., and for three years was in active service with his regiment. He is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics a republican.

John Swisshelm, retired, P. O. Monroeville, was born at Swissvale, in 1820, a son of John and Matilda (Swallow) Swisshelm, the latter of Welsh parentage. His grandfather, John Swisshelm, came from Germany, and secured a large tract of land in Wilkins township, Swissvale being named after him. His son, the second John, sold out his interest in the estate in 1856, and moved to Stark county, Ohio, where he died in 1875, aged about seventy-five years. He had five children: John, Eliza, Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Anthony, Kan.; Jeremiah, in Swissvale; Isaiah, in New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Joseph, in Malvern, Ohio. When small our subject was bound out until he was sixteen years old, when he learned the blacksmith's trade. He bought a farm in Penn township, but later sold out and purchased one hundred acres where he resides, in Patton. Here he carried on wagon-work until he received a stroke of paralysis which disabled his right side. He has always been a democrat. He married, in 1845, Jane, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of Robert and Mary (McVicker) Hasley, of Irish birth. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Swisshelm, eight are living: Mary Jane (Cyphers), in East Liberty; Robert Hasley, in Penn township; Sarah Jeannetta, first married to a Mr. Gill, secondly to a Mr. Porter, in East Liberty; Jeremiah DeKnight; Harry Walker, at home; John Morrow Wilson, at Turtle Creek; Eva Minnie, Luella Matilda, with parents. William John, the first-born, died at the age of five years; Laura, at seventeen, and two in infancy. The family are united with Hebron U. P. Church.

Benjamin Crowther, retired, Etna, was born Sept. 29, 1826, in Staffordshire, England, where he was educated. He emigrated to the United States in 1844, with his father and brothers, and they settled in Morgantown, W. Va., where they purchased a furnace property. In the course of two years his father, brothers and himself removed to Brady's Bend, Pa., where he erected the furnace for the Brady's Bend Iron-works. In 1848 his father went to Lowell, Ohio, where he "blowed" the Lowell furnace, the first furnace in the United States to use the raw bituminous coal. In the same year our subject took charge of this furnace, and remained there ten years. In 1861 he went to Pittsburgh, and erected two furnaces at Manchester. At this point he continued until 1871, when he took charge of the construction of the Isabella furnace at Etna, of which he was superintendent until 1878, when he resigned on account of ill health. Since then he has retained his interest with the firm, and attends to some little business, but lives a quiet and retired life most of the time. He married, in 1846, Mary J. Hill, of Staffordshire, England, and their children are Mrs. Mary J. Stanton, Harperless, Mrs. Ada C. Shupe, Mrs. Isabella Ranson and Benjamin H. Mr. and Mrs. Crowther are members of the Baptist Church; politically he is a republican; he is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Dr. W. B. Kroesen, Etna, was born Aug. 17, 1839, in Allegheny City, Pa. His father, John Kroesen, a native of Martinsburg, Va., came to this county with his father, Isaiah Kroesen, when he was but fifteen years old. John, a cooper by trade, married Anna Otterson, and eight children blessed their union. The subject of this memoir was educated in his native town; read medicine with Dr. Oldshoe and Dr. Jacoby, and took his first course of lectures at the Eclectic Pennsylvania Medical College, graduating in 1865. After practicing at Talley Cavey a number of years, he took a post-graduate course in the Medical College of Physicians

and Surgeons, Cincinnati, graduating in the class of 1873. He then located in Etna, where he now enjoys a liberal patronage. He married Jane Wiggins, and has two children: Cora J. and George T. Dr. Kroesen enlisted in April, 1861, in the three-months service, and on the expiration of his term re-enlisted in Co. D, 103d regiment, for three years. He was promoted to second lieutenant of Co. K, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment until wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. He served three terms as school director, and in 1888 organized the fire department, of which he is chief. He organized G. A. R. Post No. 38, and is past medical director of the G. A. R. of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., G. A. R., U. V. L., A. O. of H. and R. A.; he has represented the I. O. O. F., R. A. and G. A. R. in national encampments, and erected two councils of the R. A.

Rev. John C. Price, Natrona, was born of Irish parents, in New York city, July 2, 1852. In 1854 his family removed to Allegheny county, Pa., and in 1854 he commenced study in the public school in Williamsburg, a suburb of Pittsburgh. In 1869 he entered St. Michael's Seminary, Glenwood, Pa., completed preparatory course, and began philosophy and theology in 1874. He received the first tonsure May 30, 1874. Upon the closing up of St. Michael's Seminary he was sent to Baltimore, where he finished his divinities in St. Mary's of St. Sulpice. He was ordained to the priesthood Aug. 17, 1877, and spent two years as assistant pastor of St. Mary's, Forty-fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was then transferred to the pastorate of St. James' Church, Sewickley, Pa., which office he held five years, and in June, 1884, was appointed in charge of St. Joseph's Church, Natrona, his present mission. During his four years' administration of an extensive and nationally diversified parish he has erected St. Alphusius Church, Springdale, Pa., and St. Peter's, Tarentum, Pa. A fine tract of land has also been purchased for church purposes in Natrona, and a beautiful pastoral residence has been erected thereon.

Rev. Constantine M. Hegerich, rector of St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Verona, was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1857. His parents, Michael and Magdalen Hegerich, came from Germany in 1844, and settled in Lancaster six years later, and are now deceased. The father was a weaver and tailor, and plied his trades for six years in Philadelphia. Father Hegerich was educated at St. Vincent's College and Seminary at Latrobe, whence he graduated in 1881. After nearly a year as assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church at McKeesport, he was appointed to the charge of St. Joseph's in September, 1882. Under his ministry the debt of the parish has been decreased $2,000, and a fine new brick church 86x44 feet in dimensions erected, which, when completed, will cost $12,000. The school under his personal care is flourishing, and has an average attendance of sixty pupils. He is a young man of energy and ability, and in him the church has a faithful servant.

William Lightcap Hunter, physician, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born Feb. 8, 1844, and is a grandson of Samuel Hunter, whose father was a pioneer settler in Unity township, Westmoreland county, Pa. Samuel, his son James and the subject of this sketch were born on the same farm. James married Annice Lightcap, a lady of Scotch descent, as are also the Hunters. After attending the academy at Elder's Ridge, our subject read medicine with Dr. James McConaughy at Mt. Pleasant, and at the age of twenty-four entered on a course in chemistry and toxicology at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. After completing that course he attended Dr. Richardson's school of pharmacy in Philadelphia, and then entered Jefferson Medical College of the latter city, from which he graduated in 1868. In the spring of the same year he began to practice in Turtle Creek, and now has a large and lucrative patronage. The doctor has also recently established a fine livery-stable for the benefit of his townsmen. With his family he is associated with the U. P. Church. Politically he is a republican. In 1870 Dr. Hunter was united in marriage with Rachel, daughter of John and Leonora McMasters. Her father owned and kept the Eagle hotel in Pittsburgh. Dr. Hunter's children are Leonora and Annice Gale.

E. W. Dean, M. D., Braddock, is a native of Ohio, born in 1849, eldest son of Henry and Ellen (Armour) Dean, who were the parents of ten children, five of whom are deceased. Henry Dean was a well-known merchant, doing an extensive business in St. Louis and Pittsburgh. Our subject was educated until fifteen years of age by Miss Sarah Wallace, as private tutor, in St. Louis, graduated at Wilkinsburg (Pa.) Academy and studied at Greenville College, Pennsylvnia. In 1869 he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. David Cowley, and in 1873 entered the Hahnemann Medical College, where he graduated in 1875. The doctor has practiced his profession continuously in Braddock since 1876, and has secured the confidence of the general public. In 1876 he married Helen D., daughter of James Anderson, of Pittsburgh, and they have had six children, five of whom are living: Cecil, Howard, Charles, Nettie and Harvey. Clifford (third child) died, aged four and one-half years. Dr. Dean is a Freemason, a member of the I. O. O. F.; in politics a republican.

Emanuel Stotler, farmer, postoffice Negley, was born on the farm where he now resides, June 6, 1819. His grandfather, Jacob Stotler, probably from Germany, died in Franklin county, Pa. His widow came to Penn township in 1790 with four sons and two daughters: Emanuel, Henry, John, Jacob, Elizabeth (Reamer) and Martha (Coon). Of these Emanuel was thirteen

years old when they came here. He married Elizabeth Bowman, of Lancaster county, and lived and died on this farm, passing away in 1868. His wife died four years prior, in her eighty-seventh year. Her parents, Henry and Barbara (Hockman) Bowman, were early settlers here, and came of German blood. Emanuel and Elizabeth Stotler had thirteen children: Jacob, Mary (Snively), Elizabeth (Stoner), Barbara (Bright), Henry B., David, Ann (Alter), Martha (deceased), Margaret (Coon), Emanuel, Nancy (Logan), Eve (Alter) and Catherine (Coon). Of these Emanuel always remained on the home farm; served as school director, assessor and collector, and politically was a republican, as was his father, who was first a whig. Mr. Stotler's family is associated with Plum Creek Presbyterian Church, but his ancestors were connected with the German Reformed. In 1851 Emanuel Stotler married Nancy Alter, a native of Plum township, and daughter of Jacob and Jane (Bratton) Alter, of German and Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Stotler's children are David R., Elizabeth Jane, Theodosia Emma (Mrs. T. B. DeArmit), Lucinda Alter, Sarah Minerva, Ada B. and Harvey K. Mary Elvira (the fifth) and Lily Eve (the youngest) are deceased.

David Gilmore, retired, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in Fayette (now South Fayette) township, in 1819. James Gilmore, his grandfather, came from the north of Ireland to America previous to the revolutionary war, and settled in Chester county, Pa.; he married Elizabeth Lawhead, daughter of Robert Lawhead, a wealthy farmer of Lancaster county, and soon after marriage, which was against the wishes of Mr. Lawhead, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore came to Fayette township, this county, and purchased three hundred acres of land, here remaining until his death, which occurred when he was eighty years of age. Three sons and five daughters were born to him. William, the eldest, was born in 1783, and died about 1826. He was a miller, and owned a whisky distillery, which he successfully operated until 1812, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and eighty acres. He married Mary, daughter of William Denniston, of Ireland, and five sons and two daughters were born to them. David, the fourth child, is now the only surviving member of this family. He was educated at the common schools, and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he purchased the home farm from his father's heirs, and afterward engaged in the milling business, which he successfully carried on for twenty years, operating the Allegheny City Flouring-mills from 1861 to 1877. For five years of that period he was also extensively engaged in the brewing business in Allegheny City. Mr. Gilmore married, in 1846, Sarah Johnson, daughter of Robert and Jennie Moss. Mr. Gilmore returned to Bridgeville in 1878, and purchased his present home, where he and his wife have since resided. He was a director and vice-president of the Anchor Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, for several years was a member of the common and select councils of that city; was director of the Armenia Insurance company, Allegheny City; justice of the peace in South Fayette township; treasurer of school board, and is a member of the Second U. P. Church of Allegheny.

Dr. William J. Gilmore, Bridgeville, is a native of this county, born in 1828. He is the second in the family of James and Mary (Cook) Gilmore, who had six children, two of whom are now living. James was a farmer, and owned 280 acres of land in South Fayette township. He died at the age of forty-one years, his wife at the age of thirty-eight. The grandfather, James, a farmer, came from Europe to America at an early date, settled in this county, and purchased the tract of land afterward owned by his son James. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools, and was a student at Duquesne and Jefferson colleges. He commenced the study of medicine in 1847, under Drs. Hays and Hickman, of this county. He then entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1850, since which date he has been a practicing physician at Bridgeville. He married, in 1852, Jane, daughter of Thomas Alexander, of this county. The doctor has taken an active part in the movements of the republican party, and has been a delegate to its conventions on several occasions. He was for eight years pension examiner.

Prof. James Dickson, Ph. D., ex-county superintendent of public schools and late professor of Pittsburgh Academy, postoffice Clinton, was born in Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pa., Sept. 29, 1834, a son of Joseph and Mary (Moody) Dickson, of Cecil county, Md., and Washington county, Pa., respectively. Joseph was a carpenter, and a son of John and Catherine (Moody) Dickson, the latter a native of Ireland. John Dickson was a native of Cecil county, Md., and a son of John and Nancy (Thompson) Dickson, who were born and married in Ireland, and came to Maryland prior to the Revolution. They had but one child, John, Jr. Joseph Dickson came to Allegheny county when a young man, and reared a family of five daughters and one son. The latter, the subject of this biography, received his early education at the public schools, and at thirteen began the study of Latin with George Jardine, a graduate of Belfast College, Ireland. Later he entered the academy at Murdocksville, Washington county, Pa., and was graduated at Mount Union College, near Alliance, Ohio. During that time he also taught in the public schools of Allegheny and Washington counties. In 1865 he associated with James A. Dunbar and established the Linnæan Academy and Normal Seminary at Clinton, which, for want of suitable buildings, was removed in 1867 to Mansfield, Pa. In 1869 he and Mr. Dunbar were elect-

ed principals of the Cannonsburg Academy, Washington county, Pa., and in 1872 Prof. Dickson was elected principal of the Sewickley (Pa.) Academy. In 1865 he was elected county superintendent of public schools of Allegheny county, served six years and refused a re-election. At the solicitation of the leading citizens of Allegheny City and Pittsburgh, and realizing the importance of a high-grade academy, he associated with him Prof. J. W. Caldwell, A. M., LL. B., and organized the Pittsburgh Academy Nov. 1, 1880. Owing to ill health, Prof. Dickson was compelled to resign in 1883 and remove to his farm in Findlay township, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage, July 2, 1866, at Creagerstown, Md., to Martha C. Zimmerman, A. M., a graduate of Mount Union College, class of 1862, and daughter of John and Miranda (Myers) Zimmerman. She taught in Illinois and Maryland prior to her marriage, and since that event has been closely associated with her husband as an assistant teacher. They have one child, Joseph Z., born at Mansfield, Pa., Feb. 3, 1868; he attended school in Washington county, Pa., and was admitted as a student to the Western University of Pennsylvania. Prof. and Mrs. Dickson are members of the U. P. Church.

JOHN R. MARSHALL, postmaster, and manager of Montour store, Imperial, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 5, 1856, a son of William and Dorcas (Reed) Marshall, former of whom was a son of Robert and Elinor (Hayes) Marshall, of Washington county, Pa. Dorcas (Reed) Marshall was born in Allegheny county, Pa., a daughter of John and Lilly (McCracken) Reed, both Pennsylvanians, and members of the Presbyterian Church. John Reed was a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., and died in Mercer county, Pa., aged fifty-eight years; Lilly (McCracken) Reed was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and died at West Salem, La Crosse county, Wis., aged ninety-six years; she was a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Marshall) McCracken, of County Armagh, Ireland, who came to America in 1780, and settled in Allegheny county, Pa.; he died in Guernsey county, Ohio, at the advanced age of one hundred years, his wife in Montgomery county, Ohio, when sixty-five years old. William and Dorcas (Reed) Marshall were members of the Presbyterian Church; they had one child, John R. In 1859 the father died, at the age of fifty-seven, and the mother then came to Allegheny City, where she joined her sisters; she died in West Salem, Wis., at the age of sixty-six. The subject of this sketch attended school in Allegheny until ten years of age, when he commenced for himself. He worked in the bookstore of Mrs. M. J. Arnold, Allegheny City, three years; then clerked for a like period for a merchant tailor at Pittsburgh, and in 1872, with his mother, opened a grocery-store in Allegheny, Pa. Two years later he sold out and took a course in telegraphy and bookkeeping in Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Subsequently he returned to Allegheny City and clerked in a grocery-store until December, 1879, when he came to Imperial as clerk in the Montour store, of which he was appointed manager in 1881. That same year he was appointed postmaster by Postmaster-General James. Mr. Marshall married, Oct. 6, 1881, Mary E. Crawford, a native of Allegheny City, and a daughter of Andrew I. and Martha J. E. (Knox) Crawford, natives, respectively, of Allegheny and Juniata counties. Mr. Marshall is a member of Royal Arcanum Lodge 100, Allegheny City, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Imperial. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have two children, Elnetta M. and John K.

GILBERT M. MCMASTER, attorney, postoffice Broughton, was born in 1833 at Schenectady, N.Y., a son of Rev. John McMaster, D. D., and Joannetta Maria McMaster. His father was born in County Antrim, Ireland, March 1, 1808, the eldest son of Hugh and Ellen (Barr) McMaster, and came with his father to Pittsburgh in 1811. He graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1827; following year began to study for the ministry, and was licensed to preach April 8, 1830. He died June 11, 1864. The mother of our subject died Jan. 28, 1840, aged twenty-seven years; she was a daughter of Rev. Gilbert McMaster, D. D., a Covenanter minister, a native of Ireland, and one of the early graduates of Jefferson College; he married Jane Brown, of Cannonsburg, and a daughter of Benjamin Brown, who was ordained an elder Feb. 24, 1771, at Paxton, Pa. Gilbert M. McMaster attended Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, at the time his uncle, the late E. D. McMaster, D. D., LL. D., was president of that institution; came to Pittsburgh in 1853, studied law with David Reed, late United States district attorney, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and practiced in Pittsburgh until 1876. He married, Nov. 30, 1865, Margaret Thompson, who was born June 17, 1832, near Pittsburgh, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (McMaster) Thompson. Her mother was a daughter of Hugh and Eleanor McMaster, and died Feb. 21, 1877. Her father, Robert, was born in County Down, Ireland, Sept. 7, 1803, and came to this country in 1831. In 1841 he settled on the farm where Mr. McMaster now lives, and died Dec. 16, 1877, leaving the farm to Mrs. McMaster and her sister, Miss Ellen Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. McMaster have five sons and two daughters: Erasmus Darwin and Robert Thompson (twins), born Oct. 11, 1866, former deceased; John M., a clerk in Pittsburgh; Margaret Thompson, Andrew Barclay, Gilbert Clement and Joannetta Maria. Mr. McMaster retired from active practice of the law in 1876, and has since spent the greater part of his time lecturing on temperance in various states of the Union, and was one of the early advocates of "constitutional amendment" as the best means of destroying

the power of the "liquor crime." He was led to this view of the subject by the very able arguments of the late distinguished lawyer and statesman, B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

JOHN H. ALEXANDER, P. O. Bridgeville, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1821, and is descended from Irish ancestry. Thomas Alexander came from Maryland to Allegheny county with his mother and brother, and was a teamster in the army during the Revolution. He and his brother purchased 400 acres of land on Miller's run, followed farming and remained on this property until their deaths. Thomas married Mary Murray and became the father of six children, and died aged eighty-six years. His wife died at the age of ninety-six. Thomas, Jr., was born in 1795 on the 400 acres of land purchased by his father and uncle. He married Elizabeth Hanna, daughter of John Hanna, and four sons and four daughters were born to them. Thomas died in 1886, aged ninety-one years. Of his children, John H., our subject, was born and reared on a farm, the pursuits of which he has followed on this place for thirty years. He learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for thirteen years. He married, in 1856, Mary Nesbitt, daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret Nesbitt, and twelve children were born to them, nine of whom are living: Maggie J. (Mrs. Poelett), Lizzie H. (Mrs. Vance), George M., Sadie, Levina Mary (now Mrs. Moore), Matilda B., Annie C., Salina F. and Ella C. Mr. Alexander is a school director; is a member of the M. E. Church, in politics a republican.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, P. O. Bridgeville, was born in 1823, the second son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hannah) Alexander. He was born and reared on a farm and educated at the public schools. He married Elizabeth Jane Morrison, daughter of Benjamin Parkinson and Rebecca (Rea) Morrison, of Washington county, and six children have been born to them (five now living): Laura (deceased), William Gilmore, Laurina Mary, Minnetta Belle, Carrie Lizzie and Joseph Morrison. Mr. Alexander followed railroading for a number of years; was employed as clerk in the county treasurer's office, but has lived on his present farm since 1872. He and family are members of the M. E. Church; politically he is a republican.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER, P. O. Bridgeville, was born in 1838, the youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hanna) Alexander, and named in honor of his uncle. He was born and reared on a farm, and received his education at the public schools and at the normal school of Mansfield. From Aug. 22, 1862, until the close of the rebellion, Mr. Alexander was a soldier in the service of his country. He enlisted in Co. D, 149th P. V. I., and was in the principal battles in which his regiment participated, among which may be mentioned Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, etc. Mr. Alexander married, in 1866, Martha L., daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret (Brown) Nesbitt. Mr. Alexander is recognized as one of South Fayette's representative citizens. He has been a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

HON. ALEXANDER H. BURNS, farmer, P.O. Imperial, was born on the old homestead of his father and grandfather, near Imperial, Findlay township, this county, Aug. 15, 1813, a son of Thomas and Catherine (Bevington) Burns, the latter a native of Washington county, Pa. Thomas Burns was born in Findlay township, Allegheny county, a son of Alexander and Nancy (Barnes) Burns, former of whom, a native of Scotland, and by trade a cooper, settled on the old farm in Findlay township prior to the Revolution; he was one of the earliest settlers of what is now Findlay township, and was a great hunter. His wife was born in Maryland. Thomas and Catherine Burns settled on the old farm in Findlay township, where they both died in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, in which they had lived. They had three sons and four daughters. Alexander H. married, in 1840, Jane Jeffery, of North Fayette township, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Jordan) Jeffery. Mrs. Burns died in 1844, the mother of one daughter, Louisa J., now the wife of Mark Gregg, of Findlay township. In May, 1848, Mr. Burns married Nancy Armor, of Findlay township, daughter of William and Nancy (McClellan) Armor. Mrs. Burns died in May, 1851, the mother of two children: Charles A., who died aged ten years, and Maria, at home. Mr. Burns married, in 1854, Mrs. Mary King, of Findlay township, a daughter of Nicholas Swearingen. Mrs. Burns is a member of the U. P. Church at Clinton. Mr. Burns has held various local offices of trust in his township. In 1859 he was elected representative to the legislature of Pennsylvania on the republican ticket. He is a leading farmer and citizen, respected by all.

WILLIAM HILL, county treasurer, P. O. Mansfield Valley, is a native of County Down, Ireland, born Dec. 3, 1837. His father, David, came to America in 1841, and settled in Allegheny county. He was a schoolteacher, a profession he followed in his native country, but after teaching several years in this county he became a traveling merchant. He married Elizabeth Dickson, who bore him four children: William, Margaret A. (at home), Elizabeth (now Mrs. David S. Given) and Ellen (now Mrs. A. W. Ewing). The father died in 1866, aged sixty-two years, and the mother survived him until 1879, when she died, aged sixty-five years. William Hill was educated at the public schools, leaving them to embark in the practical concerns of life. Up to 1867 he was principally engaged in farming, after that in contracting and lumbering, and was also interested in the manufacture of brick, which he still carries on. He was elected to the legislature from this county, serving the

people from 1876 to 1880. He was elected county treasurer by the republican party, and is the present incumbent. In 1887 he married Lizzie A., daughter of William Boyd, of an old and prominent family of Allegheny county. Mr. Hill has held many positions of trust, serving his constituents faithfully, and is one of the prominent citizens of the county. He is a member of the U. P. Church; politically a republican.

SAMUEL D. JENNINGS, M. D., postoffice Beers, was born in the Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 11, 1844, a son of Rev. Samuel C. and Emma Marie (Passavant) Jennings. He attended school in Moon township and Shousetown Academy, and at sixteen entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., from which he graduated in 1864. He read medicine with Dr. Porter at Rostraver, Pa., one year, and in the fall of 1865 entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1868. He practiced at Perrysville, Pa., until November, 1870, when he located in Moon township, where he has a large practice. Dr. Jennings married, May 26, 1870, Juliet E. McAboy, a daughter of Rev. Leland R. and Mary A. (Christy) McAboy. Her father was a Presbyterian minister, a native of Virginia, and a son of Rev. James McAboy, who in early life was a noted evangelist in the Baptist Church, but in later years became a Presbyterian minister. Dr. Jennings and wife have had seven children, four of whom are living: Samuel D., Jr., Juliet McA., Emma M. and Virginia P. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon. The doctor is a member of Dexter Lodge, No. 723, I. O. O. F., and of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

JAMES MCCORMICK, retired farmer, postoffice Ewing's Mills, was born in Moon township, Feb. 13, 1813, on the old homestead farm, a part of which he resides on. He is a son of Hugh and Margaret (Nichle) McCormick. The former was born in Maryland, and when a boy came with his parents to what is now Moon township, Allegheny county. He was a son of Benjamin and Ann (Brown) McCormick, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who were among the first settlers of Moon township. Hugh McCormick died on the homestead in 1852, aged eighty-six years. He and his wife had four sons and one daughter: Benjamin (deceased), John (deceased), Mary (widow of Joseph Scott), James and Hugh. James married, March 24, 1842, Mary, daughter of John and Rachel (Shaffer) Stonecipher. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick had ten children: A. Margaret, wife of Henry Knopf; Rachel A., wife of Nathaniel Mulholland; Mary E., wife of William McClinton; Eliza J., wife of John Wilson; John married Anna Knopf; Joseph Scott manages the farm for his father; Emma M., at home; Kate L. M., wife of Joseph A. McCurdy; James I., deceased at twenty-two, and Elmer A., at home. Mrs. McCormick died July 29, 1886, aged sixty-four years. She and her husband early united with the U. P. Church. Our subject is one of the oldest residents in the township. He has always voted the whig and republican tickets.

SUSAN PAYNE, retired, West Elizabeth, is a daughter of James and Hannah (Allison) Payne, and was born in Jefferson township, this county, in 1821. Her grandparents were among the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania. Her parents owned a large tract of land, and reared a family of five children: William A., Joseph A. and James, farmers in Jefferson township; Eliza, who died Sept. 2, 1851, at the age of nineteen, and Susan. The father died Jan. 27, 1868, and the mother Feb. 28, 1874. Susan Payne is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL R. FIFE, physician, postoffice West Elizabeth, is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Robinson) Fife; was born in Elizabeth township, in 1833. John Fife and his brother at a very early date settled in Upper St. Clair township, where they purchased a tract of land from the Indians. Upon this place the grandfather of S. R. Fife was born, and there also the birth of his father, Andrew, occurred, in 1790. Andrew died in 1879, and his wife, who was born in 1795, died in 1881. They had a family of eleven children: John (deceased), Margaret, Thomas (deceased), Martha (deceased), Mary (deceased), Andrew, Elizabeth (deceased), Clara, Matthew (deceased), Noah H. G. and Samuel R.

Samuel R. received his early education in the schools of Allegheny and Washington counties, and his medical education at the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical School, from which he graduated in 1862. He began the practice of his profession in West Elizabeth, in 1863, and during that year married Amanda, daughter of William Linn, of West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa. They have six children, all of whom reside with their parents: Mabel, who ably assists her father in the discharge of his duties as postmaster; George L., Lizzie, Grace, Ollie and Earl.

WILLIAM F. KNOX, physician, McKeesport, was born at Connellsville, Pa., March 30, 1831, a son of David S. and Sarah B. (Franciss) Knox. His paternal grandfather, Rev. William Knox, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1797; was received into the Baltimore conference in 1800, and, settling in Ohio, was successively a member of the Baltimore, Ohio and Pittsburgh conferences. He died June 16, 1851. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Franciss, a native of the north of Ireland, was a physician; served in the Revolution, and was a pioneer of Connellsville, Pa. David S. Knox, father of William F., was a native of Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., a printer by trade, and early in life followed teaching, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, and later engaged in banking business for thirty-six years. He was an officer of the Monongahela bank of Brownsville, Pa.; was six years teller and thirty years cashier. This bank

was famous as one of the few that never suspended. David S. Knox died Oct. 17, 1872, aged sixty-seven years. The subject of this sketch was reared in Brownsville and educated in the public schools of that town, and Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He read medicine with Dr. W. L. Lafferty, of Brownsville, and in October, 1852, entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating April 1, 1854. In July of the same year he began the practice of medicine in Snowden township, Allegheny county, and in December, 1855, located in McKeesport, where he has since been in active practice. The doctor has been twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Wood) Kiddoo, of Snowden township, bore him six children, three of whom, Jennie, William J. and Sarah F., are living. His present wife, Mary Paull, is a daughter of Col. William L. and Jane (Torrence) Miller, of Port Perry, this county. Dr. Knox is a successful physician, and the oldest practitioner in McKeesport. He is a member of the American Medical association, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the Allegheny County Medical society. He is a member of the First M. E. Church; politically, he was formerly a republican, and is now a prohibitionist.

David Foster, farmer, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1820. In 1791 his father, Alexander Foster, immigrated to America from Ireland, and soon after his arrival came to Pittsburgh, but later moved to Washington county, where he engaged in farming. He married Sarah Davis, and by her had ten children, of whom the above is the youngest. Alexander died in 1849, aged seventy-six years; his wife died at the age of eighty-four years. David, whose name heads this sketch, was educated at the common schools and reared on a farm. At the age of fifteen he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for forty years. He married, in 1845, Elizabeth Ross, daughter of Peter and granddaughter of Philip Ross. Born to this union were ten children, one of whom, Peter Ross, is deceased; the living are Matilda (Mrs. John A. Bell), Dr. David Gilmore, George, Bessie (Mrs. Rev. Cyrus B. Hatch), Casey Alexander, Maudaline (now Mrs. W. F. Bailey), Emmaline and Dr. Ross (twins), former of whom is intermarried with John S. Robb, Jr., Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Foster now reside on the farm purchased by Philip Ross, and are highly respected by all their acquaintances. They have both for many years been faithful members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Foster is a republican, and was a very warm supporter of Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

Daniel Shawhan (deceased) was born near Pittsburgh in 1797, and died in 1881. He married, in 1833, Margaret, daughter of William and Martha (Montgomery) Caldwell, and they had eight children, of whom four daughters are now living, viz.: Imogene, Georgia, Willie and Robbie. The Shawhan family originally came from Kentucky; Daniel, the pioneer, took up a section of land near where Mount Lebanon Church now stands. His son Robert married Mary Williams, and by her had four daughters and five sons. Robert was a farmer, and owned the land purchased by his father; he died aged sixty-seven years. Daniel, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son born to Robert and Mary Shawhan. He followed farming, but was at one time engaged in the coal business, having had coal on his land. Mrs. Shawhan, now aged seventy-five years, resides on the homestead with her youngest daughter, Robbie; both are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Hezekiah Houghtelin (deceased) was born July 27, 1806, near Gettysburg, a son of Hezekiah and Charity Houghtelin, of Dutch and Huguenot descent, respectively. For about thirty years he taught school in this and Westmoreland counties, coming here when twenty years of age. Sept. 15, 1840, he married Mary Magdalen Hedgrass, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, May 16, 1821, and is a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Baker) Hedgrass. In 1843 Mr. Houghtelin bought the farm in Penn township now occupied by his widow, where he died Sept. 3, 1874. He served as school director and supervisor, and politically was a republican. He was a member of the U. P. Church; his widow is connected with the Baptist Church. Their children are William D., Mattie (Walters), Elizabeth (Donholm), Annie (Hodel), Louise (Richey), Henry Lott, Charles Sumner, John, Milton, Sadie Eleanor, Alfred; James Hammel (the third) died when eighteen years old at Nashville, Tenn., while a member of Co. B, 77th P. V. I.

Andrew McMillan, farmer, P. O. White Ash, was born in the parish of Ballarona, County Down, Ireland, in 1851. His parents, Andrew and Margaret (Hart) McMillan, are still living there. They reared a family of nine sons, all of whom received a good education. Two are in Ireland, one of whom is practicing medicine in Belfast; two reside in Australia, three in America, and two are deceased. Andrew is the third son, and in 1869, being then eighteen years old, he emigrated to America to make his fortune, and by working his own way has nearly accomplished the mission. For four years he weighed coal at the Armstrong mines, spent a year in a commission-store at Pittsburgh, and a year with the N. Y. & C. Gas-coal company. He managed a store for Armstrong, Dickson & Co., and after a visit to his native home, in 1877, conducted a store three years for the Standard Oil company. In 1882 he bought a farm of 100 acres situated near the Pittsburgh line, which he is engaged in managing. He has always been a republican, and in religion favors the U. P. Church. In 1882 he married Emma Kane, an ambitious young lady, who won her education mainly through her own efforts, preparatory to

teaching school, previous to her marriage, her mother having died when she was but three years old. She is a daughter of Charles and Catharine (Kemaley) Kane, of Allegheny county, Pa., now residing in Plum, where Mrs. McMillan was born. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan's children are William Eugene, John Andrew and Floyd Othello.

WILLIAM R. JUSTUS, retired, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1807. The first of the family to come to America was Isaac Justus, a native of Ireland. He was for a number of years engaged in transporting goods over the mountains by means of "pack-saddles," but later in life was a farmer. He married a daughter of William Reddick, who, it is said, kept the first public house in Pittsburgh. Isaac was the father of fifteen children, of whom James, born in 1780, was among the eldest. Isaac died aged sixty-one years. James Justus was by profession a schoolteacher, which he followed for nineteen years. He was also a trader, carrying goods by boat down the Allegheny river, and disposing of them in exchange for other products. He married, in 1840, Christianna McLeod, and by her had seven children, viz.: William R., Mary, Daniel, James Madison, Joseph M., John Ross and Isaac Newton. The father died in 1838, and the mother in 1831, aged fifty-one years.

The subject of this memoir remained in Washington county until he was sixteen years of age; then came to Allegheny county, learned the millwright's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and has built in his time some seventeen flourmills, sawmills, etc. In 1862 he was employed in the iron rolling-mills, where he remained until 1881, when he retired. He married, in 1846, Mary Jane Bell, daughter of James and Elizabeth Bell, of this county. Three children were born to this union: Elizabeth Anna, Mary Amanda and Agnes Morrow, all at home. Washington Bell married, in 1867, Catherine Kibe, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Kibe, of Germany, and one child was born to this union—Robert Henry. Washington died in 1869 and his wife in 1867. Robert Henry Bell (Justus) has been with Mr. Justus and family since he was two weeks old. Mr. Justus is the patentee of a horseshoe-machine that has been a success, and has netted him profitable returns. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

JOHN C. MORROW (deceased) was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1799, and died at Mansfield in 1886. He was the eldest of the six children of Robert and Ann (Crawford) Morrow, former of whom, a farmer, came to Allegheny county in 1806, settling in Robinson township, and purchasing 130 acres of land, where he remained until his death. John C. was born and reared on the farm, and educated at the public schools. He married Agnes M. Bell, eldest daughter of James and Elizabeth (Fairly) Bell. Mr. Morrow retired from active life in 1861. His widow is still living, enjoying good health, in her seventy-fifth year, and residing on the spot where her grandfather settled; the house that he built, and in which he died, is still standing, showing signs of decay, but is being preserved by his granddaughter, who looks upon the old relic with great pride. Mrs. Morrow is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Morrow was also a member; he was a republican.

GEORGE Y. MCKEE, county commissioner and farmer, is a son of George McKee, a farmer, who came from the north of Ireland to America about 1799, and located for a few months in Cumberland county, Pa.; then immigrated to Allegheny county, and on the north branch of Robinson's run, now North Fayette township, by purchase and entry acquired a tract of land, where he remained until his death, in 1839. He married, in Ireland, Jane Ball, who bore him eight children, all of whom save one grew to maturity. His second wife was Deborah McKee, whom he married in 1828, a daughter of James McKee, who resided at Logstown, Beaver county, Pa. To this marriage two sons were born: George Y. and James Y. The latter, a graduate of Jefferson College, is now a professor in Pennsylvania State College. George Y. was born and reared on the farm where he now resides, and owns 165 of the original four hundred acres. He was educated at the public schools. Farming was in early life his principal occupation, and during the last twenty years he has been engaged in farming and business pursuits. He has taken an active part in the politics of the country, and was three times elected to the legislature, serving in the sessions of 1865, 1866 and 1867. In 1881 he was appointed to the office of commissioner of the county to fill a vacancy; was elected to that office in 1884, and re-elected in 1887. During his term as commissioner a new courthouse and county prison has been erected, which, for its kind, is not excelled in the state, and, in justice to the men who shared the responsibility, it can be said that the people's money has always been carefully guarded in awarding contracts. Mr. McKee married, in 1852, Elizabeth A., daughter of Andrew Johnston, of Jeffreystown, Allegheny county, Pa., and two children blessed their union: Charles H., attorney at law, Pittsburgh, and Louisa C. (Mrs. Dr. R. Morrison). Mr. McKee and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

WILLIAM T. PHILIPS, M. D., postoffice Library, was born on the old Philips homestead, near Library, July 16, 1842, a son of Nelson Philips, born in Bethel township, this county, April 7, 1814, and Elizabeth (Dixon) Philips, born in Washington county, in October, 1824. Nelson Philips was a son of David and Nancy (Richardson) Philips, and was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming. David was a farmer, and came to this place with his father, Rev. David Philips, in 1780,

settling in what is now Bethel township. Rev. David Philips was born March 26, 1742; was a captain in the Revolution, a son of Joseph Philips, who was born in Wales, in 1716, and married to a Welsh lady who was born in 1710. Joseph came to America in 1755 with his three sons, David, John and Josiah. Rev. David Philips had a great gift of pulpit and pastoral work. He was called to Peter's Creek Baptist Church, at Library, April 7, 1781, ordained May 1st of the same year, and there labored forty years. Rev. David Philips was a true patriot as well as a Christian. When the whisky rebellion was at its height, he mounted a stump, amid cries of "Shoot him," and urged the payment of the excise, while his friends expected every moment to see him fall. He died March 5, 1829, and his widow, Mary Thomas, Oct. 31, 1840. Our subject received his schooling at Bethel Academy and Curry Institute, from which he graduated in 1877. He afterward spent three years at Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the medical department in 1884. He enlisted Oct. 17, 1861, in Co. G, 101st P. V. I., and was discharged in March, 1863; re-enlisted in August, 1863, in Co. G, 2d N. J. C.; was promoted to second lieutenant, and at a battle south of Nashville, in December, 1864, was wounded and taken prisoner. The commanding officer in his report made honorable mention of Mr. Philips and his company for gallantry in action. He was mustered out May 15, 1865. He then taught school near home until 1880. Since returning from the medical college he has practiced medicine at Library. The doctor married, Nov. 4, 1869, Olivia M. Boyer, born Feb. 24, 1849, a daughter of James and Emily (Ivans) Boyer, and four children have blessed this union: Lucy E., Harry B., James H. and Rosette. Mr. and Mrs. Philips are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon, and was for seven years superintendent of the Sunday-school.

James Gailey Murray was born June 22, 1821, in Peters township, Washington county, Pa. His grandfather, George Murray, although of Scotch parentage and birth, was reared in Ireland, and intermarried with Sarah Ray, by whom he had three sons. About 1798 he came to America, locating in Lancaster county, Pa., where he remained for ten years, and thence removed to Pittsburgh, where he spent the remainder of his life. William, the eldest of his three sons, although by trade a carpenter, followed, later in life, farming in Washington county. He married Jane Gailey, of Easton; their family of four children are all now living. William died in Snowden township, Allegheny county, in 1871. Of his children James G. is the eldest. He was born in Peters township, Washington county, June 22, 1821, but, his parents removing to Allegheny City while he was a lad, was educated at the public and other schools and academies. Leaving school, he assisted his father, who was then in the bakery business, and drove the first bread-wagon in Allegheny City. In 1848 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Boyer, of Snowden township, and seven children, two deceased, were born to them. Mrs. Murray died April 18, 1885. Of the five children surviving her, Albert B. is a merchant at Bridgeville; J. Frank is a broker, and resides in Oakland, Pittsburgh; George Piersol is a member of Allegheny county bar; Annie M. resides with her father, and Ulysses Grant is an iron and steel inspector. Mr. Murray has been active in politics, being intimately connected with the management of the republican party of Western Pennsylvania. He has held office continuously since 1853, in greater part, however, offices of confidence and honor. Mr. Murray was, when a young man, postmaster at Upper St. Clair, one of the largest distributing country offices in the state; he then filled, successively, the offices of director of the poor of Allegheny county, for fourteen years; member of the prison board of Allegheny county; member of the board of managers of the Western Pennsylvania Reform School; commissioner of the county of Allegheny for two terms; treasurer of Allegheny county, while for years he has been justice of the peace and school director of his township. While not a church member, Mr. Murray attends the Presbyterian Church, of which his family are members.

The Boyce Family. Richard Boyce, a Quaker, and a native of Ireland, a farmer by occupation, emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia, afterward locating in Virginia for a short time. He then moved to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming, but later returned to Virginia and settled in the Shenandoah valley. It is supposed that his constant change of place was due purely to his religious views, not wishing to oppose the Indians. In 1793 he came to Allegheny county, and purchased from one Joseph Shipper, Jr., four hundred acres of land on the west side of Chartiers creek, where he remained until his death, which occurred when he was one hundred and four years old. He married Margaret Lesnett, whose people were early settlers in this county.

Capt. William Boyce, postoffice Herriottsville, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1822, a son of Isaac Boyce, who was the eldest child born to Richard and Margaret (Lesnett) Boyce. Isaac was a farmer and miller, and married Sarah, daughter of William Denniston, of Allegheny county, and eight children were born to this union, six of whom are living. Isaac owned 125 acres of land; he died at the age of ninety-three years. Capt. William Boyce was born and reared near his present home; has followed farming all his life, and for twenty-one years operated a gristmill formerly carried on by his father. He married, in 1851, Mary, daughter of Andrew Griffin, and eight children have been born to them, of whom are living: Margaret, Isaac L., William J., Thomas S., Mary M., Sarah and Bessie. In

1861 Mr. Boyce raised a company for the 1st P. R. C., and was made captain of the same, serving five months. He is a member of the G. A. R., and politically a republican.

ROBERT BOYCE, postoffice Herriottsville, was born in 1830, and is the eldest son now living born to John and Nancy (McCabe) Boyce, and grandson of Richard Boyce. John Boyce was born in 1796, and died in 1884. Mary McCabe was born in 1804, and died in 1852. John was a farmer; was justice of the peace for many years, and at his death owned 250 acres of land. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Robert, our subject, now owns 192 acres of the original purchase made by his grandfather, and resides on the old homestead. He married, in 1880, Gertrude Ross, who has borne him two children, John Richard and Eva Mabel. Mr. Boyce was a soldier in the rebellion for three years; enlisted in 1861 in Co. K, 1st P. C., returned home in 1864, and with the exception of a year and a half spent in California, has always lived on his present farm. He is a republican.

JOSEPH BOYCE, farmer, postoffice Herriottsville, was born in South Fayette township, in 1828, and was reared on the farm. For twenty years he followed carpentering, having learned the trade in early life. He is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Denniston) Boyce. Joseph was educated in the schools of his township, and married, in 1847, Sarah J. Young, daughter of William Young, of this county. Seven children, five living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boyce: Isaac, a missionary to Mexico; James Y., William, Jennett S. and Annie S. Mr. Boyce enlisted, in 1861, in Co. K, 1st P. C., and was honorably discharged in February, 1862. He owns a pleasant home and farm of 120 acres, forty of which he received from his father; the balance he earned by his own exertions, and assisted by a faithful wife and sons. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

HON. J. M. BOYCE, postoffice Herriottsville, born in South Fayette township in 1841, is a grandson of Richard Boyce, the original pioneer of this family, and the youngest son born to John and Mary (McCabe) Boyce. Mr. Boyce was educated at the public schools and at Bethel Academy, and for some time was a student at Jefferson College. Like his ancestors he has made farming his principal occupation. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 1st P. C., and served for three years and six months. He received a severe wound in the thigh, near New Hope Church; was taken prisoner near Richmond, and was retained for five months at Libby, Belle Isle, Lynchburg, Andersonville and Miller prisons. He was exchanged Nov. 21, 1864, and honorably discharged in 1865. In 1868 he married Emma S. Wallace, daughter of David Wallace, of this county, and six children, all living, were born to them: Edna L., Harry B., Jessie May, Margaret E., John F. and Bayard D. With the exception of twelve years' residence in Washington county and three years and a half in the service of his country, Mr. Boyce has always resided in Allegheny county. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature from Washington county by the republican party, of which he is a member and served two years, or one term. Since 1884 he has resided on his present farm of one hundred acres. He is school director for Upper St. Clair township. He is a member of the Masonic and G. A. R. fraternities, and of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. F. A. HUTCHINSON, postoffice Noblestown, is a native of Chester county, Pa., born in 1820. Fulton Hutchinson, his father, married Ellen Fulton, and by her had eleven children. F. A., the subject of this sketch, the third son, was born and reared in Chester county, and educated at the common schools and New London Academy. When twenty-one years of age he came to Washington county and entered Washington College, from which he graduated in 1844. He was licensed at Smyrna, Lancaster county, in 1848, and ordained to the full office of the ministry in the State of Indiana in 1849. There he remained one year, and in 1850 was installed minister of the U. P. Church at Noblestown, of which he was pastor nineteen years; after that he was engaged in general services for the church in New York and Philadelphia, and was two years at Dayton, Ohio. Since that time he has been engaged in missionary work as afforded by general vacancies throughout the church. He married, in 1850, Martha, daughter of Nathaniel Buchanan, Esq., and to them were born six children, three yet living: Ellen C., N. L. Mary and Fulton. Mr. Hutchinson has, during his pastoral duties, been actively engaged in literary work, and most prominent among his writings may be mentioned "Work of the Ministry," "Necessity for Literary Culture," "Instrumental Music in Worship." He has been correspondent for various religious journals, and has also been engaged as public lecturer, his principal subjects being "Woman Suffrage and its Various Aspects," "The Model Farmer," and various other subjects of public interest.

HENRY MORROW, farmer, postoffice White Ash, was born Oct. 17, 1819, near the residence of C. J. Morrow. When eighteen years old he went to live with a childless uncle, whose name he bears, in what is now Penn township, and remained with him until his death, becoming his heir. His uncle was born in 1789, and died in 1862; he married Mary Johnston, who died in 1872, aged seventy-seven. In 1867 Mr. Morrow bought his present residence, near Hebron church. He is an elder in Beulah Presbyterian Church, and has always been a democrat. In 1864 he married Caroline Robinson, born in Wilkins township, daughter of John and Mary Robinson, of Connecticut and Ireland, respectively. They have one son, Harry Semple,

born in March, 1865. When twenty-three years old he graduated from the Lehigh University, founded by Asa Packer, at South Bethlehem, Pa.

CHARLES JOHNSTON MORROW, farmer, postoffice White Ash, was born Oct. 18, 1829, on the farm where he now resides, a grandson of Henry Morrow, who came from Ireland, and settled in Penn township about 1795. He died in his eighty-fourth year, the father of ten children: Ann (Fisher), Mary (Wilson), William, Elizabeth (Morrow), Henry, John, James, Hugh, Sarah (Johnston) and Jane (Duff). The fifth child, John, born in 1791 in Franklin county, married Jane Johnston, born in Wilkins in 1797. He died in 1873, his widow in her seventy-ninth year. He was a member of Beulah Presbyterian Church, and afterward an elder in Hebron U. P. Church; an anti-masonic whig, and a republican; served as school director and overseer of the poor. He had three sons and three daughters: Henry, Eliza Jane (Mrs. Benjamin Kelley), Sarah B. (wife of John Duff), Mary M. (Wilson), Charles J. and John Hanna. The second and sixth are deceased, and the others dwell in Penn township. On his death Mr. Morrow left his farm to his two youngest sons. Charles' portion consists of ninety-five acres, on which he has always resided. In 1871 he married Isabella Miller, born in Wilkins, a daughter of William and Sarah Miller, of Ireland. Three of Mr. Morrow's children died in infancy, and he has one son living, named Hugh Wilson. Mr. Morrow is an elder in the U. P. Church; politically a republican with prohibition tendencies. In October, 1885, he had a cancer successfully removed from the left side of his upper lip.

HENRY MCDOWELL MORROW, farmer, postoffice Wilkinsburg, is a grandson of Henry Morrow, who came from Ireland and settled in Penn township in 1795. James, a son of Henry, was born in 1794 in Cumberland county, married Sarah Morrow, a cousin, and a native of this county, and remained on his father's farm, where John Morrow now lives, and here Henry McDowell was born Feb. 14, 1824. Henry Morrow died in 1841 and James in 1874; the latter's wife died in 1860 in her sixtieth year. Their children were H. McD., Sarah Hannah, Mary Jane, James, John and Harriet. Elizabeth died in infancy, and all the daughters are now deceased. The sons reside in Penn township. James Morrow was an elder in Beulah Presbyterian Church, and helped establish Hebron U. P. Church, in which he was an elder until his death. He was a republican, and collected the taxes when Wilkins included Penn. Henry McDowell Morrow remained at home until 1854, when he bought the farm whereon he now resides; he has seventy acres, and follows general farming. In 1854 he married Rebecca Long, who was born in Penn, a daughter of John and Sarah (Brown) Long, of English parentage. The family is connected with Hebron U. P. Church. Mr. Morrow is a republican, and was school director nine years. His children are Sarah Anna, at home; Elizabeth Emma (Telford), in Penn township; James L., in Chicago; Mary H., Lavenia Ella and John H., at home.

JOHN MORROW, farmer, postoffice White Ash, was born March 25, 1839, on the farm where he now dwells, and is a brother of H. McDowell Morrow. In 1871 he married Sarah Mitchell, a native of Ireland, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Mitchell, who came to America when she was a small child. Their living children are Harriet Leslie, Elizabeth Ida, James Albert, Henry Wilson, Norman Lee, John Nelson and Floyd Mitchell. Marion Frances, Eva Jane and Susannah Mary died in infancy. Mr. Morrow is a member of the U. P. Church; he is a republican, and was treasurer of the school board three years.

PROF. JOHN SCOTT JOHNSTON (deceased) was born in Fayetteville, Allegheny county, Pa., Aug. 13, 1851, and was the second son of John L. and Rebecca (Scott) Johnston. His father was a native of Allegheny county, and was by occupation a farmer. At the age of seventeen the subject of this sketch bade adieu to farm life, and became a student in the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. After remaining in this school for some time he entered Adrian College, Michigan. Having completed his school course, he became a teacher in the public schools of Fayette county, and served as assistant principal in the schools of Connellsville, Pa. In 1876 he was elected principal of the schools of Braddock, Pa., which position he filled for five years. In June, 1877, he married Alice E., daughter of Daniel and Maria (Veazey) McCain, and three children were born to them: Carrie L., J. Linville and Guy Scott. In 1881 Mr. Johnston was elected superintendent of the public schools of Allegheny county, which position he occupied for almost six years, when he resigned to engage in other business. He died March 23, 1888, an earnest Christian and an active member in the First Presbyterian Church of Braddock.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, farmer, postoffice box 225, Turtle Creek, is a grandson of William Johnston, who came to what is now Patton township prior to the Revolution. He was of Scotch descent, and reared in Franklin county, Pa.; served under Anthony Wayne at Stony Point, and through the Revolution, returning here at the close; he died in 1825, and had been all his life a wheelwright and farmer; his wife, Polly (Clugston) Johnston, died in 1796. Capt. Robert Johnston, a brother of William, also served in the Revolution under Gen. Greene, and settled in Patton township, where he died in 1828. William Scott, maternal grandfather of our subject, was reared in Pennsylvania, and served as an Indian scout during the Revolution. He died in Patton, in 1833, aged over eighty years. At one time he owned part of the present site of Allegheny City, and afterward part of Cincinnati, but

was not satisfied with either for farming purposes, and came to Patton. Robert, son of William Johnston, married Martha Scott, was always a resident of Patton, filling many local offices; he was a whig and later a republican, and a member of the U. P. Church. He reared four sons and three daughters. William, the eldest, was born in 1825, and married Sarah Jane McCully, in 1851, who died in 1871, aged thirty-nine. Mrs. Johnston's parents, Robert and Sarah (Young) McCully, were early residents of Patton township, and were of Irish descent. Mr. McCully's father, John McCully, bought the farm now occupied by Mr. Johnston, in 1790. Of the ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, six are now living, three with their father: Sarah Ann (wife of Alexander McGuire, in Newtown), Martha Emma (wife of W. H. Beswick, at Northfield, Kan.), William A. (in Patton township), George C., John F. and Minnie J. The family are associated with the U. P. Church. Mr. Johnston is a republican, and has served as assessor and school director.

WILLIAM GIFFIN, miller and farmer, P.O. Clinton, was born near Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa., July 24, 1831, son of Andrew and Mary (Young) Giffin. Andrew was born in Washington county, Pa.; was in early life a carpenter, but later a miller, and now resides in Scott township, this county. He is a son of William and Esther (Wilson) Giffin, natives, respectively, of Washington county, Pa., and Ireland. Andrew and Mary (Young) Giffin had but one child, William. The latter when five years old was brought by his parents to Pittsburgh, where his father worked putting cabins on steamboats. William learned milling, at which he worked in Washington and Allegheny counties until 1860, when he purchased a flourmill in Venice, Washington county, but sold out three years later and bought another at North Star, Robinson township, Washington county; two years later he again sold out and opened a store in Allegheny City, where he remained until 1868, when he purchased the Clinton mill, at Clinton, Allegheny county, which he still owns, and now resides on his farm near Clinton. He married, May 16, 1854, Nancy J. Thompson, a native of Fairhaven, Allegheny county, and daughter of John and Jane (McCormick) Thompson, natives of Ireland, and Scotch Presbyterians. Mr. and Mrs. Giffin have two sons and two daughters: Mary J., wife of Washington Jackson, residing on their farm in Moon township; Adeline, at home; William G., learning milling at Stevenson's mills, Moon, and Edwin S., assisting his father on the farm. Mrs. Giffin is a member of the U. P. Church at Clinton.

WILLIAM CRAIG CHAPLIN (deceased) was born April 10, 1810, in Pittsburgh, son of John Huntington and Harriet (Craig) Chaplin. William was one of Pittsburgh's illustrious men, and belongs to a family whose ancestry upon both sides were of the army and navy and among men of marked ability. His father, John H. Chaplin, was a prominent attorney, admitted to the bar of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Washington counties in 1808. He went to Florida and was appointed judge of the supreme bench there, where he died of yellow fever. His great-uncle, Samuel Huntington, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. William Craig Chaplin's mother was a sister of the well-known Neville B. Craig, born Dec. 26, 1785, and died May 6, 1867. His sister, Amelia Neville Chaplin, was born Dec. 1, 1812, and married Thomas L. Shields, Oct. 8, 1833, a prominent attorney of Sewickley—a beautiful suburb near Pittsburgh—who died March 9, 1879. Mr. Chaplin's maternal grandfather, Major Isaac Craig, was in the U. S. army. William graduated at Annapolis, Md., and entered the service of the U. S. navy Nov. 1, 1826. He was married to Sarah J. Crossan, born in Pittsburgh Jan. 14, 1813, daughter of James and Nancy (Morrow) Crossan. Her father was a dry-goods merchant in Pittsburgh, and afterward proprietor of the Monongahela House. To Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin were born six boys and two girls: James Crossan, Amelia Neville (deceased), Annie C., William Huntington, Presley Neville, John M., Melchior B. and William Wilson. James was a graduate of Annapolis, Md., and during the rebellion was lieutenant-commander of the sloop of war Monocacy. He entered the service of the naval department in 1850, and was one of the most gallant officers, receiving many compliments from the department at Washington for his bravery. He died soon after the close of the war.

William H. Chaplin is employed in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. John M. Chaplin was born Jan. 5, 1849. He received his education under private tutors in Pittsburgh and at the academy at Tuscarora, Academia, Pa., graduating in 1867. He then became confidential clerk for Col. James M. Cooper, and, leaving his employer, three years later became discount and bills-of-exchange clerk in the Bank of Pittsburgh. After ten years of successful work here he attained to his present position, manager of the Pittsburgh clearing-house, where he has been for nine years. His mother lives with him in his beautiful home on Neville island, where he has a fine house, greenhouses and beautiful grounds. He is a member of the Episcopal Church; politically a republican. M. B. Chaplin is of the firm of Chaplin & Fulton, brass-founders, of Pittsburgh; William Wilson Chaplin is manager of the Petroleum Exchange Clearing-House.

GEORGE SPRINGER, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Moon, was born on the old homestead of his father, in Findlay township, June 28, 1841, a son of Joseph and Nancy (McMurtry) Springer, former of whom was born on the old homestead farm where his father settled in 1795, and died in 1861; his widow died in 1887, aged eighty-two years; both were members of the U. P.

Church at Clinton. She was a daughter of John McMurtry, who married, in Philadelphia, Miss Shippen. John McMurtry was a hotelkeeper in Philadelphia, and settled on a farm in Findlay township, Allegheny county, where he and his wife died. They were members of the U. P. Church. Joseph Springer was a son of Matthias Springer, a native of Germany, who became one of the pioneers of what is now Findlay township. Joseph Springer and wife had six sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to be men and women. Of these, George, the fourth son and seventh child, is now living on the farm adjoining the old homestead in Findlay township. He was united in marriage, June 24, 1866, with Eliza J. Bruce, who was born near Sheffield, Beaver county, Pa., daughter of Jacob and Jane (Johnson) Bruce. Mr. and Mrs. Springer are members of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon. They have had six children, four sons living: J. Bruce, Charles A., Alonzo G. and Sidney C., all of whom reside on the farm with their parents except Charles A., who is a telegraph operator at Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Springer ranks among the leading farmers, and is a representative of two of the oldest families in Allegheny county.

Rev. Cornelius William Wycoff, pastor of Bethel Presbyterian Church, postoffice Upper St. Clair, was born Oct. 14, 1837, in Carroll county, Ohio, a son of Isaac and Katherine (Frye) Wycoff, born, respectively, Dec. 7, 1814, in West Virginia, and March 3, 1818, in Maryland. His paternal grandfather, Cornelius Wycoff, was born in New Jersey, Dec. 16, 1787, a descendant of Cornelissin Wycoff, who came from Holland in 1636, and settled on Manhattan island. His paternal grandmother, Leah (Critser) Wycoff, was born March 1, 1789; his maternal grandparents, John and Elizabeth Frye, were Germans. The subject of this sketch spent his youth in Ohio, and attended the New Hagerstown Academy. In 1861 he entered Washington College of Washington county, Pa., and graduated in 1862. The September following he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, graduating in 1865. In May of that year he took charge of the Bacon Ridge and East Springfield churches, Ohio, and remained until November, 1873, when he resigned to take his present charge at Bethel, being the fourth pastor of that church, which was one hundred years old in 1878. He married, Dec. 19, 1865, Martha B. Morrison, born Nov. 25, 1839, at New Hagerstown, Ohio, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Johnson) Morrison, born, respectively, in Pennsylvania in 1808 and in Ireland September 9, 1811. Rev. and Mrs. Wycoff had following-named children: Mary K., John (died Jan. 16, 1876), William Alexander, Anna, Harry E. and Frank Isaac.

Andrew Tidball, farmer, postoffice Remington, a well-to-do citizen of Robinson township, was born in 1838. His grandfather, Thomas Tidball, a native of Maryland and a blacksmith by trade, came to Snowden township and purchased three hundred acres of land about 1776. (Bethel Presbyterian church and cemetery grounds are located on this property.) Of his five sons, William, the youngest, was born in 1796, and married Elizabeth Nicholson, of Washington county, who bore him fourteen children. William purchased one hundred acres of land, in 1835, from Samuel Scott, Sr., and resided on that place until he died, in 1884. Andrew, the ninth child, was born and reared on this place, and inherited the property after his father's death. He has always been a farmer. He married, in 1861, Anna Eliza, daughter of James and Amelia (McMichael) Neely, and seven children were born to them, four living: James E., Carrie Emma, William F. and Maud Estella. Mr. Tidball and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected; he is a republican.

F. W. Kelly was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1866, a son of I. M. Kelly, a native of Fayette county, Pa., now a resident of Washington territory. Our subject was educated at the public schools of Westmoreland county, and for eight years was identified with the Imperial Coal & Coke company, in Allegheny county, one year and a half of which time he was superintendent of their cokeworks. Sept. 20, 1888, Mr. Kelly moved from Robinson township to Wilkeson, W. T., where he is engaged in hotel business. He married, in 1887, Maggie L., daughter of William B. Phillips, a prominent citizen of Moon township, Allegheny county, and they had one child, which died Sept. 6, 1888. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., in religion a Presbyterian, politically a democrat.

William H. Guy, farmer and director of the county poor-farm, was born on the homestead of his father and grandfather, in Findlay township, Sept. 11, 1823. His parents, Josiah and Margaret (Stewart) Guy, also natives of Findlay township, were married March 17, 1814. Mrs. Guy was a daughter of James and Margaret (McCune) Stewart, who were early settlers of Findlay township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were John, James, Richard, Thomas, Joseph, Jane, Ellen, Mary, Margaret, Ann and Sarah. Josiah Guy was born July 31, 1786, a son of William and Martha (Peoples) Guy, natives of Cumberland county, Pa., where they were married, coming to Findlay township soon after; they were Presbyterians, as were also Josiah and Margaret (Stewart) Guy, former having been an elder in old Montour Church. The last-named couple had ten children: Matilda (deceased wife of Rev. John K. Cunningham), Margaret (wife of Dr. McCandless), Rebecca J. (deceased wife of John McCandless), Sarah (wife of Andrew Burns), William H., Eleanor (wife of Morris Duncan), James (deceased in infancy), Josiah (married to Tarza Wiley), Mary E. (widow of Joseph Duncan) and Jacob J. William H. Guy finished his

education at Frankfort Springs Academy, and, Oct. 29, 1844, married Mary Jane Duncan, who was born at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., Aug. 3, 1826, a daughter of Elisha and Mary (Hyatt) Duncan, natives, respectively, of Washington and Fayette counties, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Guy had nine children, six of whom are living: Anna M., wife of John S. Burns, of Findlay township; Mary A., widow of Samuel J. Ewing; William E., manager for Colby & Co., Pittsburgh, married to Pauline Dye; Samuel J., M. D., married to Janette Parry, and residing at Winfield, Kan.; Nettie, wife of Rev. John J. Srodes, Coraopolis, and Alexander D., a merchant at Coraopolis, married to Maggie L. Neely. Mr. and Mrs. Guy are members of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon, in which he served as deacon several years, and is now elder and trustee. In 1852 he went to California, mined and kept hotel and merchandised two years. He has held various offices of trust, as school director, justice of the peace, etc., and in November, 1883, was elected county director of the poor, being re-elected in 1887.

Henry Aten (deceased) was born Sept. 25, 1813, in Moon township, on the farm now owned by his son, Henry A. Aten, and died here April 11, 1887. He married Jane Hillis Stewart, who was born Nov. 5, 1816, on the farm now owned by R. M. Stewart, in Findlay township, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Glass) Stewart. Her father was born on June 4, 1780, in Pennsylvania. His parents settled on Potato Garden run, Findlay township, at an early date. Elizabeth (Glass) Stewart was born in Washington county, Pa., daughter of Robert and Jane (Hillis) Glass, both Presbyterians, from Ireland. Henry Aten (deceased) was a son of Richard and Nancy (McMurtrie) Aten, both born near Belvidere, N. J. Richard was born Feb. 4, 1766, and married Feb. 22, 1791. He was an early settler in Moon township, and patented the farm which his grandson, Henry A. Aten, now owns. Henry and Jane (Hillis) Stewart Aten early united with the Presbyterian Church at Sharon, in which he served as an elder a number of years. He and wife had four children, three living: John S., born July 10, 1844, married Ella Wilson, and resides in Findlay township, and had three children: Henry A., Jennie A. and Charles Mc.; Richard J., born Oct. 24, 1846, married Margaret Sill, resides in Ashland county, Ohio, and Henry Albert. The last named was born Oct. 18, 1848, married Olivia M. Stewart, June 21, 1876. She was born in Findlay township, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Glass) Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Aten have five children: Della J. (deceased), Joseph H., Henry S., Mary H. and Ernest J.

Samuel L. Heath, farmer, postoffice West Elizabeth, was born in 1802 on the farm now owned by him in Jefferson township, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Heath, former of whom was born at Fort Pitt, latter in New Jersey. His grandfather, Samuel, a native of Ireland, came from Wilmington, Va. The Heath family have occupied prominent positions in the history of the country. Brig.-Gen. Heath was appointed one of a number to receive Gen. Lafayette when he landed in this country. John Heath was an officer in the Revolution, and commanded the garrison at Fort Waterford. Henry Heath was in the war of 1812. The meeting held for the purpose of perfecting the organization of Allegheny county was held at the residence of Andrew Heath, now the residence of Samson Stilly, of Jefferson township, and the Virginia courthouse stood near the graveyard on Lobb's farm, where justice in Allegheny county was first dispensed. The father of Samuel L. was in the whisky insurrection, and was a rebel, and the origin of the cemetery on Lobb's farm can be attributed to the fact that the federal soldiers encamped there and used it as a burial-place. The Heath family descended from three brothers who went from Ireland to England and from there to Virginia, where one of them made a permanent settlement, and the remaining two settled in Western Pennsylvania, where they married and reared families.

Samuel Heath, grandfather of Samuel L., reared a family of ten children: Robert Heath (born Nov. 5, 1762), Margaret (Oct. 1, 1764), Susanna (Sept. 27, 1766), Henry (Sept. 29, 1768), Elizabeth (March, 1770), Samuel (Aug. 1, 1773), Ruth (Oct. 30, 1775), Orpah (June 8, 1780), Adamson (Sept. 23, 1784), Naomi (Sept. 26, 1787). The farm now owned by Samuel L. Heath has descended from father to son for three generations, each time being owned by one of the family named Samuel. Samuel L. is one of a family of seven children, but two of whom are yet living, the other being Elizabeth, now Mrs Harvey Hankins, of Sabina, Ohio. Our subject married, in 1870, Mrs. Amanda Martin, widow of John W. Martin, by whom she had one child, Mary, now Mrs. William B. Elliot, of Forward township. Mr. Heath was a member of the Jefferson Guards, and with them was present at the reception of Gen. Lafayette at Pittsburgh.

Joseph Pierce, farmer, postoffice Gill Hall, son of Amos and Deborah Pierce, was born in Jefferson township, in 1824, on the farm now owned by him. His great-grandfather, Andrew Pierce, came into Allegheny county with the Walls and Applegates, from New Jersey, and he (Andrew) built the first mill on the Monongahela river. Louis Pierce, subject's grandfather, and Amos Pierce, his father, were both natives of Forward township, this county, and were born on the place now owned by David Pierce. Amos Pierce was born April 17, 1796, died February 20, 1867; Deborah Pierce, born December 8, 1790, died April 12, 1875; Lewis, born February 3, 1822, died Aug. 29, 1860; Mary A., born July 17, 1832, died Nov. 1, 1869; Jane C., born Sept. 14, 1826, died Jan. 23, 1879; James McK., born Aug. 12, 1820, died June 4, 1883. April 20, 1871, the subject of this memoir married

Henrietta, daughter of David and Emeline (Mackey) Torrence, of Pittsburgh, whose parents were among the old families of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have three children: William T., born March 27, 1872; Joseph A., born August 31, 1874, and Andrew C., born May 21, 1884. The parents are members of the U. P. Church. In 1854 Mr. Pierce went west and purchased a farm near Davenport, Iowa, moving onto the same in 1857. Here he remained until the spring of 1860, when he went to the gold-diggings on the Blue river, but, not being as successful as he had anticipated, he returned to the old farm in Allegheny county, and has since here remained.

WILLIAM SILK, retired, postoffice Putnam, is the oldest citizen of Scott township, and was born June 15, 1804. He is the son of Thomas Silk, of New Jersey, who, when only two and a half years old, came to Allegheny county with his mother, he being the youngest of three children. Being in destitute circumstances, Mrs. Silk was obliged to leave her children in the hands of the overseers of the poor, and Thomas was bound out to one Jacob Bowman, at that time a coal- and ferry-boatman of Pittsburgh. He remained with Mr. Bowman until he was twenty-one years of age, and soon after engaged in the distilling business. He married Margaret Dickson, who bore him nine children. Thomas, later in life, purchased one hundred acres of land from the Bells, near the present borough of Green Tree, and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1854, when he was seventy-five years of age. Our subject was born on a farm in Upper St. Clair township, and was educated in a log school. He was married in 1827 to Lucinda Toe, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Steen) Toe, and eleven children were born to this union: Margaret (Mrs. Dunlap), John, William (who died in California), Thomas (died in Libby prison), Rebecca Jane (Mrs. Hope), Joseph (died at Chattanooga, Tenn.), Charles and Lucinda (twins, the former deceased and the latter at home), George W., Elizabeth (at home), and Daniel. Mr. Silk came to his present farm in 1856, the original purchase being 114 acres. He and his estimable wife are highly respected by all who know them. They have for many years been members of the Methodist Church.

ALLAN B. ANGNEY, principal of public schools, postoffice Mansfield Valley, is a native of this county, born in 1864, a son of Isaac A. Angney, a contractor, now deceased, who came from Carlisle, Pa., to Allegheny county. He (Isaac A.) married Margaret Beham, and Allan B. is their youngest child. He was educated at the high-school and Iron City College, and graduated at Indiana State Normal School. He commenced teaching soon after in the school where he graduated, mathematics the first year and English branches the second. He came to Mansfield in 1887, and was elected by the board of directors principal of public schools here, which position he ably fills. In politics he is independent.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF, retired, Etna, was born Feb. 21, 1823, on the Isle of Man, Great Britain. He descends from an old family of science in England, who have the honor of being mentioned in the writings of Baron Von Humboldt. Joseph C. is the son of Abraham and Catharine (Brown) Bailiff, the latter of Scotch descent. They had three children, viz.: Mrs. Catharine Rome, of Onterior; Joseph C. and John, the latter living in California. Joseph was reared and received his education in Liverpool, where he also served an apprenticeship of seven years, and learned the plumbing, steam- and gas-fitting trade. Subsequently, in 1849, he came to America, and worked in several of the principal cities of the United States. In 1850 he located in Pittsburgh, where he followed his trade in company with different partners. The last partnership was known as Bailiff & Brown, and continued successfully for twenty-five years. Mr. Bailiff was married to Rebecca M., daughter of Rodger Miller, of an old pioneer family, and they have one child, Addison P., who married Sarah Blanche Bagaley, by whom he has three children: Joseph C., Caroline B., and an infant daughter, Birdie Beulah. Politically Joseph C. is a republican.

JOHN FARMERIE, the grandfather of John A. Farmerie, the subject of this sketch, was a native of France; emigrated to this country in 1828, and settled in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., as a farmer. He had seven children, viz.: George, James, Nicholas, Christopher, Catherine, Mary and Elizabeth. His sons George, James and Nicholas married, in the old St. Patrick's R. C. Church, the three daughters of Anthony Yerkins, who was a native of Cöln, on the Rhine, Germany, and came to this country in 1820, settling in Allegheny Town, running a ferry-flat from Allegheny to Pittsburgh, poled by hand and used for transporting passengers and marketing horses and cattle. George and Elizabeth Farmerie, the parents of John A. Farmerie, were married in 1837; they followed farming and kept a public house on the old Butler and Freeport pike. Mr. Farmerie also ran a boat, called the church boat, in 1848, on the old canal, from Pine creek to Pittsburgh. He and his wife had eight children, viz.: Elizabeth, John A., Barbara, George, Nicholas C., Wilson H., Catherine and Andrew. Politically the father was a democrat.

JOHN A. FARMERIE, eldest son of George and Elizabeth Farmerie, was born in 1840, and married Anna M., the third daughter of Lawrence and Mary Ann Winschell. Lawrence Winschell was born in Bavaria, and immigrated to this country in 1830, finally settling in Sharpsburg, where he became an extensive property-holder. He was a devout Catholic and an uncompromising democrat. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Farmerie were married in 1869, at St. Mary's R. C. Church,

Sharpsburg, by Rev. Father Shell, and their union was blessed with five children, viz.: John L., Rachel M., Lovina A., Rozella E. and Emma P. John A. Farmerie, in 1860, entered into partnership with R. T. Graham, in buying lumber and oil, and in 1863 and 1864 ran a steam ferry at Sharpsburg, on the Allegheny river, where the first bridge erected at this point had been destroyed by fire, and until the bridge was rebuilt they continued in partnership. They, in 1865, built a sawmill at the mouth or junction of Pine creek and the Allegheny river, and Mr. Farmerie still retains a half interest in the sawmill. He is also engaged in the gas-fitting and plumbing business in Etna. He is a natural mechanic and a practical millwright. He is a strict Catholic and a sturdy democrat.

PETER IVORY, farmer, and postmaster at West View, was born Feb. 1, 1819, in Pittsburgh, a son of Peter Ivory, Sr., a native of the parish of Street, County Westmeath, Ireland. Peter, Sr., was a mechanic, having worked eleven years for the English government during the reign of George III. He fought in two battles during the rebellion of 1789, was taken prisoner, but released shortly after on account of his extreme youth. He married, in Ireland, Catharine Rogers. Not liking nor caring to be subject to the English government, and being in fair circumstances, he resolved to seek a country whose form of government was more congenial to his mind, and with this object in view, and with his wife and only child, Mary, he immigrated to America in 1817. They arrived in Pittsburgh, and in 1819 purchased the farm on which he died Nov. 11, 1849, and on which the thriving village of West View is built. He was always an industrious, honest and prosperous man. Politically he was a democrat, and in religion a member of the Catholic Church. One son was born to him in Pittsburgh, Peter, Jr. (our subject), who has been engaged in farming and in different pursuits, such as contracting for the government; also was a stockman for twelve years. In 1863 he married Miss Johanna Conway, of Conway, Beaver county, Pa. He has bought and sold a great deal of property, owning at the present time two hundred acres of land. His marriage was blessed with two sons and three daughters: Peter, Conway, Minnie, Katharine Theresa and Ellie. Mr. Ivory has been justice of the peace for twenty-five years, has been president of the Pine creek and Wexford plank-road, director of the Allegheny and Perrysville plank-road, of which he has been secretary. Politically he is a democrat, and in religion he is a stanch member of the Roman Catholic Church.

HENRY HERR, retired, postoffice Bennett, was born June 4, 1805, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Benjamin Herr, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., where his grandfather, who was a native of Switzerland, had previously settled. Benjamin Herr came to Pittsburgh, and built the third brick house in the city. About 1808 he removed to his farm, on the north side of Allegheny river, which he had purchased in 1797 from George Wallace and Ann Wilson. He was a fruit- and hop-grower, and lived on his farm until his death, which occurred April 9, 1846, when he was eighty-five years of age. He was also the owner of Herr's island. Henry Herr was reared on the farm, and is a blacksmith by trade. For a number of years he was employed as finisher with the firm of Knapp, Wade & Totter, who manufactured cannon, etc. Eventually he moved to Millvale, where he now resides. Here he was married to Mary P., daughter of Daniel Mathias; she died on her birthday, March 30, 1884, aged eighty-five years. They were the parents of two children, one of whom, Samuel, enlisted in Co. A, 62d regiment, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Politically Mr. Herr is a republican.

JOSEPH BARTON, farmer, postoffice Harmarville, was born in Pittsburgh, Jan. 6, 1824, a son of Robert and Mary (Percial) Barton. His parents, natives, respectively, of Scotland and England, were married in England, and came to Pittsburgh in 1816, moving in 1824 to what is now Harmar township, where the father died in 1848, aged seventy years, and the mother in 1860, aged seventy-three years. When twenty-three years of age, Mr. Barton married Ruth Ann Cready, of Six-Mile Ferry, daughter of John and Sarah (Hickey) Cready. He is father of a large family, six of whom are still living, one son and five daughters. In politics he is a democrat.

WILLIAM MCKINNEY, JR. (deceased), the eldest son of John McKinney, was born Nov. 23, 1842, and lived with his father on the homestead. March 4, 1867, he married Miss J. C., daughter of Thomas West, a native of his county, and seven children were born to them, three now living: Charles, William and Martha Elizabeth. Their father died May 8, 1884, and his widow and children now live on the old homestead.

John McKinney, the eldest son of William McKinney, was born Aug. 1, 1802, in the County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when he was eighteen years old. His father, with his family, after coming to this country, first settled in Pittsburgh for a short time. Then removing to Braddock (then called Braddock's Field), with his wife and five children, two sons and three daughters, he purchased a farm, then called Frazier's field. In June, 1837, John married a Miss Rebecca McGlinn, of Albany, N. Y., and by her had three sons and four daughters, of whom but three daughters are living: Mrs. William Curry, of Lawrence county; Mrs. L.C. Brinton, of Beaver county, Pa.; and Mrs. Dr. Matlack, of Braddock, Pa. John McKinney died at the old homestead, Sept. 25, 1887; his wife died Sept. 23, 1872.

DR. SAMUEL DALE CLARKE, of Verona, was born near Mount Jackson, Lawrence county, Pa., Jan. 16, 1854. His great-great-grandfather, Walter Clarke, came from Lewisburg, Pa., in 1802, and bought farms for his sons in North Beaver township. John

Clarke, the great-grandfather, was born in Lewisburg, in 1775, and was one of the first settlers in North Beaver. Samuel D. Clarke, his grandfather, was born New Year's day, 1802. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and held various offices in both church and state. In 1871 he was elected to represent Lawrence county in the state legislature. Clement Clarke, the oldest son of Samuel D., lives on a part of the original tract occupied by four generations of the family. He was married Oct. 17, 1850, to Emily, a daughter of James Adair, one of the pioneers of Poland township, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are the parents of four children: the doctor, the subject of this sketch, and three daughters.

Dr. Clarke, like most of our successful professional men, was reared on a farm. He was educated at Poland Union Seminary, Poland, Ohio. He passed his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated in 1879. March 25 of the same year he located at Verona. The doctor was highly esteemed in the community where his early life was spent. In his professional life he has made many friends, and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of several societies—the F. & A. M., K. T., Jr. O. U. A. M. and I. O. O. F.; politically he is a republican; religiously he is a Presbyterian.

GEORGE KENNGOTT, retired, residing near Etna, was born Jan. 6, 1836, in Reutlingen, kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, a son of Johan G. and Mary (Messinger) Kenngott. He came to America Sept. 30, 1854, and in Pittsburgh learned the tinner's trade; later he established, in Lawrenceville (now Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh), a prosperous tin, stove and house-furnishing business, which he conducted about twenty years, and then sold out to his brother, G. Edward. He resided in Sharpsburg ten years, but since 1884 has been living in Shaler township. His wife Elizabeth is a daughter of Archibald and Mary (Wood) Dunn. The latter died young. Mrs. Kenngott came from Berwickshire, near Kelso, Scotland, to America at the age of sixteen; she is the mother of one son, George F., born Feb. 8, 1864. He graduated from the Pittsburgh High-school in 1882, and from Amherst in 1886, and is a student in Andover Theological Seminary in the class of 1889.

JOHN ENGLISH, merchant, Perrysville, was born Sept. 14, 1831, in Evergreen, Ross township, a son of Alexander English, of County Tyrone, Ireland. Alexander came to America in 1825 with his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth English (who were Protestants) and settled in Evergreen. Here Alexander married Elizabeth Thompson, and became the father of five children: John, Samuel, William, James and Elizabeth E. Alexander died here in 1879, aged eighty-three years; his widow survives him. John English received his education in this county, where he farmed until 1858, when he left the plow to engage in mercantile business in Perryville, and, although he had no previous training in that line, he has been very successful. He married Sarah, daughter of William McDonald, an old settler, and they were blessed with five children: Eliza B., William A., Anna M., John S. and Austin T. Mr. and Mrs. English are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been treasurer thirty years.

A. C. MILLIKEN, manufacturer, Pittsburgh. James Foster Milliken, the grandfather of A. C. Milliken, was a pioneer of Mifflin county, Pa., and one of the first iron-manufacturers of Pennsylvania. The father, Samuel Milliken, was also in the iron business, but more extensively dealt in lumber, supplying the railroad demand. A. C. Milliken received his education at the Pennsylvania Military Academy; also at Prof. Hastings' Mantua Academy and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., graduating at the latter place in the class of 1869. Thus equipped he entered mercantile career in the lumber business with his father in Clearfield county, Pa. After the great fire at Osceola, in 1875, he came to Pittsburgh, where his business abilities were soon recognized, and he became the manager of the Millvale Iron & Steel works; engaged in the manufacture of boilers and tanks with Messrs. S. B. Rheam & Co., which firm he was the founder of. He is also identified with the Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Mining & Supply company, Granite Roofing company and T. H. Nevin company; was also founder of the Penn Foundry company. In Millvale Mr. Milliken was a councilman for a number of years, and in 1885 was elected burgess of the borough, which office he still holds.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE was the only son of Benjamin Morgan Brackenridge, who was the only son of H. M. Brackenridge, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5, 1828. He received his education in Philadelphia and Washington, and inherited a very extensive tract of land from his mother, Caroline Marie Brackenridge, located in Harrison township, Allegheny county, Pa. He was a scientist, an artist and a fine chemist, but his health was too delicate to permit him to follow his inclinations. He married, Feb. 10, 1853, Miss Phillipine, daughter of Edward Stieren, a young lady educated, refined and accomplished, whose father was a doctor of philosophy and chemistry, he having been one-fifth owner of a celebrated chemical works in Germany, but owing to unexpected financial reverses removed to America and accepted the position of first chemist for the Pennsylvania Salt-Manufacturing company, whose works are located at Natrona. Mrs. Brackenridge, however, was soon called upon to mourn the loss of her husband, who, in his thirty-fourth year, became a victim to that fell destroyer, consumption. Keenly feeling her great loss and realizing fully the responsibility now devolving upon her (being left with a son, H. M., and a daughter, Cornelia Caroline), she assumed, with the

grace characteristic of a lady, all the duties and cares of superintending the proper management of a vast estate, and the education of her children. Knowing that by inheritance her children's tastes would incline to literature and art, she sought to guide them in that direction. H. M. received his education partly at the University of Pittsburgh and Cornelia C. at the Bingham Institute. Then Mrs. Brackenridge, desirous of affording all advantages their tastes and position required, visited Europe, and for three years remained with her children, where they enjoyed all the advantages afforded by the universities of Dresden. and traveled extensively through Europe during the summer. They all, however, returned to the old Brackenridge homestead, and Cornelia C. was united in marriage with Erastus J. McKelvey, a prominent member of the Pittsburgh bar. She was doomed to an early death, and died, leaving two children, Cornelia Brackenridge and Caroline Marie Brackenridge McKelvey, now members of their grandmother's household. They have a governess, are receiving an education, and are being fitted to properly fill the social positions a delicate and refined taste requires and wealth affords. H. M. Brackenridge married Madge, daughter of William Richards, of Philadelphia, former superintendent of the Pennsylvania Salt-Manufacturing company of Natrona, and now prominently identified with railroad interests. To them have been born two children—Helen and Cornelia. All are at the Brackenridge homestead, known as "The Grove," located just below Natrona, on the Allegheny river, their residence being conspicuous in a lawn descending gently to the river, and in the summer-time surrounded and bathed by the sweet perfume of rare plants and shrubs; in the colder season enlivened with wit and humor, and the graces which center there would, all combined, lead one to exclaim, "Verily, this of the world is the *Vol de florie.*"

James McClure, farmer, postoffice Elkhorn, is a descendant of William McClure, who was one of three brothers who came from Carlisle, Pa., and settled in the Monongahela valley. William located in what is now Forward township, below Monongahela City, on lands now owned by James Patrick and Mrs. Lewis Wallace. John settled on the present site of Homestead borough, and Alexander midway between Elizabeth borough and McKeesport, on the old McClure farm. James, the father of our subject, was born on the farm now owned by Mrs. Lewis Wallace Aug. 6, 1781, and married Elizabeth Applegate, who was born Feb. 3, 1788, and was a descendant of one of the pioneers of Forward township. The members of his family were Maria, Eliza, William, Aaron, James, Jane and Harvey. Maria, now deceased, married Elijah Hollcroft; Eliza, now deceased, married William Gaston; Jane died unmarried, and Aaron, also deceased, married Lydia Hollcroft; William is a resident of Forward township; Harvey is a druggist in Elizabeth borough, and James is also a resident of Forward township. James remained with his father until he married, Nov. 19, 1846, Nancy Pangborn, daughter of Isaac Pangborn, born Feb. 19, 1828. They settled on the farm now owned by him, and neither of them was ever seventy miles from home. Their children are Cicero, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary and Frank; born, respectively, Nov. 6, 1847; May 1, 1850; July 9, 1853; Dec. 16, 1864; March 13, 1870. Rebecca died when she was two years old. The remainder are at home, except Elizabeth, who married Mr. Yohe and resides in Monongahela City. Mr. and Mrs. McClure united with the Baptist Church of Elizabeth during the winter of 1844–45. He is a republican, and was a school director for three years.

Charles Reinhard, merchant, Verona, is a native of the city of Allegheny, born Nov. 10, 1840, son of Louis and Barbara (Franz) Reinhard, who were born, respectively, in Hamburg and Meinz, Germany. The mother died in 1851, before reaching the age of thirty, but the father is yet living, at the age of eighty-four, and resides at Newport, Lawrence county, Pa. For many years he kept the William Tell hotel at Pittsburgh, and was one of the defenders of his adopted country, enlisting in 1861 in the 101st P. V., and serving in the Army of the Potomac until discharged on account of injuries received at the battle of Fair Oaks. He and his wife had three children: Mrs. Mary Miller, now a resident of Decatur, Ind., Charles and a daughter who died in infancy. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon Charles Reinhard joined a company of troops enlisted for three months, and when that term expired re-enlisted in the 9th regiment P. V., reserve corps, and remained until his term expired, in 1864. He took part in nineteen battles and skirmishes and was wounded by a spent ball at Charles City cross roads. After six weeks' rest at home he again enlisted in the 6th P. H. A., with which he was stationed on the Orange & Alexandria railroad, seeing only light skirmishing, and was discharged in the summer of 1865 because his services were no longer required. After leaving the army he engaged in brickmaking in Allegheny, and came to Verona in 1873 to work in the yards of S. M. Kier. Three years later he was elected justice of the peace, which office he resigned after serving four years to accept the appointment of postmaster, resigning the latter office on the inauguration of President Cleveland. He has served ten years as tax-collector and three years as clerk of the borough council, and is an ardent republican. In 1886, with a partner, he built the fine store opposite Verona station, of which he is now the sole owner, and carries a general stock of merchandise. Mr. Reinhard is associated with the G. A. R., K. of P., K. of the M. and I. O. O. F. In 1877 he married Sarah A. Cunliffe, and they have one child, Jessie May. Robert Cunliffe, the grandfather of

Mrs. Reinhard, was of English descent, and an early resident of Pittsburgh. Her parents were Charles and Elizabeth (Wilson) Cunliffe, the latter of Irish descent. Mrs. Reinhard was born in Penn township in 1857. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Reinhard was colonel of a regiment in the English-German legion at the battle of Waterloo, at which he lost a leg. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Reinhard was one of Napoleon's Old Guard, and was engaged in the same battle, but escaped unhurt.

William Cunningham, retired farmer, P. O. Monroeville, was born in Patton township, Jan. 6, 1817, a son of Robert and Susannah (McElroy) Cunningham, of Irish and Scotch descent, respectively, the former of whom, a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, died here in 1822, at the age of sixty-two years; he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, served in the revolutionary army, and afterward was colonel of militia. William McElroy, father of Mrs. Susannah Cunningham, settled very early on the farm where Mr. Cunningham now resides, and was forced to remain away from it seven years on account of the hostility of the Indians. Mr. Cunningham's father died before the subject of this sketch was five and one-half years old, and he has since resided on this farm. In July, 1880, he married Caroline R. Bowser, of Armstrong county, and one child was born, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are connected with the Presbyterian Church. He is a republican, and has served as township treasurer and justice of the peace.

Col. Samuel McKelvy was born May 1, 1814, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Hugh McKelvy, Jr. The grandparents of our subject, Hugh and Elizabeth McKelvy, came to America in 1796, and brought with them a large family of children: James, John, David, William, Hugh (the father of our subject), Mrs. Betsey McCracken, Mrs. Strain and another daughter who came to America earlier. The grandfather came to Pittsburgh in 1796, and rented the farm (where Twenty-eighth street now is) of Col. James O'Hara. The father of our subject was by trade a brickmaker; was a colonel in the militia, and eventually became a councilman; was also a coal-merchant; politically he was a democrat. He died in May, 1835, aged fifty-five years; his wife, *nee* Nancy McGowan, died aged eighty-four years. Samuel succeeded his father in business, became the founder of the cast-steel business in Pittsburgh, and started the McKelvy & Blair Cast-steel and File Manufacturing company. He was largely interested in other business enterprises, and was prominently identified with all movements tending to the material progress and development of his native city. In 1855 he had a tract of land in Pridevale, W. Va., of 13,000 acres, on which he had three blast-furnaces in operation. When the war broke out he abandoned business and volunteered for the service. He was early connected with the Duquesne Greys, of which organization he was for a time captain. He was appointed to the commissary department, eventually becoming chief of the commissary of the third army corps, on the staff of Gen. Heintzelman. After the second battle of Bull run he was placed in charge of the convalescent camp near Washington, D. C., where he did duty until toward the close of the war, when he was appointed chief commissary of cavalry under Gen. Sheridan. He resigned, but Secretary Stanton declined his resignation. After the war Col. McKelvy was appointed United States marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania and took an active part in politics. He was a pronounced democrat, and always took a prominent part in the committees and conventions of that party, at one time being chairman of the county committee. He died somewhat suddenly, March 24, 1889, having been in ill health for some years.

Col. McKelvy married Anna B. Pride, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 3, 1819, a daughter of David Pride, one of Pittsburgh's oldest and best-known citizens, and who was a contractor and builder and large property-owner; he came to Pittsburgh when a lad, in 1785, with his mother and two sisters, Sarah and Marion. Mrs. McKelvy preceded her husband to the grave about two weeks. They left behind them three daughters and four sons: daughters—Mrs. Charles G. Wood, of Sewickley; Mrs. J. A. Quay, wife of the superintendent of Morganza, and Miss Anna P.; and sons— Dr. W. A. McKelvy, of Kansas; W. H. S., of Sewickley, and James and Roden, of Pittsburgh.

James C. Lewis, manufacturer, Emsworth, a suburb of Pittsburgh, was born Feb. 22, 1822, and is the fifth son of George Lewis, Sr., and Susannah (Hunt) Lewis, who were the parents of ten children. George Lewis, Sr., was born in Merthyr Tydvill, South Wales, Jan. 12, 1788. He was the pioneer in the manufacture of rolled iron in America. After serving an apprenticeship to the iron trade in his native country, he immigrated to America in 1816, and joined his brother, Thomas C. Lewis (who had crossed the ocean the year before), in erecting a rolling-mill for Isaac Mason, in Fayette county, Pa. Previous to this time bar-iron was made by the slow, imperfect and expensive process of forging under a forge-hammer. As in other new enterprises, failure was predicted, but the operation was successfully performed, and a complete revolution in the manufacture of iron was inaugurated in this country. In starting these works Thomas C. Lewis was engineer, George Lewis, Sr., roller and roll-turner, Samuel Lewis, heater, and James Lewis, catcher (all brothers), and Samuel C., son of Thomas C., heave-up. George Lewis, Sr., continued in the management of the mechanical department of these works till 1819, when he resigned to go to Pittsburgh to take charge of the rolling and turning departments of the Union Rolling-mills, then being erected. In 1823 he went to Maryland

to complete the Gunpowder Iron-works of Mr. Ridgeley. In 1824 he returned to Pittsburgh, formed a company and erected the Dowlais Iron-works, now known as the Kensington Iron-works. He was regarded as one of the best mechanics of his day, and was applied to whenever there was to be a new mill erected, either to take charge or to furnish plans of the same. He died April 6, 1841, leaving a widow and seven children, of whom James C. Lewis alone survives.

James C. Lewis received his education in private schools and the Western University of Pennsylvania. In boyhood he learned the iron trade, and in 1845, with his brother George and James O'Hara, formed the firm of Lewis, O'Hara & Lewis, and erected the Vesuvius Iron-works at Sharpsburg, Pa., which in 1847 was changed to Lewis, Dalzell & Co. In 1863 George Lewis died and Lewis W., his brother, was taken into the firm. In 1878 the firm was dissolved, and in 1880 Mr. Lewis went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he organized the Portsmouth Iron & Steel company, of which he was elected president and general superintendent, and his sons, George Sargent, secretary-treasurer, and Frank C., assistant superintendent. Some three years after, Mr. Lewis disposed of his interest in this company and returned to Pittsburgh. He was also connected with the Isabella furnaces at Etna for many years, and was actively engaged in various other kinds of business. Mr. Lewis was married March 7, 1848, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Dr. John Sargent, of the city of Allegheny, and ten children have been born to them, viz.: Martha M., deceased wife of Dr. W. C. Shaw, of Pittsburgh; George S., who died in November, 1888; Florence E., wife of Charles Linford, artist in Philadelphia; Frank C., superintendent of the cold-die department of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Sarah B., wife of John E. Jones, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Alice, Lily and James S., at home, and William and John, who died when children. Mr. Lewis and family are Presbyterians, of which church he has been a ruling elder for some thirty-two years. Politically he is a strong republican, and was a member of the first county, state and national conventions held at Pittsburgh to organize the republican party.

James M. Nevin, attorney at law, Elizabeth and Pittsburgh, is a grandson of James Nevin, of Scotch ancestry, who emigrated from Ireland with his parents shortly after the Revolution, and settled on Peter's creek, in Mifflin township. The grandfather of our subject removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1832, where James M. Nevin was born in 1849, his father being Abraham S. Nevin, son of James, and his mother being Mary J. (Campbell) Nevin. Mr. Nevin received his early education at the common schools, graduated from Monmouth College in 1879, and also graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1881, and also from the law department of the Washington University of St. Louis in 1882. He is a member of the Iowa, Missouri and Pennsylvania bars, and commenced the practice of his profession in the fall of 1882 at Pittsburgh and Elizabeth. In 1884 he was married to Lucile, daughter of Rev. John A. and Elizabeth (Fisher) Gordon, of Southern Ohio. They have two children, James G. and Lucile. Mr. Nevin and his wife are members of the U. P. Church of Elizabeth.

The Wall Family. The ancestry of this family in America dates from an early period in the history of the country. In 1640 Lady Deborah Moody, the widow of a Wiltshire baronet, organized an association of some fifty persons who came to America, and among them was Walter Wall. This association first established at Lynn, Mass., remaining there until 1643, when they removed to Gravesend, on Long Island. In the latter part of 1657 Walter Wall and others emigrated to New Jersey with their families, where they made a purchase embracing the present county of Middlesex and part of the county of Monmouth. Walter Wall purchased a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Middletown, on a portion of which, known as Wall's Mill, and afterward as Van Meeter's Mill, was born Gen. Garret D. Wall, who served for several years as a member of the United States senate, and, in the several divisions of town lots and outlands of Middletown, Walter Wall found himself the possessor of much valuable land. Here his son Garret became a man of some prominence in public affairs, his name being mentioned in Middletown town-book as receiver of taxes, and his son Jarat, or Jarrett, was among the leading citizens who resisted the unjust demands of the proprietary in 1700–01. James Wall, son of Humphrey Wall, and grandson of Jarrett Wall, above mentioned, together with his brother Walter, moved from their Jersey homes in 1766 to find greater freedom and change of scene in the then "western wilds," west of the mountains. Arriving at the forks of the "Yough," as it was then called (which included that portion of the counties of Allegheny and Westmoreland now lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, comprising the townships of Lincoln, Elizabeth and Forward in Allegheny, and Rostraver township in Westmoreland), they built cabins, cleared the land and commenced the cultivation of the frontier land, surrounded by Indians and the wild animals of the forest. In the spring of 1769 they revisited New Jersey, and in the fall of same year returned to their own homes with their families. Several other New Jersey families came with them, among them the Applegates, Pierces, Ketchams, Johnsons, Imlays, Smiths and others, some of whose descendants still reside in the district. The region known as Yohogania and Rostraver being mainly settled by emigrants from New Jersey caused it to be called the New Jersey settlement at an early day, a name still familiar to the present generation.

Owing to the land controversy which existed for a period of over thirty years between the authorities of Pennsylvania on the one hand and those of Virginia on the other, titles to lands could not be obtained with any degree of certainty until after the year 1784. Warrants were granted by the land department of Pennsylvania to James Wall and Walter Wall for 322 acres 64 perches and allowance, each, under date of July 10, 1786, and the farm on which James Wall settled is now owned by William Caldwell and Stephen Applegate. He (James Wall) married Catherine Van Eman, a sister of George Van Eman, the grandfather of Hon. George Van Eman Lawrence, of Monongahela City, Pa., and had eight children: Walter, William, Garret, Nicholas, Andrew, Naomi, Mary and Hannah. James Wall died on the homestead farm May 20, 1811, and his widow a few years later. He was noted for his hospitality and genial disposition; was a strict observer of the laws of God and of man, honest in business, and kind to his family and good to the poor. He took considerable part in public affairs.

Garret Wall was born July 13, 1778, married Feb. 16, 1800, Mary Sparks, a daughter of Col. Richard Sparks of the U. S. army, and resided on the farm given his wife by her father. Here the late Col. Brisben Wall, son of Garret, was born, and this property he owned up to the time of his decease. Garret Wall was a man of sterling character and ability; was possessed of considerable literary taste and a good knowledge of common law, and was an uncompromising adherent of the principles of virtue and morality. He served in the war of 1812 as quartermaster of Col. Ferree's regiment, P. V. I., and filled the office of justice of the peace for many years, up to the time of his decease. He built a sawmill on his farm in 1829, run by water-power, which was operated by him during his lifetime, and afterward by his son Brisben until 1852, and then abandoned. His children by his first wife, *nee* Mary Sparks, were Milo, Sparks, William, Jesse S., Joseph, Gideon, Charity E. and Brisben. The mother of these children dying in 1821, Mr. Wall took for his second wife, March 16, 1824, Mary Watson, who bore him the following-named children: Sidney M., Mary, Elizabeth, Cinthelia and Amanda. The father died Jan. 3, 1848, and the mother in 1881.

Jesse S. Wall was born July 13, 1806, married Sarah Devore March 5, 1829, and lived on the farm now owned by James Wall, adjoining the old homestead, until 1833, when he moved to Washington county, where he remained until 1844, in which year he removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he and his wife now reside. The names of their children are Andrew, William, Samuel, David, Lucinda, Sarah, Sparks and Ella.

Joseph Wall was born Nov. 17, 1811, married Frances, daughter of the late David Allen, and resided on the farm given his wife by her father, near Sunny Side, in Allegheny county, Pa. He held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years. He was treasurer of the Forward township school board for several years, and for some time was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He possessed the confidence of all who knew him for strict honesty and truthfulness. The following named were his children: Mary Jane, Emeline, Josephine, Flora, Sidney M. (all deceased unmarried); Henrietta, Harriet, Letitia (deceased), Arabella (deceased), Adaline and Frances (twins) and Allen, all married. Mrs. Frances (Allen) Wall, the mother of these children, was born Aug. 18, 1811, and died March 11, 1855. Joseph Wall married, for his second wife, Sept. 6, 1860, Susan Gilkeson, and died July 13, 1881; his widow subsequently moved to Monongahela City, Pa., where she still resides.

Col. Brisben Wall was born March 23, 1819, on the old homestead, and entered the schools of the neighborhood at an early age. The death of his mother while he was scarcely two years old deprived him of the influences which a mother alone possesses and can impart. She was a lady of much taste and refinement, and was highly respected and esteemed by all her neighbors and acquaintances. His father possessed many commendable traits of character which the youthful Brisben inherited in a very large degree and retained through life. The boy made excellent progress in all his studies at school, especially in the natural sciences and mathematics, and was considered one of the best mathematicians in his part of the country. He commenced land surveying, civil and mining engineering in 1850, which he continued to practice in connection with the management of his farm almost to the close of his life. In politics he was a whig until the formation of the republican party, to which he firmly adhered through life. When the war of the rebellion broke out Mr. Wall entered the Union service, Sept. 21, 1861, as first lieutenant of Co. D, 79th P. V. I., Col. H. A. Hambright, Seventh brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. S. Negley. Lieut. Wall remained with his company on the march of the army from Louisville to Mumfordsville, and at the last-named place he was prostrated with fever, from which he never fully recovered. While convalescing at Mumfordsville he was detailed to act as chief of a corps of pioneers and sappers under command of Col. Innes, 1st regiment Michigan Engineers. Ill health, however, compelled him to resign his commission April 25, 1862, at Nashville, and return home. He still retained an active interest in the success of the Union arms, and during the Confederate raid into Pennsylvania, which brought about the battle of Gettysburg, he accompanied Rev. Capt. J. C. Brown's company of Home Guards to Harrisburg. Col. Wall married, May 27, 1847, Hannah Sutton, daughter of the late John Sutton, of Elizabeth (now Forward) township, Allegheny county, Pa., and sister of Dr. Lewis Sutton, of West Newton,

and resided on the homestead farm, to which he succeeded after the death of his father, until 1873, at which time he purchased a portion of the farm owned by the late Squire Jesse Applegate, including the mansion-house thereon, which he moved into with his family and occupied until his decease. His widow and four sons remain to mourn his early departure from life. His eldest son, John Sutton, is married and resides in Monongahela City; George W., Jesse S. and Lewis Brisben, together with their widowed mother, remain on the farm where he died. Col. Brisben Wall was conscientious, truthful and honest in business, and took an active interest in all public enterprises and improvements. He was a genial friend, an honorable gentleman, a useful citizen, and a loyal soldier descended from patriotic blood.

GEORGE W. WALL, farmer, postoffice Monongahela City, is a son of Col. Brisben and Hannah (Sutton) Wall. John, father of Hannah, was one of the early pioneers, and reared a family of four children: Joseph, Lewis, Susan and Hannah. Lewis is married and settled at West Newton, where he is prominently identified with the medical profession. He and Hannah are the only ones now living. Col. Brisben Wall was a prominent citizen of the county; he held various official positions, and was one of those who aided in suppressing the rebellion. His children were John Sutton, George W., Jesse S. and Lewis Wall. The latter, recently married, is now living on a farm.

DR. JOSEPH MCCORMICK (deceased) was born in this county, in 1819, third son in the family of six children born to James and Jane (Dennis) McCormick, of this county. He was educated at the public schools, and was an apt scholar and ready student. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Thompson, of Washington county, Pa., and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in 1838. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Upper St. Clair township, and came to Mount Lebanon in 1857, where he followed his profession until his death, in 1864. He was married, in 1840, to Mary Espey, daughter of James Espey, of this county, and nine children (eight of whom are living) were born to them: James Espey (deceased), John C., Joseph D., Thomas M., Jane, Anna Marguerite, William Espey, Mary Ida and Martha Elizabeth. Mrs. McCormick, a highly respected lady, still resides at Mount Lebanon, and, with her family, is a member of the U. P. Church. The doctor was a republican.

WILLIAM CHESS was born in 1825, and was educated at the common schools. He has followed agricultural pursuits through life, having moved, in 1833, to his present farm, on the old homestead property, eighteen of the sixty-three acres having been purchased by his father. He was married, in 1875, to Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Gillmore) Lewis, and to them were born four children: Margaret G., William G., Samuel L. and John Findley. Mr. Chess is among the highly respected citizens of Green Tree borough, and has been a member of its council and on its school board. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

G. Y. C. CHESS, farmer, was born in Union township, now Green Tree borough, in 1842. He was educated at the public schools, and has followed farming and gardening through life. He owns sixty-two acres of land, part of which was left by his father. He was married in 1884 to Rachel Sterrett, daughter of Robert Sterrett, of Chartiers township, this county, and they have one child, Grace M. Mr. Chess enlisted, in 1861, in Co. A, 9th P. R., and for two years and ten months served as a private. He is a republican; has been school director for Green Tree borough, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

BENJAMIN ALPHEUS JOBE, builder, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born May 15, 1843, a son of Robert and Sarah (Martz) Jobe, the latter of German descent. John Johnston Jobe, grandfather of Benjamin A., was a native of Ireland, settled near Greensburg, Pa., and took up five hundred acres of land. He married a German lady. Their son, Robert, was born at Ligonier, and lived the life of a quiet farmer. Benjamin A. was reared on a farm, and when eighteen years old joined Co. H of the 11th P. R., and saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac, participating in every battle from Bull run to Cold Harbor. He received a gunshot at Gaines Mill, which destroyed the sight of his left eye, and was taken prisoner, but exchanged in time to share in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain. He was stunned by a fragment of a shell at Gettysburg, and after that battle was promoted from first sergeant to captain. At the battle of Cold Harbor he was struck by a timber from the breastworks, knocked insensible and taken prisoner. For nine months he was kept on the move, most of the time to prevent rescue, and was exposed for three weeks to the fire of the Union army at the siege of Charleston, S. C. In April, 1865, he was discharged, and took up carpenter-work, which he had followed a year before entering the army. In 1867 he came to Turtle Creek, where he has since been engaged in contracting. He built a sash- and planing-mill, which was burned in 1886, entailing a loss of $12,000, but during the following winter he rebuilt, and is rapidly recovering his loss. In 1866 Mr. Jobe married Sarah Agnes, a native of Patton township, and a daughter of John and Margaret McClellan, of Irish descent. The family is associated with the Presbyterian Church, and includes four children, viz.: William John, Elmer Alpheus, Sarah Margaret and Royal Reece. The elder two are carpenters, the first with his father and the second in Colorado. Three sons, Robert Rudy, Francis Meade and Albert Irwin, died at an early age.

JAMES J. BROWN, manufacturer, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in 1843 in the old frame homestead, which stands where the borough of Mansfield, Allegheny county, was afterward laid out. He was the second son of Mansfield Banton Brown, receiving his education in the public and private schools. When seventeen years of age he left school to enter the wholesale grocery-store in which his father was a partner, in Pittsburgh, remaining there three years. Afterward he was engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements for a number of years, and was then in the iron and steel business for some time. At present he is engaged in the paper-manufacturing business, being secretary and treasurer of the Union Paper-mill company. He was married in 1874 to Gertrude Schoonmaker, eldest daughter of James Schoonmaker, and granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Stockton, and they have three daughters living: Alice, Jean and Freda. When the first call was made for 75,000 men, in April, 1861, Mr. Brown enlisted in Co. K, 12th P. Regt. He is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens, taking an active part in everything that benefits the town, having been a school director for nine years, and is at present one of the town council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the G. A. R.; in religion he is a Presbyterian, and in politics a republican. His grandfather, James Brown, came from County Cavan, Ireland, when quite a young man, coming to the then village of Pittsburgh in about 1793, where he engaged in the bakery business, and afterward in the grocery, general merchandise, brewing, and iron and steel business. He was very fortunate in all his business enterprises, and was closely identified with almost all the business interests of Pittsburgh. He married Mary Banton early in life, the result of this marriage being seven sons and two daughters. He died in 1873, aged ninety-five years.

Mansfield Banton Brown, the father of James J., was born in 1816, and in 1840 married Jane Hays, only daughter of William and Lydia (Semple) Hays, the former a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, and formerly from Lancaster county, Pa. On account of ill health, his father, in 1842, purchased from Col. Ross 240 acres of land on Chartiers creek, five miles west of Pittsburgh. It was mainly through his efforts that the Temperanceville and Noblestown plank-road was laid out and built, he being president and spending a large amount of money on it. In 1851 he laid out the present borough of Mansfield, calling it after himself. He was always closely identified with all its interests until his death, which occurred in 1883, when he was in his sixty-seventh year. Six children were born to them, five of whom are still living. The eldest, Capt. William H., enlisted in September, 1861, when twenty-one years old, in Co. K, 63d P. V., and died in Harrisburg in May, 1862.

CHRISTOPHER C. LOBINGIER was born at Laurelville, Pa., June 7, 1840. He is the son of Jacob Lobingier, and the grandson of Judge John Lobingier, of Westmoreland county. He settled in Braddock's Field in 1858, and attended the "Farmers' High-school," in Centre county. He enlisted for three years, in 1862, in Co. A, 100th (Roundhead) P. V., and participated in the following battles: James Island, second Bull run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. The Roundhead regiment was raised by Dr. Leasure, under authority from the war department. For many months the officers served without commissions. The name Roundhead was given the regiment by Simon Cameron, secretary of war. Mr. Lobingier was married Jan. 10, 1865, to Helena E. Mills, daughter of Isaac Mills, Sr., one of the earliest settlers of Braddock's Field. They have five children, named J. Everett, Judson, Jason, Mary E. and Ida L.

CHARLES KNEPPER, publisher, postoffice Mansfield Valley, Allegheny county, Pa., was born Dec. 3, 1834, in Albany, Berks county, Pa., a son of Christian and Anna Mary (Lutz) Knepper. His grandfather, John Knepper, was born in Würtemberg, Germany. Charles, the subject of these lines, spent his early life on his father's farm, and attended the select and public schools; later he entered the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa. Aug. 3, 1864, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, remaining two years; then attended Mercersburg Theological Seminary a portion of one year. Aug. 8, 1866, he married Maria M. Crouch, and their children are Esther Mary, John B., Lillie Anna, Rose Bell and Flora Jenette. Mr. Knepper taught an academy at Steinsville, Pa., in 1866 and 1867, and preached in connection therewith. He received a call from the Reformed Church of Forreston, Ill., in 1867, which he accepted, and served that congregation for three years. He was then called to the principalship of Clarion Collegiate Institute, but, his health failing, he resigned in 1871. He then moved to Mansfield Valley, Allegheny county, and began the printing and publishing business in 1872, but in 1876 his office was destroyed by fire. He started up again, however, and has been very successful. Politically he is a republican.

REV. J. M. MCJUNKIN, postoffice Oakdale Station, is a native of Washington county, Pa., born in September, 1847. William McJunkin, his grandfather, came from County Down, Ireland, when a child, locating with his parents in York county, Pa., and he and his two brothers, after arriving at manhood, emigrated to Western Pennsylvania, and settled in Washington county. There they purchased a tract of land, and William followed farming. He married Martha Hanna, of York county, to whom were born eight children. Alexander, the sixth child, was

born in September, 1819, was a farmer also, and came to Allegheny county in 1848, where he remained until his death. In 1844 he married Margaret Patterson, daughter of William and Hannah (Crawford) Patterson, of Fayette county, Pa., and eight children were born to them, three yet living: William P., Rev. J. M. and Prof. G. C. The father died in 1887; his widow survives him. The subject of this sketch was born and reared on a farm; was educated at the public schools and Washington and Jefferson College, from which he graduated with high honors in the class of 1876. He immediately entered the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, and graduated in 1879. He was licensed to preach in the spring of 1878 by the Blairsville presbytery, and was called to Oakdale Church, presbytery of Pittsburgh, in 1879. Rev. McJunkin and his brother are principals of the Oakdale Classical and Normal Academy. Mr. McJunkin married, in 1871, Lizzie Alter, daughter of George Alter, of Plum township, Allegheny county. Mr. McJunkin takes an active part in all religious and educational work. Politically he is a republican.

W. P. Taylor, M. D., postoffice Noblestown, a leading physician of North Fayette township, is a native of Washington county, one of seven sons born to David S. and Sarah (Olliver) Taylor, the former a prominent farmer in Washington county. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Bradley, graduated at Columbus Medical College, Ohio, in 1866, and at once commenced the practice of his profession. He married, in 1867, J. A., daughter of John L. Proudfit, of Washington county, who is of Scotch-Irish descent. Born to Dr. and Mrs. Taylor are two children, David S. and John P. The doctor has a large practice in the town and surrounding country. He is a K. T.; politically a democrat.

Dr. H. W. Arthur, Pittsburgh, was born in the city of Allegheny, the second of nine children born to William C. and Mary J. (Long) Arthur. The father was born in Baltimore in 1814, and came to this county about 1839. Our subject received his education at Baltimore, where his father removed when he was quite young; was educated in the common schools, including three years in the Baltimore College; studied dentistry at the Baltimore College of Dentistry, graduating in 1867. In 1868 he came to Allegheny City, where he practiced for a number of years; has practiced in Pittsburgh for the past six years, having built up a first-class practice. Dr. Arthur was married, in 1873, to Anna W. Watts. He is a member of national, state and local dental associations, having been presiding officer of all but the national association.

Robert Beatty, Esq. The father of this gentleman, William Beatty, of Franklin county, Pa., was among the earliest land-claimants of Patton township. In the border war with the French and Indian allies he commanded a company in Bouquet's division of Forbes' army, and accompanied the troops on the march through this region *en route* to Fort Duquesne, in the campaign of 1758. Being pleased with the country, he located a large tract of land in the vicinity of what is now Monroeville, also a similar tract in Westmoreland county. He never settled on the lands, but died in Franklin county at an advanced age, and his sons, Robert, Thomas and Samuel, subsequently removed thereon and there remained permanently.

Robert, the subject of this sketch, was born in Conongochique valley, Franklin county, Pa., in 1769. After receiving a liberal education he adopted the vocation of civil engineer and surveyor. In 1793 he received a commission from Gov. Mifflin to survey unappropriated lands in the state, and was afterward frequently employed in surveying for the state. He finally resolved to enter a commercial life, and accordingly commenced business in Alexandria, Pa. He married Rebeckah, daughter of Eli Coulter, Esq., of Greensburg, Pa., and by her had fourteen children, all of whom attained to years of maturity. After his marriage he opened a general store in Greensburg, where he remained in business some years, when he disposed of it, and was again employed in surveying for the state. In 1804 he was appointed attorney and agent for the Holland Land company, which office he filled for some years. In the meantime he removed his family to Kittanning, Pa., where he invested in real estate, upon which much of the town is now located. At this place he erected a flouring-mill, and engaged in the milling business. In 1808 Gov. McKean appointed him justice of the peace for Kittanning, and commissioned him to survey and establish the boundary-lines of different counties in the state. He was a member of the militia at this time, attaining to the rank of major, and Gov. McKean appointed him an inspector of the militia. He removed to this county in 1812, where he resided permanently during the remainder of his life. President Madison appointed him collector of internal revenue for Allegheny county in 1813; in 1815–16 he was further engaged in surveying for the state. In 1819 Gov. Findlay appointed him justice of the peace for the district now composed of the townships of Patton and Plum, and he was the incumbent of that office until 1838; he was a presiding justice for a long series of years. Surveyor-Gen. Cochran appointed him surveyor of Allegheny county in 1821. In 1827 he was appointed agent for the state board of property, and afterward surveyor for the land department. In the meantime he conducted extensive farming operations for many years on the farm where he resided. Mr. Beatty was possessed of efficient business qualifications, and was a man of culture and literary tastes, and an earnest, sincere Christian. In politics he was an adherent of the principles of the progressive party, and was well known in

political circles; in religion he was a Presbyterian. He died in the year 1839, when sixty-nine years of age, while his consort, who survived him, died in 1854, aged seventy-three.

E. O. Anderson, M. D., Braddock, was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1847, to James and Sarah (Rowan) Anderson, who were the parents of one son and one daughter. James Anderson, who was a native of Ireland, and who came to America in an early day, owned a farm near Pittsburgh, where he died. E. O. Anderson was reared on a farm, on which he spent the greater part of his life, and was educated at the high-school of Pittsburgh. In 1877 he commenced the study of medicine, graduating in 1880 from the Philadelphia College of Homeopathy. In 1876 the doctor married Anna, daughter of Samuel Henning, of this county, and four sons and one daughter have been born to them. Since 1878 Dr. Anderson has been a resident of Braddock, and since 1880 has practiced his profession in town and vicinity. He is a member of the Covenanters' Church; in politics a republican.

Rev. Martin Luther Wortman, retired, Allegheny, was born near St. John, New Brunswick, in 1827, son of Martin and Nancy (Kane) Wortman, who were born in the same place in 1792 and 1791, and died at the age of seventy-four and seventy-seven, respectively. His father was a farmer, and on coming to the United States settled in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1832, where he died. His grandparents were Jacob and ——— (Clinton) Wortman, who came to the United States in 1827, settling in Scio, then called New Market. Martin Luther attended the common school in Carroll county, Ohio, then the New Hagerstown Academy one term, and then Richmond College, in Jefferson county, Ohio, for three years. He spent two years at Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., graduating from there in 1853, then took a three years' course at the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny. He was licensed to preach during his second year here, and during his senior year preached at the Hiland Presbyterian Church at Perrysville. After graduating, in 1857, he was one year at Crawfordsville, Washington county, Iowa.

Returning to this county in 1858, he supplied the Hiland Church and the Long Island Church on Neville island for eight years, at the same time starting a mission at Emsworth, Pa., and three years later, after its organization as a church, he supplied this with his other two, residing at Perrysville. At the end of eight years he gave up the Long Island and the Emsworth churches, and continued at Hiland until 1869. In the spring of that year, owing to the death of his wife, he moved to Rochester, and took charge of the church of Industry, Beaver county, and the Emsworth church for three years. Giving up Emsworth, he moved to Freedom until 1874, when he returned to Neville, but continued to supply the former church for seven years. In the fall of 1880 he accepted a call to the Hiland Church, where he remained until the spring of 1886, when he returned for the third time to Neville. In the spring of 1888 he sold his home on the island, and owing to failing health, retired from the regular pastorship, moving to Allegheny, where he built himself a home. Mr. Wortman was married, Oct. 9, 1860, to Amanda J. Woods, of Rochester, Pa., daughter of Henry and Sarah J. (Jones) Woods, and a niece of B. F. Jones, of Pittsburgh. Two children, Henry Martin and Amanda Emma, were born to them. The mother died in August, 1868, and Mr. Wortman was afterward married, in December, 1877, to Mrs. Lucinda M. Young, of Beaver. She has two children, Emma and Jennie Young. Mr. Wortman is a Knight Templar, Allegheny Commandery, No. 35; politically he is a republican.

John Muse, farmer, P. O. McKeesport, was born in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa., March 9, 1827, a son of John J. and Rebecca (Edmundson) Muse. His paternal grandfather, Fauntley Muse, a native of Virginia, came in 1766 with his mother and stepfather (whose name was Elrod) to Elizabeth township, this county, where he was reared from eleven years of age. He was a farmer all his life, and died at the residence of his son, Fauntley, in Versailles township, in 1839. Fauntley, Sr., was a soldier of the Revolution, and his son, Fauntley, Jr., of the war of 1812. John J. Muse was a farmer, and purchased the property now occupied by the subject of our sketch, in Versailles township, in 1832. He was a prominent citizen, and represented Allegheny county in the legislature in 1854–55, and was county treasurer in 1858–59.

John Muse was reared in Versailles township from five years of age, and educated in the common schools. He has been a farmer all his life, and owns and occupies the old homestead of his father, known as the Galilee farm, which was patented in 1783 by a man named Rayburn, and who erected a blockhouse thereon for protection from the Indians. In 1792 his (Rayburn's) hired man, Robert Cousins, was shot dead by the Indians while cultivating corn, and his two daughters reached the blockhouse barely in time to escape the same fate. Rayburn sold the farm to Anthony Rollins, grand-uncle of James Rollins, of Missouri (deceased), who deeded it to Dr. Rollins, from whom it was purchased by John J. Muse, in 1832. Mr. Muse occupies one of the best farms in the township, comprising 156 acres. He is a director of the People's Bank of McKeesport; politically he is a stanch republican.

Rev. A. H. Calvert, Etna borough, was born March 16, 1837, on the old Calvert homestead in Beaver county, Pa., a son of James Calvert. He received his primary education at the Beaver Academy, and subsequently entered Westminster College, where he graduated in 1865. He then taught in the Hookstown academy two years, studying

theology the while, and after teaching a select school in New Sheffield one year entered the United Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny, where he graduated in 1868. He preached in Michigan a short time, and in the winter of 1868 came to Etna, where he took charge of a mission, which he organized and built up into a U. P. church. The church is now in a flourishing condition, has its own property, and a thriving congregation of two hundred members. Mr. Calvert married, July 9, 1868, Jennie A., daughter of Judge John Scott, one of the prominent pioneers of Beaver county. They have four children: Harry S., George H., Joseph Edward and John Lloyd R. Rev. A. H. Calvert has taken an active part in building up the town of Etna, of which he has been burgess one term and president of the school board fifteen years. Politically he is an ardent republican.

E. J. Pugh, merchant, Tarentum, was born in Clinton township, Butler county, Pa., in 1835; his mother died in Butler county in 1838, and his father removed to Allegheny county, where he died. They left six children: John, Aaron, E. J., Eliza, Martha and Nancy. E. J., at the age of six years, on account of ill treatment, left his home and lived with his brother until twelve years old. In 1854 he married Miss Kezia Fox, of Butler county, Pa., and then became engaged in mining. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 78th P. V. I., and remained in the army until 1864, when he returned and located in Fawn township, this county. In 1868 he came to Harrison township, where he is now engaged in farming, mining coal, burning lime, and carries on a general country store, located at Pleasantville.

Francis N. McClure, farmer, postoffice Chase, son of Robert and Elizabeth McClure, was born in Mifflin township, this county, in 1822. Judge Francis McClure, one of the pioneers of Allegheny county, was a native of Ireland, emigrated to America and located in this county, and was one of its able and prominent citizens. He was a member of the state legislature and an associate judge of the county. John McClure, paternal grandfather of Francis N., was American born. Robert, father of Francis N., was born in Mifflin township, in 1792, and married, in 1816, Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Francis McClure, located in Mifflin township, and engaged in farming, and there he reared his family. Their children were Alexander F. (deceased), Nancy D. (deceased), Francis M., John A. (deceased), Margaret (the late Mrs. James B. Hill), James, Samuel (deceased), Martha (deceased) and Robert T. Robert McClure was a contractor and builder, also a coal-operator, having mines at Green Spring. The last years of his life were passed in Pittsburgh, where he died, and Elizabeth, his wife, died at Braddock. Francis N. McClure married, in 1850, Margaret M., daughter of Francis McClure and granddaughter of the judge, and they located in Mifflin township, where he engaged in farming. Their children were Charles S. (deceased), Richard H., Anna E. (now Mrs. A. Verner), Martha A. (now Mrs. John Kelly), Margaret H., Catherine J. and James H. They remained in Mifflin township until he purchased, in 1873, the farm he now owns in Versailles township, to which they removed, and which is now their present residence. They are both members of the U. P. Church. He is a republican, and has been a recipient of political honors in both Mifflin and Versailles townships.

John V. Irwin, justice of the peace, postoffice Homestead, was born June 6, 1837, in Elizabeth, Pa. The progenitor of this family in America was Joseph, a civil engineer, and a native of Scotland. He settled in White Oak Levels, Pa., in 1767, and three years later Joseph returned to his native country to bring his family and that of his brother-in-law. During his absence the settlers were driven off by the Indians to the vicinity of Fort Duquesne for protection. The Irwins located in Mifflin township. An old ledger, dated 1784, is yet in the possession of the subject of these lines. In 1824 Joseph died, leaving three sons and two daughters. His estate was inherited by his sons, James and John, who farmed and died on the homestead. John married Elizabeth Huey, of Dauphin county, Pa., and lived near Six-Mile Ferry, where he died aged eighty years. His children were Joseph, Jane, James, Nancy, Presley, John and William.

James Samuel Power, justice of the peace, postoffice Turtle Creek, is a grandson of James Power, the first settler in O'Hara (then Indiana) township, Allegheny county. The exact date of this settlement is not known, but it is certain that it was previous to the Revolution. James Power was the only one of a group of settlers on Herr's island, at the mouth of Pine creek, who escaped a massacre by the Indians. Wandering in the wilderness, he came upon a deserted Indian wigwam (on what is now known as Power's hill), of which he took possession, and after serving in the revolutionary war returned to this site, and remained until his death, in 1847, at the age of ninety-eight years. He was a slim, wiry man, and at the age of ninety-six could ride spirited colts of the farm which his son or grandson were not overly anxious to mount. The deed of his land (from Joseph Mercier, who patented it in 1789) bears date May 27, 1796, and when he settled there at the close of the Revolution his nearest neighbor was at Bull Creek. James B., son of James Power, passed all his life on the farm, where he died in 1873, aged sixty-seven years. His wife, Margaret, was a daughter of Samuel Hulings, who kept the Eddy House, on the Allegheny river at Hulings' Eddy. They reared eight children.

The eldest, James Samuel, was born Aug. 6, 1839, and received the ordinary training of a country boy. In August, 1861, he was enrolled in Co. B, 63d P. V. I., and joined the

Army of the Potomac; took part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and on the sixth of the seven days' fight, June 30, 1862, on the Peninsula, was shot through the left lung, and taken prisoner. After nineteen days in Libby prison he was exchanged and discharged. He lay in Bellevue hospital, New York, from July, 1862, to March, 1863, being paralyzed in the right side for many weeks (from effects of his wound), and still carries the ball which maimed him in the region of his right scapula. He held the rank of first lieutenant, and was shot while in command of his company. After leaving the hospital Mr. Power superintended the proving-ground on the Allegheny Valley railroad, for testing heavy ordnance made at Fort Pitt foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a year, then entered the Veteran Reserve Corps; was stationed for some time at Gieseboro Point (near Washington, D. C.), and while there was called out in command of Co. K, 16th Regt. V. R. C., to oppose a rebel raid on Washington, in 1864; went to Harrisburg, thence to Fishing creek to quell a draft insurrection; thence to Chambersburg, to York, and again to Harrisburg. At the last place he was ordered by Secretary Stanton to arrest Laura Keene and her troupe, consisting of Harry Hawk and a Mr. Diott, on suspicion of complicity in President Lincoln's assassination, which he did, and detained them at Harrisburg, Pa., for a week. In December, 1865, he was appointed assistant commissioner of the Sea islands, on the coast of South Carolina, with headquarters at Beaufort; remained two years, and returning north settled at Turtle Creek. For the last fifteen years he has held his present official position, although an avowed democrat in a strong republican district. He is a member of the H. B. Hayes Post, G. A. R., 199. In 1862 he married Eleanor Jane, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Dixon) Marshall, of Ireland. Mrs. Power was born in Pittsburgh, and is the mother of seven children, viz.: Jennie, wife of Ezekiel Gordon, residents of Lawrenceville; William C., born in Beaufort, S. C.; Lou, Joseph M., James E., Charles Wilber and Clarence; three children died in infancy.

John Routh, grain-merchant, Braddock, was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., in 1826, a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Dasher) Routh, who were the parents of eight children, two yet living. The father, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, came to America about 1820, and in 1836 located in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was a cattle-dealer up to his death. John Routh was educated in Cumberland county, and as early as five years of age rode as postilion; for several years he was employed as a driver on different stage-routes. In 1852 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, in the capacity of freight conductor, at which he continued until 1860, when he was promoted to passenger conductor. This position he held for twenty years, and then, in 1880, retired from railroad life and commenced his present business at Braddock. Mr. Routh has been twice married; first to Martha Nichols, and after her decease to Mrs. Jennie M. Bates. He stands high in Freemasonry; is a member of the M. E. Church; in politics a democrat.

Zephaniah Williams Aber, farmer, post-office Monroeville, is a grandson of Matthew Aber, who came from New Jersey to Allegheny county before the Indians were subdued, and was obliged to leave his land for a time on account of their depredations. John Aber, father of Matthew, was also born in New Jersey, and the family is probably of German extraction. Matthew had a son named Matthew, who was born in this county and married Prudence Bryan, also a native of the county, and to them was born in 1821 the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Zephaniah Bryan, father of Prudence, came to this county about the same time as Matthew Aber. The former reared sixteen children and the latter nine. Mr. Bryan was a revolutionary soldier, and helped defend Fort Moultrie from the attack of the British at Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Bryan, *nee* De Vosse, was of French extraction. Z. W. Aber was reared on the home place, and settled after his marriage on his present farm, which he cleared and improved. His first vote was cast for the liberty party, with which he remained until the republicans adopted its principles, and he has served his township as assessor, collector and school director. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, with which all the members of the family are associated. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Linn, a native of Patton, and a daughter of John and Eleanor Linn, of Ireland and Eastern Pennsylvania, respectively, and following are the names of their children: Eleanor, wife of R. A. Kent, of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Matthew, shot near Petersburg, Va., while serving in the 1st P. V. R. Cav.; John, in Oskaloosa, Iowa; Jane and Mary M., at home; Emily Wilson, wife of Prof. J. A. Wesco, of Portland, Ore.; William George, in Bingham, Wyo. T.; Seth P., who died on the Rocky mountains at the age of twenty-three; Matthew, Charles L., at home, and an adopted daughter, Margretta De Vosse.

D. Martin Miller, attorney at law, Glenshaw, was born Dec. 23, 1860, in Shaler. His grandfather, Adam Miller, who was a native of Alsace, France (now Germany), emigrated to America with his wife and children, and located in Allegheny county, where he followed the wagon-maker's trade, which he had learned in France. Eventually he purchased a farm of one hundred acres of Shaw, Bradford & Co., in Indiana township, where he lived with his family until his death, when he was seventy-eight years of age. He was a member of the Lutheran Church of Etna. His wife, Magdalena (Munck), died at the age of seventy-three years. Of their children, three were sons, Adam J. and George

being now residents of Ohio. The daughters all settled in this vicinity except Mrs. Rachel Nerhbas, who went to Nebraska. The other daughters are Mrs. Charlotte Metz, Mrs. Sophia Hieber, Mrs. Lena Schuetz, Mrs Carolina Schuetz and Mrs. Margaret Siebert. The third son, Charles, the father of D. Martin, was born in France; came to America at the age of nine; married Rachel Grim, who died young, leaving two sons and one daughter: John F., Callie S. and D. Martin, who is an attorney at law. The father married for his second wife Catharine Daly. He died Dec. 10, 1881, leaving her and her four children, viz.: Mary, Rachel, Harry and Sadie.

W. B. SALT, merchant, postoffice Bennett, was born Aug. 13, 1850, in Staffordshire, England, where he was educated. In 1866 he came to America with his parents, W. H. and Jane (Rhoden) Salt, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he learned the machinist business. He was employed in the Crescent Steel-works eighteen years, being a roll-turner by trade. While pursuing this vocation he invented a special process, known only to himself, of manufacturing piston-rings, and his product now supplies a home demand, the rings having formerly been imported to this country from Europe. His "ramsbottom piston-rings" are the only successful ones used in steam hammers, which are now manufactured in Millvale, where he has kept a hardware-store since Aug. 22, 1883. Mr. Salt has been an active business man, and besides his own business is a partner in the firm of Wible & Co., dealers in coal, lime and builders' supplies. He married Miss Margretta, daughter of Henry Jorden, and they have three children: Henry J., Jennie R. and William B., Jr.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, is a son of Charles and Sarah (Thompson) Anderson. His parents were natives of Ireland, emigrated to this country in 1825, located in Baltimore, Md., for a few years, and then moved to Pittsburgh, where they engaged in the grocery business. In 1837 they moved to Hampton township, this county, and settled on the farm now occupied by Hugh Anderson, where the mother still resides; the father died Feb. 14, 1878. They had following-named children: Samuel, Hugh, Sarah E. (wife of John A. Forsythe, of Butler county) and Mary A. (wife of Thomas Hamilton, of West Deer township), living; one that died in infancy and Margaret J., deceased wife of John Crowe (she died in 1879). Our subject was born in Pittsburgh Sept. 17, 1836, and was brought to this township by his parents when he was in infancy, and here he has always resided. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. H, 6th H. A., and served until the close of the war. He then returned home and engaged in general mercantile business at Talley Cavey for one year. In 1860 he purchased his present farm, which he has since managed. Mr. Anderson married, Nov. 21, 1859, Charlotte, daughter of H. B. and Jane (Sangree) Hutchman, of Richland township. They have two children living: Ida E., wife of James Leland Allison, a farmer of Richland township, and Charles, living at home. Samuel Anderson and family are members of the R. P. Church at Talley Cavey, of which Mr. Anderson is an elder.

HUGH ANDERSON, farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, is the second living son of Charles and Sarah (Thompson) Anderson, and was born in 1839 on the homestead, which he now owns. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. I, 5th P. H. A., and served until the close of the war. He married, in 1869, Mattie, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Criswell) Plummer, of Richland township, and they have six children living: Sarah E., Charles P., Samuel J., Margaret J., Hugh R. and Ada M. Mr. Anderson is a member of the R. P. Church of Talley Cavey.

BENJAMIN AVERY GROAH, contractor and builder, Bellevue, was born in West Virginia in 1862, a son of William and Susan (Thorp) Groah, natives of the same place, and now aged forty-nine and forty-two years, respectively. William Groah moved to Allegheny when Benjamin was three years of age. Here he followed contracting, and about 1878 moved his family to Bellevue. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and started life on the Ohio river, and one year later began bridge-building, which he followed for two years. He then commenced shopwork and house-building, and in 1884 began contracting at Bellevue, buying his lumber by the carload from Youngstown, Ohio. He has been a very successful builder, and in 1888 erected a fine home for himself. He was married in 1882 to Emma I. Falck, of Bellevue, daughter of Charles Falck, and to them has been born one child, Florence. Mr. Groah is a republican, a member of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights and Jr. O. U. A. M.

DAVID ROADS, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth Roads, was born in what is now Lincoln township, in 1813. His paternal grandfather was a pioneer of Allegheny county, and a resident of McKeesport, where he was a brewer. Frederick Roads was a native of Germany, was educated and married there, and, immigrating to America, located in Lincoln township, this county, on the place now owned by L. Franz. He built the stone house which still remains, and there lived and died. His surviving children are Frederick, John, Louisa, and David, who married, in 1848, Jane, daughter of William McRoberts. She died in 1854, leaving two children —Orlando and Everella— and in 1856 Mr. Roads married Pheby, daughter of Jonathan Bell, and located in Lincoln township, where he followed farming. Mrs. Roads died in about a year, and in 1868 Mr. Roads married Mrs. Lydia Barclay, and they still reside on the farm above McKeesport, on the Monon-

gahela river. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church at McKeesport.

JOSIAH BRINKER KISTLER, farmer, post-office New Texas, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Dec. 31, 1827, a son of Samuel and Katherine (Fink) Kistler. Samuel was a farmer in Westmoreland county, and died in 1883, aged eighty-five years, a member of the R. P. Church; his wife died in 1855, aged fifty-two years; both were natives of Pennsylvania. Josiah was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one began farming in this county. In 1865 he bought the place where he now resides, containing ninety-one acres. Deciding to make this his future home, he erected a fine dwelling at the cost of $5,000, and made other improvements to correspond. He married, in 1855, Margaret Jane Elliott, a native of Plum township, born Sept. 5, 1828, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Fryer) Elliott, of Plum township. Six children, three of whom are living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kistler: Anna Maria (Mrs. Reed Stewart), Florence Ida (deceased wife of George Reiter), John Clinton (a United Presbyterian clergyman at Buena Vista, Pa., married to Maggie Alter, of Plum township), Maggie Elliott (Mrs. James Clements, of Plum township), Lizzie Luella (died September 28, 1887, aged twenty years), Alice May (died aged thirteen days). The family are connected with the Unity U. P. Church.

A. B. STEVENSON, attorney at law, Braddock, is a native of Allegheny county, Pa., born in 1852, of Scotch-Irish descent. John Stevenson, his grandfather, was a native of Western Pennsylvania. Levi Stevenson, his father, was a prominent farmer in this county, and married Jane, daughter of David Scott, by whom he had six children, all yet living, of whom A. B. is the eldest. The subject of this memoir was born and reared on a farm and educated at the public schools of Moon township. In 1877 he entered Westminster College, in Lawrence county, graduating therefrom in 1882, and then commenced studying law with Hon. C. S. Fetterman. June 27, 1885, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, and he at once commenced the practice of his profession. Mr. Stevenson was married in 1883 to Eliza S. Wilson, daughter of Marmaduke and Lucinda (Henry) Wilson, of Beaver county, Pa., and two sons were born to them—Frank Wilson and Philip Henry. Mr. Stevenson came to Braddock in 1886, and has already been solicitor for the borough. He is a Mason, a member of the Presbyterian Church; in politics a democrat.

PROF. SAMUEL HAMILTON, county superintendent of schools, is descended from an old Scotch-Irish family. His father, Samuel, was a farmer of Washington county, Pa., born in 1809; he married Mary Patterson, and by her had eight children, Samuel being the third son and fourth child. The father died in 1865, aged fifty-six years; the mother is now a resident of Allegheny county. Our subject was born in Washington county, Pa., and reared on a farm in Plum township, Allegheny county, and at sixteen years of age became a student at the Laird Institute, Murrysville, Westmoreland county, where he graduated in 1876. He taught in the district schools for a time; then for three years he filled the position of principal of the graded schools at Chartiers, this county, and for four years was superintendent of the public schools in Braddock. In 1886 he was appointed by State Superintendent Higbee county superintendent of schools of Allegheny county, and was elected to that position in 1887. Prof. Hamilton was married, in 1886, to Miss Minnie M., daughter of John McCune, of Braddock, and by her has one child, Paul Holland. Mrs. Hamilton died in 1887. Prof. Hamilton is a member of the Presbyterian Church; in politics a republican.

FRANK HICKMAN MATLACK, physician, Turtle Creek, was born in East Brandywine, Chester county, Pa., Nov. 7, 1842, a son of Thomas Matlack, and one of a family of six sons and one daughter; four of the sons studied medicine, and followed the profession for a livelihood. His grandfather, George Matlack, was an English Quaker, who settled near West Chester, on a farm. Thomas Matlack was born there, and married Eliza McFarland, a native of East Brandywine, where he engaged in farming. He was a republican, and served for many years as supervisor of his township. James, one of his sons, was a well-known physician of Turtle Creek, and is now deceased. Frank was reared on the farm, and after leaving the common schools attended the Millersville State Normal School. In April, 1866, he entered the Freedman's hospital at Macon, Ga., and two years later graduated from the Augusta Medical College in that state. After studying and engaging in the drug business with his brother at Turtle Creek, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1872. He then settled down to practice in Turtle Creek, where he has been successful. He is the owner of a farm in Patton township, a double house at Brinton, and a residence at Turtle Creek. Dr. Matlack is a member of the Allegheny County Medical society, and of the U. P. Church. Jan. 25, 1888, he married Isabella, daughter of the late William Oliver, a coal-operator of Mifflin township, this county.

JOHN KISKADDEN, retired, Etna, was born June 18, 1818, in Guernsey county, Ohio, a son of George and Sarah (Russel) Kiskadden, the former a native of the above-named county, the latter of Ireland. They came to Allegheny county when John was eight years of age. They were the parents of six children, and were members of the Presbyterian Church. The mother died in Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1869, in her seventy-seventh year; the father died in Shaler township, Jan. 18, 1852, in his sixty-third year. The subject of these lines was a farmer until his twenty-second year, when he became a stage-driver

and mail-carrier on the Butler road for many years. Of late he has lived a retired life. He married Miss Susannah Miller, who died Oct. 17, 1876, leaving five children: William J. and Everett E. (who have conducted a drugstore since 1881), Wardail (deceased, was also in same store), Marv E. and Sarah. Politically he has always been a republican.

ANDREW KELLY, P. O. Perrysville, is one of Pine township's most successful farmers, and one of the few who started by working at monthly wages and mounted the ladder of success without the assistance of relatives. He was born March 5, 1835, at Brush creek (near New Brighton), Beaver county, Pa., and is the son of Margaret and George Kelly. His father was born in Butler county, where he received his education; after marriage he moved to the above-mentioned place in Beaver county, which was also the birthplace of his wife. They subsequently moved to Pine township, where they resided the remainder of their lives.

Andrew Kelly received a common-school education in Beaver county, and when a young man came to Pine township, where he worked for five years for farmers by the month and year. In 1857 he was married to Lena, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Fogle, of Pine township, and natives of Germany; her parents are both deceased. Six children were born to Andrew and Lena Kelly, viz.: Margaret (Mrs. Coman), Charity Ann (Mrs. Jessie Robinson), Mary Olive (Mrs. William McKinney), Sarah Jane (Mrs. Arthnat), John Nevin and Lizzie. Andrew's wife died Jan. 15, 1876, and he was again married, March 13, 1885, to May, daughter of David and Eliza (Wilson) Crosskey, of Richland township, and natives of Ireland. Two children blessed this union—Ethel and Edna. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kelly has been school director for several years, and is now supervisor. For eleven years after Mr. Kelly was married he lived on a rented farm by the Salem church. He then bought a part of the old Kidd farm, which, after seven years, he sold, and then purchased, for $16,000, his present farm, which had no buildings on it. The history of his advancement by fair dealings with all men, and honest toil, is well known by all his neighbors. He has erected fine buildings on his farm on the main road, and has steadily advanced to his present position. He does fine dairy work, and has many thoroughbred horses on his farm, varying in weight from 1,000 to 1,700 pounds.

FREDERICK BURKI, florist, Bellevue, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, in 1853, the son of John and Catherine (Reber) Burki, natives of the same place; the father died when Frederick was but nine years of age, and the mother two years later. Frederick received his education in his native town, and learned the trade of florist. In 1872 he came to Pittsburgh, where he was employed at his trade; was also engaged in same work in Mercer county, and returning to the city of Allegheny he was employed by C. M. Seibert. In 1874 he went into business for himself as florist at Wood's Run, continuing four years. In 1877 he married Mena Pfeifer, of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America when four years old with her parents, Adam and Catherine (Workley) Pfeifer, who now reside with Mr. Burki. In 1878 Mr. Burki moved to Bellevue, on George W. Smith's place, where he carried on a florist's and market-garden business. In 1884 he purchased his present farm, where he has built a house, barn and greenhouses on a large scale, having in use 14,000 feet of glass, and growing many cut flowers and plants, employing five hands the year round. Mr. and Mrs. Burki are members of the Lutheran Church of the city of Allegheny; he is a republican, and a member of the A. O. U. W. and Legion of Select Knights.

JOSEPH MELLON was born Sept. 1, 1805, son of Michael and Christine Mellon, of Westmoreland county. His grandfather, Hughey Mellon, came from Ireland to America prior to the revolutionary war. He died leaving but one son, Michael, who was married in Westmoreland county, Pa., and died in 1800, leaving three children: Joseph, Andrew and Catharine (since deceased). Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, but followed the occupation of fisherman for thirty years. He was married in 1829 to Mary, daughter of Jonah Halstead, of Allegheny county, and they have eight children, all of whom are living: James, Jonah, Samuel, Joseph, John, Thomas, Sarah E. (wife of James Wilson) and Mary M. (widow of Michael Goldinger). Of these, Joseph was a volunteer in the 77th P. I., three-years service, but was discharged for disability after serving about fifteen months. Mr. Mellon has followed boating on the canal, having owned and run as many as four boats at one time, and was well known on the Allegheny river. He has by industry and economy accumulated considerable property, now owning one hundred acres in Springdale township and two hundred acres in Fayette county, Pa. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church; his children belong to the U. P. Church.

ANDREW and HARRISON WIBLE, the subjects of this sketch, farmers of Shaler township, were born on the old Wible homestead, this county, the former Dec. 6, 1812, and the latter March 5, 1818. Their parents were Andrew and Mary (Smith) Wible, who were born in Lancaster county, Pa. He (Andrew) was born about the year 1766, came to East Liberty when a young man, where he was a teamster; later he went to Pittsburgh, where he hauled the pickets used in building the blockhouse at Fort Pitt, James Sample and Robert Anderson hewing the logs. In 1801 he came to the north side of the Allegheny river, where he bought a government tract of 228 acres, and settled down to the pursuit of farming. Andrew Wible reared a family of twelve children, viz.: John, Susan, George,

Adam, Katie, Andrew, Sally, Harrison, Mary Ann, William, Eliza Jane and James, of whom but six are now (1889) living, three boys and three girls. He was one of the first settlers on the north side of the river, when Indians and wild animals were still plentiful. At one time he was employed laying out roads and stopped with some Indians to get his dinner, which consisted of hominy. He relished his meal very much until he found a piece of bear's paw with the hair on it in the hominy, which spoiled his appetite for that meal. Wolves were plentiful, also deer, of which he shot a great many. He and his son John were once chased by a panther, and it came so close behind them before reaching the house they could hear its teeth snapping together. He was quite a prominent man in those days, and was for some years a director of the county poor. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and politically was a democrat, taking quite an active part in politics. He and his wife were Presbyterians, and he was noted for his honesty and integrity. Of the three sons now surviving him, Andrew and Harrison each occupy a part of the old homestead, the part on which the first buildings stood being occupied by Charlotte, the widow of James. Andrew married, Dec. 20, 1838, Mary, daughter of John and Ellen (Davis) Thompson, and they had six children: John, Mary J., Ellen, James A., Sarah B. and Andrew. John died in infancy, and Sarah B. (Voegtly) in her thirty-fourth year. Mrs. Wible died July 7, 1871, aged fifty-nine years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which her husband and children are also members. Mr. Wible is still living, in the enjoyment of a hale and hearty old age. Politically he is a democrat. Harrison Wible was married, March 14, 1843, to Rachel, daughter of William and Jane Wilson, and they had eight children, viz.: Mary (deceased), William W., James A., Lucinda Jane (deceased), Rachel, Harry, Charlotte, Jennie E. Mrs. Wible died Dec. 26, 1881, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Wible is a robust man, and still takes an active part in the pursuit of farming. He and his family are all members of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

JOHN A. TITZEL, chemist, Glenshaw, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of John and Elmina J. (Baker) Titzel. The family are of German and Scotch-Irish descent, and lived near Baltimore before the Revolution. After the war they removed to Juniata county, Pa., where they farmed. John, the father, learned the trade of mechanic; he came to Pittsburgh before the fire of 1845, where he is interested in the iron business, and has been a master mechanic for many years; he is now with Howe, Brown & Co. John A. Titzel learned the druggist's trade, and followed it nine years. He eventually engaged in the varnish business, and is now foreman of the Eagle Paint & Varnish Works of Pittsburgh. He has invented a process to utilize vulcanized rubber, and has made other inventions; has taken out three patents, which produce him a good royalty. He married Mary M. Seibert, and four children have blessed this union: John A., Jr., Sadie E., Mary E. and Mansfield B. Mr. Titzel is a member of Jr. O. U. A. M., a charter member of the Jacksonian Club and Garfield Lodge of Sovereigns of Industry.

J. Q. A. IRVINE, superintendent of schools, Etna, was born Sept. 9, 1851, in Butler county, Pa., a son of John and Angeline (Johnson) Irvine. Their grandparents settled in the above-named place shortly after the Revolution. James Irvine, grandfather of John, was a native of the north of Ireland, and his son, Samuel Irvine, grandfather of J. Q. A., was in the American army in the war of 1812. J. Q. A. Irvine was reared on a farm, and educated at Westminster College, from which he graduated in 1875, and since then he has been a successful teacher. He has taught in the Jamestown Academy, Utica, Pa., and in Butler county. In 1880 he taught in the Etna school, of which he has been principal since 1884, giving general satisfaction. He married Miss Alta Duncan, and they have three children: Florence V., Ralph E. and Henrietta. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine are members of the U. P. Church. He is identified with the republican party.

AARON MCCLINTOCK, farmer, postoffice Valencia, one of the most extensive farmers of Allegheny county, was born in Pine township Jan. 25, 1826. He is the son of John and Margaret (Morrow) McClintock. His father was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to the city of Allegheny in 1822, where he was superintendent of a stonequarry, furnishing the stone for the penitentiary. His wife was born in the same county, and in 1824 they moved to Pine township, where he purchased two hundred acres of land. Here he followed farming with great success, and in 1856 retired from active life, selling off most of his personal property and farming-land. He was raised an Episcopalian in Ireland, but united with the M. E. Church here. He died Sept. 11, 1872, aged eighty-two years; his widow died in 1886, aged ninety-eight years.

Aaron McClintock was the fifth child of a family of eight children, received a common-school education in Pine township, and in 1850 began business for himself, having given his father many years of useful service. He bought his first farm in 1850 and his second in 1852. In 1854 he took to himself a helpmate, who has materially assisted him. She was the daughter of George and Mary (Cubbage) Whitesell, and was born Aug. 11, 1832. Her father was born at Braddock's Field, of German descent; her mother was born in Ireland. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McClintock, viz.: Margaret M. (now Mrs. Frank Anderson), of Valencia; Mary C. (Mrs. Samuel English), this township; Sarah J. (Mrs. Alfred Brinker), Pittsburgh; Ella E. (Mrs. A. Thompson), Allegheny; Katherine W. (Mrs. J. W. Whittenbaugh), Allegheny;

Clara C. and Anna P., at home, and Willetta W. (deceased). Mrs. McClintock is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McClintock was elected justice of the peace in 1872, and has since held the office; he is a stanch democrat, and has held offices of school director and assessor three terms; also other offices of public trust. He has four farms, aggregating 580 acres, and until recently he has done the farming himself, but now rents a large portion of it. His farms are supplied with fine houses and barns, and all necessary plant.

James Witherow, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, son of William and Dinah (Boyd) Witherow, was born in what is now Lincoln township in 1820. His grandfather, William Witherow, was one of the first settlers of Lincoln township, and purchased a large tract of land, on which was the farm now owned by James Witherow, and lived and died there. He left five children: William, Hannah, Dinah, Rachel and Mary. William Witherow became the father of six children: Rachel, Andrew, John, James, Joseph and Sarah, all deceased but James. The subject of this memoir was reared and educated in Lincoln township, and there married Isabella W., daughter of Andrew Boyd, located on the farm he now owns, and engaged in farming. Their children were Martha Jane (Mrs Robert J. Sharpe), Samuel W. (married to Carrie A. Nichol), James M. (deceased), Jeremiah M. (deceased), James Melvin (married to Lizzie L. Capron), Mary (Mrs. John Rhoads), William Joseph (deceased), Andrew B., John B. (married Laura B. Harrison, now deceased), and Laura Belle (deceased). Mr. Witherow is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the county, and is now living quietly, enjoying the fruits of his early labors.

Moses Collins, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in South Fayette township in 1828, a son of Samuel Collins, and grandson of Daniel Collins, who came to America at an early date. Daniel married a Craton, and became the father of five sons and four daughters. He was a farmer, and for a number of years resided in Washington, but later moved to Allegheny county, where he died. Of his children, Samuel, the second son, married, in 1821, Ann Coulter, daughter of Moses Coulter, and eight children were born to their union, Moses, the subject of this sketch, being now the only survivor. Samuel purchased the property, containing ninety-four acres, now owned by our subject, in 1845. He died in 1884, aged eighty-seven years; his wife died in 1840, aged thirty-seven years. Moses Collins, our subject, has always followed farming. He married, in 1856, Miss Mary Jordon, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Hickman) Jordon, of this county, and five children, four living, have blessed their union: John, Jacob, Howard and Harry, all of whom are at home. Mr. Collins is a republican, and has served his township officially.

Archibald Kuhn, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born near his present farm, Sept. 2, 1805, a son of Archibald and Martha (Stotler) Kuhn. His father was born in the Susquehanna valley in 1771, came to Plum township with his father and was married here. He was a cavalry soldier at the time of the whisky rebellion; was a surveyor on the frontier; was justice of the peace from 1809 till 1815; a member of the legislature, and in 1815 refused a second term. He was father of eight children: Michael, Jacob, Nancy, Archibald, David, Katharine, John Morgan and William Henry Harrison. The eldest three are deceased. Our subject's great-great-grandfather was coming with other emigrants from Germany to America, but the vessel they were coming in was taken by a British privateer into the port of Derry, and during their stay there his great-grandfather, Adam Kuhn, was born, and after awhile the emigrant vessel was allowed to proceed on its voyage to America, and landed at New Holland—now New York city. There the family remained until Adam was grown to manhood and was married to a young lady who shortly before this time had come from Holland. Her Christian name was Eve, her surname not being known. This couple had three sons, viz.: Nicholas, Michael and Mansfield. After these were grown to manhood and two of them were married he (Adam) came to Western Pennsylvania, about 1768, to what is Allegheny county and what is now Patton township, made an improvement and planted an orchard. After remaining here a few years he sold out and moved to what is now West Virginia, where Eve, his wife, was killed by the Indians, and where he remained during the rest of his life. His grandfather, Michael Kuhn, married Catharine McClarty, a Scotch lady, and lived in the Susquehanna valley for a number of years. The Indians being very troublesome there at that time, and being burnt out by them, he moved down the valley past where Harrisburg now stands some ten or fifteen miles, and settled near a stream called Swatara. Here he remained until about 1782 or 1783, and then came to Western Pennsylvania and located near Ellrod's fording on the Youghiogheny river until 1788, when he came to what is now Plum township. and bought a farm, on which he and his wife lived during the rest of their lives. He was by occupation a weaver. He had five sons and three daughters. In faith he was a Presbyterian and all his children belonged to some branch of the Presbyterian Church. Sam. McMahon now owns the farm which Michael Kuhn owned and where he died at the age of seventy-five years. The subject of this memoir, at the age of eighteen, began to learn the scythe- and sickle-making trade, at which he remained five years. Machinery then took the place of hand labor, and he returned home and worked at rough carpenter-work, and later on he built a saw-mill, which he operated about forty years.

He then rented the mill, built his present home and has since superintended his farm.

He married, Nov. 17, 1836, Mary Craig King, of Plum township, born in 1812, a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Davidson) King. Mr. Kuhn has seven children living and three deceased. The living are Nancy D. (Mrs. Joseph McCready), Martha S. (Mrs. Logan Stotler), Jacob, Anna (now Mrs. Austin Dildine), Susan (Mrs. Immanuel Alter); Mary Loisa and David Brainard reside on the place. The deceased are William W., killed in the army; James King, who died aged thirty-two years, and Robert, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kuhn has been supervisor, school director, auditor and treasurer of the county money. He was the first republican in the township, and was sent to the first republican convention. He and Mrs. Kuhn have celebrated their golden wedding.

Joseph Hickman, farmer, postoffice Herriottsville, was born in this county in 1839, a son of John and Sarah (Park) Hickman, and grandson of Peter Hickman. Joseph was born and reared on a farm; was educated at the public schools of this township, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life. He was married, in 1871, to Mary A., daughter of Gabriel and Mary Ann (Ross) Rowley, of this county, and five children have been born to them: Sarah Park, John Rowley, Eva Abigail, Mary Anna and S. Heber. In 1868 Mr. Hickman purchased his present farm of 220 acres, a valuable tract of land under a high state of cultivation, and underlaid with coal. Mr. Hickman is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

William Newlen Haymaker, retired farmer, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, in 1822, on the farm where his father, John Haymaker, was also born. Jacob, father of John, was reared on the site of Allegheny City, and lies buried (with his grandfather Stofel) in Plum township. John Haymaker was one of the few whigs in Franklin, and was nominated frequently for office, but was in a hopeless minority. He died in his eighty-sixth year, and is buried at Murrysville; his widow, Ann Newlen (born in 1800), passed away in 1887. John, brother of Jacob Haymaker, was a companion of Brady, the famous Indian scout, and measured the famous leap of the latter at Brady's Run, Beaver county. Mary, wife of Jacob, was captured by Indians when a child, together with her parents and an infant brother, near Murrysville, and all were taken to Canada and kept by different tribes. The father, Michael Rugh, escaped to Quebec, and succeeded in finding his wife by the help of English military officers. Two years later the mother discovered her daughter among some Indians who came to trade. The child's face and arms had been stained to conceal her white nativity. The sum of ten dollars was exacted by the aborigines in each case for the release of their prisoners. Mr. Rugh returned to Franklin, and was several times elected to the legislature, making his trips to Harrisburg on horseback. W. N. Haymaker was reared in Franklin, and attended the common schools. In 1846 he married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (McCullough) Simpson, of Irish descent, and following year settled in Patton township, on the farm which he still owns, where Matthew Simpson, grandfather of Mrs. Haymaker, settled very early. In August, 1861, Mr. Haymaker joined the 63d regiment P. V., going out as second lieutenant of Company A, attached to the Army of the Potomac. During the three years that followed he took part in all the battles of that army from Williamsburg to Cold Harbor; at Savage Station he was shot through the leg by a rifle-ball; at Yorktown he was promoted to first lieutenant and made regimental quartermaster. On the day that Mr. Haymaker left the army his eldest son, Joseph, then seventeen years old, ran away from school and joined the 4th P. C., serving until the close of the war in the same army, part of the time as orderly on Gen. Warren's staff. He died of consumption, at the age of thirty-one, while practicing law in Pittsburgh. Two brothers of Quartermaster Haymaker served in the same regiment, one in the 4th cavalry and one in the western army. Mr. Haymaker was present at the first national meeting of the republican party, to whose principles he has always adhered. He was justice of the peace several years, and has filled all the town offices. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, to which he still adheres. He is a member of the G. A. R., Veteran Legion, McCandless Lodge, F.& A. M., Pittsburgh. John C., second son of Mr. Haymaker, is assistant district attorney, and resides in Pittsburgh; Anna S. (Mrs. Alex. Tilbrook), Virginia and Laura are deceased children, and Ida, wife of W. B. Brush, is the only living daughter. William Seward Haymaker, youngest son, graduates at Washington and Jefferson College this coming spring, 1889.

Solomon Schoyer, Jr., attorney at law, Swissvale, a native of this county, was born Aug. 10, 1832, and was one of six children who grew to manhood and womanhood, Solomon, Jr., being among the eldest. Our subject was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, and at the age of fourteen entered Allegheny College at Meadville, where he graduated in 1850. He then found employment on the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, at that time under the directorship of D. N. White, and when twenty years old commenced the study of law (without discontinuing his connection with the *Gazette*), completing his studies under Hon. A. W. Loomis. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and at once opened a law-office at 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, where he has since practiced. From 1860 to 1866 Mr. Schoyer was solicitor for Allegheny,

during which time the celebrated Bond case and others of importance were tried. He was instrumental in securing the public parks of Allegheny City, drawing up the general legal schemes therefor, which were adopted. He has on several occasions been a delegate to the county and state conventions, and reported for the Pittsburgh *Gazette* the first republican convention which met in that city; he has for four years been president of the Duquesne Club, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1860 Mr. Schoyer married Frances Palmer, daughter of James Madison Balkman, of Washington county, and by her had nine children, seven of whom are yet living: Samuel B., Robert Palmer, Weld Allen, Lucy N., Harriet Alden, Catharine R. and George S.

J. G. KELLY, cashier Braddock National Bank, Braddock, is a native of Lyon county, Ky., born Sept. 10, 1847. He is a son of William Kelly, who was born in Pittsburgh in 1811, and was in his day one of America's greatest iron-masters. His connection with the manufacture of iron, the circumstances by which he was surrounded, and the difficulties he overcame, can be found on the pages of the *Iron Age*, Vol. xli, No. 8, Feb. 23, 1888; also in Appleton's Cyclopedia. His wife was Mildred A., daughter of James N. Gracey, who was a descendant of an old Kentucky family, originally of New England. J. G. Kelly was educated at the common schools in his native town until fifteen years of age, when he entered college and remained until he was twenty. His first engagement in business was as bookkeeper for his father, a position he filled for three years. In 1870 he came to Pittsburgh and entered the First National Bank as bookkeeper, remaining until 1873. Afterward he located in Braddock, and was cashier for the Braddock Trust company until 1882, when that corporation was changed to the Braddock National Bank, and Mr. Kelly was retained as cashier, being a stockholder in the organization. Mr. Kelly married, in 1870, Agnes, daughter of Thomas J. Kenny, a highly respected citizen of Allegheny county. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have had two children, one being now deceased. They are members of the Catholic Church; politically he is a republican.

JOSEPH HOSICK, Springdale, was born in 1828, on the place where he now resides, and is the son of Samuel and Catherine Hosick. His grandfather, George Hosick, came from Ireland to this county in about 1800, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He at one time owned 160 acres in what is now the city of Allegheny; he leased it for ninety-nine years, and the lease will expire in about five years, when it will probably revert to his descendants. He died in 1850, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His son, Samuel Hosick, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., and followed blacksmithing in Springdale, this county. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Mellon, of Westmoreland county. He was a farmer by occupation, and was frequently called upon to aid in defending the early settlers of this locality against Indian assaults, being at one time wounded by them. Mr. and Mrs. Hosick were the parents of five children: Joseph, Christina (deceased), Hannah M., Samuel W. (deceased) and Sarah C. Mr. Hosick died June 29, 1842. Joseph Hosick, son of Samuel, followed boating and rafting from the time he was sixteen years old till 1866, when he changed his occupation to that of railroading, in which business he is still engaged. He was married in April, 1861, to Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Couch, and to them were born eleven children (seven of whom are now living): Samuel H. (deceased), Joseph Oliver (deceased), William S., Charles N. (deceased), James L., John G., Maggie E., Mary F., Elizabeth C., Nannie M. and Ada McKee (deceased). Of these William S. is engaged in publishing the Springdale *Record*, an enterprise in which he has recently embarked.

J. L. ELSESSER, justice of the peace, Etna, was born March 27, 1828, in Brumath, Alsace, France (now Germany), a son of Jacob and Salome Elsesser, who emigrated to America when J. L. was three months old. They settled in Philadelphia, where Jacob L. was educated at the common school. Jacob, Sr., was a city commissioner, and his wife a midwife, she having received her diploma in Europe. The subject of these lines removed to Etna in 1849, where his mother died. Here he followed shoemaking, which trade he had learned in Philadelphia. May 1, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 9th P. R., and served three years. He fought in many of the most noted battles, among them Dranesville, Va., Fredericksburg, the seven days' fight, Antietam, South Mountain and at Gettysburg, and was wounded at Mine run. After the war he returned to Etna, where he was elected magistrate, his wound preventing him from resuming his trade. He received his first commission from Gov. Bigler, and has now his seventh commission, having served nearly thirty-five years, being three times re-elected without opposition. He married, in Etna, Mary, daughter of Daniel and Salome (Schroth) Hieler, and they have four children: Mary Sandrock, Mrs. Caroline Schultz, John D. and Mrs. Amelia Mell. Mr. and Mrs. Elsesser are members of the G. L. Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has been commander two years and adjutant of his post eight years; is also a member of the U. V. L. and the A. F. & A. M., Pittsburgh. He is a republican.

GEORGE HODIL, Sharpsburg. Jacob Hodil, the original member of this family, came to America when he was twenty years of age, in company with his wife, Susan. This couple were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters, of whom George was the second son. Jacob purchased 120 acres of land in Indiana township, where he remained until his death. He was a farmer

by occupation through life. George Hodil, one of the oldest citizens of Indiana township, was born in 1803, and has always lived on the farm purchased by his father. In 1835 he married Martha Grubbs, and to them were born six children, three of whom are living: Robert Wilson, Rachel (Mrs. Federkeil) and Catherine (Mrs. Stoner), the latter of whom has been the favorite of the family, and now cares for her father in his declining years. Mr. Hodil is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was for a long time an elder; politically he is a republican.

JOHN GUFFEY, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, a son of John and Isabella (Campbell) Guffey, was born in Westmoreland county, Jan. 18, 1825. He is a descendant of the Scottish family of Guffey occupying the shire of Lanark in the lowlands of Scotland. His great-great-grandfather, William Guffey, came to this country in the year 1738, and first settled near Lancaster, Pa. In 1758 he, with a few other hardy spirits, followed the Forbes expedition against Fort Duquesne, into the then unbroken forests of the west, until they reached the Loyalhanna creek, where they decided to locate, this being the first permanent English settlement in Westmoreland county, and the second west of the Alleghenies. About the year 1783 James, the son of William, bought a large tract of land near what is now West Newton, and the larger portion of his descendants are living in Westmoreland county at present. Quite a number of the ancestors of the Guffeys and Campbells were killed or taken captive by the Indians in their incursions on the settlements. They were among the pioneers of the present great Monongahela river coal trade, the manufacture of salt and distilling. On Sept. 16, 1886, at a reunion of the Guffey family, there were five generations present, aggregating 293 persons. John Guffey was married in 1857, to Catherine B. Stoner, daughter of Henry Stoner, of Forward township, and they began their married life on this farm. They have three children: Francis Henry, now an attorney in Pittsburgh; Edward and John, both at home. Mr. Guffey is a farmer and stockdealer and has surrounded himself with many of the luxuries which wealth purchases.

JOSEPH BRUCE HEZLEP, merchant, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1821. His grandfather, George Hezlep, married Esther Bruce (a descendant of the celebrated Robert Bruce), and emigrated from Scotland to Ireland. Their son Samuel, with his wife Jane Walker and son Joseph Bruce Hezlep, came to America in 1841, and settled near New Wilmington, Mercer county, Pa., where Samuel and his wife died. When twelve years old Joseph B. began linen-weaving, which he followed four years, and became so proficient that the premiums he earned sufficed to keep him in clothing. On arriving in this country he followed farming for a time, then spent two years at blacksmithing, but becoming satisfied that he could not make a skillful mechanic, began peddling goods through the country about Pittsburgh. In 1846 he married Martha Rath, a native of this county, and a daughter of Adam and Mary Rath, natives of Ireland. After his marriage Mr. Hezlep opened a small store in Snowden township, which was attended by his wife while he bought up produce for the Pittsburgh market. Beginning with one horse, he gradually extended his operations until he kept four horses busy, and so continued eight years. In 1857 he came to Turtle Creek and bought out a mercantile stock worth over $5,000. This was steadily increased till it reached $60,000 in 1865, when the whole was destroyed by fire. Unfortunately, there was only $11,000 insurance, with which he made a new beginning. Four years later his dwelling, which was erected at a cost of over $3,000, was also burned. Besides the usual goods found in a general country store, Mr. Hezlep carries stoves and furniture, and under present low values his stock is rated at $18,000. Both he and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hezlep has served as judge of election, and for three years as school director. While a republican in principle, he has recently acted with the prohibitionists. His four sons are all deceased; three died in infancy, and Samuel Adam at the age of thirty-five years; the latter married Eliza Curry and became the father of four children, only one of whom, William, is living, residing with his widowed mother at Turtle Creek.

Mr. Hezlep was postmaster over five years, getting his appointment in 1861. The rebellion commenced about that time, and lasted for four years, and as he was postmaster he did not have to go to war; but when Abraham Lincoln asked for 300,000 more soldiers he put his name down in a company of cavalry which Hon. James I. Larimer had raised. Each member had to take his own horse, but it so happened just about that time that Lee surrendered, and peace was declared, so the services of him and his company were not required. He lives in the center of the village; is doing the largest business and has the finest stores in the place. His real estate is worth over $30,000, besides his personal property, and he feels very thankful for the very liberal patronage and the many friends he has in and around the village of Turtle Creek.

B. FRANK PRICE, M. D., Braddock, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, in 1845, fifth son in the family of twelve children of Charles and Sarah (Sisson) Price, former a native of Virginia, of Welsh and German ancestry, and by occupation a farmer. The subject of this memoir was educated at the public schools and Nelson's College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1866 commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Hayworth, of Ohio; entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1869, graduating thereat in 1872. The doctor then commenced the prac-

tice of his profession in West Virginia, where he remained ten years, and then, in 1883, moved to Braddock. He was married in 1865 to Mary F. Kerrigan, a native of Indiana, and two children (one now deceased) were born to them. In 1862 Dr. Price enlisted in the 7th Ohio battery and served three years in the civil war. He and family are members of the M. E. Church; politically he is a republican.

HENRY L. ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Leetsdale, was born Sept. 2, 1834, in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, son of James Anderson, a native of Carlisle, Pa., and of old Scotch Protestant stock. The ancestors had to flee from Scotland to Ireland. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war in the Pennsylvania line troops. He lived in Chester county, Pa.; was originally in the stone business in Allegheny, and built the old United States bank. In 1792 the father of Henry L. was in the brick business on Anderson street, and later in the iron business. He was a manager of the Western Pennsylvania hospital, one of the board of directors of the house of refuge, now the reform school, and was inspector of the penitentiary until his death; he died March 11, 1861, aged seventy-seven. Politically he was a republican. He was married to Anna Miller, the daughter of old settlers, and by her had three children: William, Isabella and Henry L. The last named, who was educated in Allegheny and at Franklin College, Chambersburg, Pa., followed bookkeeping, and subsequently enlisted in Co. K of 12th P. V., and was later in detached service. After the war he again engaged in bookkeeping, and subsequently embarked in the oil business. Of late years he has been a farmer, and since 1872 has owned a farm in Sewickley township. He was married to Maggie A. Brown, and they have three children: Harry M., Alma E. and Louise A. Politically Mr. Anderson is a republican, and has filled various township offices; he is a member of A. F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, farmer, postoffice Herriottsville, was born in this county in 1828, the eldest son in the family of six children born to James and Abigail (Dennistion) Patterson. John Patterson, his grandfather, came from Ireland to America about 1810, and settled in Maryland. He married Mary Miller, also of Ireland, and by her had five children, of whom James was among the youngest. John was a weaver by trade, but later in life was a farmer, and owned land in Washington and Allegheny counties; he died aged eighty-seven years. James Patterson was born Dec. 1, 1790. He was a miller by trade, but followed farming, and in 1830 purchased one hundred acres of land, which is now owned by the subject of this sketch, where he remained until his death, in 1872, when he was eighty-two years of age; his wife died in 1845. William was reared on a farm, was educated at the public schools, and has always followed farming. He married, in 1876, Annie E., daughter of James Black, of this county, and four children were born to them, two now living: William James and Walter Gilmore. Mr. Patterson is a member of the U. P. Church; politically a republican.

DR. F. R. MCGREW, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1855, to Nathan and Phœbe C. (Hayden) McGrew, of Westmoreland county, Pa., who were the parents of seven children, five of whom are yet living, Dr. F. R. being the youngest son. Nathan McGrew, by occupation a farmer, resided in Westmoreland county until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-one years old; his wife died at the age of sixty-five years. The subject of this biographical memoir commenced the study of medicine under Dr. B. H. Vankirk, of West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa., attended medical college in Detroit one year, after which he practiced in West Virginia one year. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, graduated in 1880, and June 10, same year, he came to Mansfield, since when he has been actively engaged in his profession in this town and vicinity, where he enjoys a lucrative patronage. The doctor married, March 10, 1877, D. C. Snyder, daughter of Henry Snyder, of Fayette county, and they have a family of three children: Grace Pearl, Hazel May and Mattie Evans. Dr. McGrew is a republican.

JOHN BALDRIGE, JR., Braddock. His great-great-grandfather, a Scotchman, who moved to County Cavan, Ireland, married, June 16, 1714, Jeanette, daughter of Sir James Holmes, and by her had three sons and three daughters. They came to America and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1745. Of these children, John, great-grandfather of our subject, married Rebecca Clark, a native of Ireland, and had sixteen children. He died July 31, 1766. Of his children, Joseph (a twin), grandfather of our subject, was born in 1762. This Joseph married Jane Gibb, about 1788, and moved from Lancaster county, Pa., to Westmoreland county. They had two children—John and Samuel. This wife dying, Joseph then married Mary Todd, who bore him four children: William T., Rebecca, Joseph (father of our subject) and David H. Joseph, the grandfather, bought a large tract of land on Loyalhanna creek, built a flouring-mill and engaged in milling and farming. He died May 5, 1839, aged seventy-seven. His son Joseph was born Jan. 1, 1802, and died when aged sixty-seven; he married Elizabeth Nicholls, who bore him four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is one.

John Baldrige, Jr., was born Dec. 26, 1831, and was educated at the public schools of Westmoreland county, Pa., and at Centre College, Danville, Ky. He married L. C., daughter of Alfred Corey, of Allegheny county, and they have eight children. He commenced business first in Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1853. Became the first telegraph-operator at Latrobe, and was

for ten years in the employ of the P. R. R. Co. and the P. & E. R. R. Co. Leaving the railroad, he embarked, in 1865, in the coal and real-estate business in Braddock. He has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church at Braddock since its organization in 1872. He is a republican.

WILLIAM J. WALLACE, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, is a grandson of John Wallace, a farmer, who came to this county from Ireland about 1790, and purchased 163 acres of land in South Fayette township, formerly the property of Christian Lesnett, making, in 1816, an additional purchase of 163 acres. He married Elizabeth McKee, daughter of David McKee, an early pioneer in this county, and two sons and two daughters were born to them: William, the eldest son, also a farmer, was born in 1798, in what is now North Fayette township, this county. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gilfillan, and by her had nine children, three yet living. William Wallace died in 1882, aged eighty-four years, his widow in 1886, aged eighty-six years. Of their children, William J., born in 1842, is the youngest. He was reared on the farm, and at the death of his father inherited the homestead. He married, in 1864, R. I. Skiles, daughter of James P. Skiles, of Washington county, and eight children have blessed their union, six living: Lizzie B., A. G., Edwin S., W. E., S. J. K. and R. I. Mr. Wallace is a ruling elder in the U. P. Church of Robinson's run; he is a republican.

WILLIAM S. WALLACE, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in 1840, a son of David and Margaret (Cubbage) Wallace, latter of whom was the daughter of James Cubbage. David Wallace was born in 1800, the younger of the two sons of John and Elizabeth (McKee) Wallace. He inherited one-half of the 326 acres of land owned by his father, and always followed farming. He died in 1879; his wife died in 1877, aged seventy-two years. They had a family of nine children, of whom William S. is the third son. He was born and reared on the farm and educated at the public schools and Mt. Union College, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. H, 62d regiment P. V., remained in the service three years, and was wounded at Gettysburg July 2. Mr. Wallace married, in 1871, Estella Leeper, of Beaver county, Pa., and four children, all living, were born to them: Chessie Elclare, Nettie Sarissa, James Luther and Lora Mabel. Mr. Wallace is the only representative of his family residing in Allegheny county; is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a republican.

H. R. O'CONNOR, M. D., Mount Oliver, was born Dec. 27, 1852, in Pittsburgh, S. S. Grandfather Thomas O'Connor was a well-known and esteemed character in Pittsburgh, a true type of the Irish gentleman. He was implicated in the Irish insurrection, and fought bravely for the cause of liberty, but was compelled to leave for America, sending afterward for his only child. His son Thomas O'Connor, Jr., married Christiana Kinsley, and they became the parents of the following-named children: Christian I., Kinsley T., Harry R. and Catherine G. (wife of Col. S. W. Hill). Of these Harry R. was educated at the Western University, read medicine with Dr. E. A. Wood, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, class of 1875; he located at Mount Oliver, where he built up a good practice. He is a member of the R. A. and A. O. U. W., also of the county medical society, and is assistant professor of genital and urinary diseases at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College. Dr. O'Connor is a democrat.

REESE DAVIS, farmer, postoffice Carrick, was born Jan. 6, 1814, in Breconshire, South Wales, a son of Thomas and Jane (Biven) Davis. He was a puddler in a rolling-mill, and, coming to America in August, 1845, followed his trade in Phœnixville, Pa., until the following March. He then came to Pittsburgh, where he remained for several years working in various iron-shops. Mr. Davis married, in August, 1851, Mrs. Mary Wigley, *nee* Goodwin, and same year moved to Baldwin township, where he now resides. They have four children: Mary A., Thomas G., Margaret and Caroline. By perseverance and energy Mr. Davis has become a successful man. He is a republican, and voted for Fremont.

ROBERT MCCARTNEY, retired farmer, postoffice Shousetown, was born at Masseysburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1814, a son of John and Phœbe (Massey) McCartney, former of whom, a farmer by occupation, was born near Masseysburg, a son of George McCartney. Phœbe (Massey) McCartney was born at Masseysburg, and was a daughter of Mordecai Massey, who purchased a large tract of land at that place. In 1823 John and Phœbe McCartney moved to Findlay township, Allegheny county, and settled on a farm near Hebron. At that time Robert was but nine years old, and at sixteen he began to learn wagon-making. Soon after completing his trade he and a cousin went to Philadelphia, walking to Lancaster, to which point the railroad was completed, and they finished their journey by rail. On their return trip they stopped at Robert's uncle's, in Huntingdon county, where Robert followed his trade a short time. He then worked at Frankfort, Beaver county, Pa., two years, during which time his father purchased a farm near Stevenson Mills, Moon township, and there Robert opened his first shop in a log building. Three years later he built a shop and residence at Scottsville, Beaver county, Pa. He married, July 11, 1839, Mary Morrow, of Hopewell township, Beaver county, a daughter of Hugh and Sarah (Wallace) Morrow. April 10, 1845, Mr. McCartney sold out and purchased his present farm in Findlay township, where he built a log cabin, and worked at his trade until 1858. Since then he has been engaged in farming. Mrs. McCartney died here July 3, 1869, the mother of seven children, four sons yet living: Alexander and John, farmers in Moon town-

ship; Mordecai, in Beaver Falls, Pa.; Washington, a farmer in Findlay township. Hugh, the third son, graduated at New Wilmington June 20 1873; commenced reading law April 1, 1874, under Lawyer Woods, of Pittsburgh bar, and died Feb. 26, 1875. Robert, the fourth son, died in September, 1876, being a member of the senior class in Edinboro normal school. Nov. 29, 1870, Mr. McCartney married Susannah McConnell, who was born in Independence township, Beaver county, Pa., a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wallace) McConnell. Mr. and Mrs. McCartney have two daughters, Mary S. and Mina O., who with their mother are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. McCartney may be termed a self-made, practical man. Starting in life dependent on his own resources for a living, he went bravely to work, and through good business principles his efforts have been successful. He owns 100 acres of land in Findlay township and 212 acres in Independence and Hopewell townships, Beaver county. On his farm in Hopewell there are eight large oil-wells. He also owns a residence and four lots at Coraopolis and two residences and store-building on Beaver street, Sewickley, Pa.

Hon. William Barton, farmer, postoffice Clinton, was born on the same farm and in the house where he now resides, Oct. 3, 1839. His father, Hugh Barton, was born near Belfast, County Down, Ireland, in 1788, a son of John and Mary (Kyle) Barton, who emigrated to America when Hugh was but six years old. They located near Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa., but afterward purchased a farm near Burgettstown. Hugh taught school in Washington county, and there married Mary A. Brimner, a native of that county, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Burnett) Brimner. William Brimner came from Scotland, and his wife from England, and both were Presbyterians. In 1832 Hugh Barton came to Allegheny county and settled on the farm now owned by Hon. William Barton, where he died in August, 1864. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and had seven children, four living: Mary; Elizabeth, widow of A. M. Stewart, who was sergeant of the 149th P. V. I., and was killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1865; John, who resides in Rock Island county, Ill., and Hon. William Barton. The last named enlisted in Co. D, 149th P. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, and remained in the service until the close of the war; was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Wilderness and Gettysburg, and other important engagements and skirmishes. He married, Nov. 17, 1881, Margaret McNall, who was born in Findlay township, a daughter of George and Sarah (Wilson) McNall. Mr. and Mrs. Barton have two children: Hugh A. and Annie. Mrs. Barton is a member of the U. P. Church. In 1884 Mr. Barton was nominated and elected by the republican party representative in the state legislature, and he is deservedly popular in his community. He is a member of the G. A. R. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres; is engaged in the dairy business and general farming.

Samuel Scott (deceased) was born in Robinson township, Allegheny county. Since a short time before 1800 this family name has been connected with Robinson township. In 1795 the government granted to John Bayles 395 acres of land in Washington county, Pa. (now Robinson township, Allegheny county), in consideration of three pounds and five shillings. This tract of land was purchased in 1800 for $2,500, by Samuel Scott, the original pioneer of the family, who emigrated to America at an early day. Samuel, a son of this pioneer, married Sarah Hall, and by her had three children. She dying, he married Elizabeth McMillen, who bore him five children, viz.: Beckie, Sarah, William, Joseph and James. Samuel, the eldest son and second child, was born in 1812, and married Elizabeth Nickel, to whom were born four children: Sarah Ann and Mary Jane, deceased, and Evaline and Samuel, still living. Mrs. Scott died, and later Samuel Scott married, in 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (McFadden) Phillips, and five children were born to them: Leander (deceased), Priscilla (at home), Mrs. Eliza Jane Bell, Mrs. Hannah Hadden and John P. (living). Mr. Scott, in his day, was among the most highly respected and well-to-do farmers of Robinson township. He died in 1886. His widow, an estimable lady, resides with her son on the home farm. She is a member of the U. P. Church, of which he was an elder for twenty years. Politically he was a republican.

Samuel Scott, only living child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Nickel) Scott, was born in Robinson township, in 1851. He was educated at the public schools, and has followed farming all his life. He married, in 1878, Agnes Young, and three children have been born to them: Manie C. (deceased), William Hall and Hays Bell. Mr. Scott now owns 186 acres of valuable farming land left him by his father. He is industrious and successful, is a member of the U. P. Church, and a republican.

Hon. Nicholas Hogue, farmer, postoffice Fairhaven, was born June 4, 1843, in this county, the son of Nicholas Hogue, Sr., a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America in 1831, at the age of twenty-two years. He worked twenty years in the rolling-mill in Pittsburgh, and then removed to Baldwin township, where he bought a farm of sixty acres, on which the subject of these lines now resides. The father died April 13, 1862, at the age of forty-two years. He was an active member of the German Lutheran Church, of which he was trustee for many years. He married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Keifer, of German descent, and she died May 2, 1886, the mother of three children who attained maturity: Jacob, Mrs. Catherine Simon and Nicholas. Our subject was educated in this county, and graduated at Duff's College in the class of 1863. He mar-

ried Philopena Simon, of Germany, and they have four children: Catherine, Jacob N., Elizabeth and Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Hogue are members of the German Lutheran church, in which he has always taken an active interest. Early in life Mr. Hogue was a teacher, but later a farmer. He has filled the offices of assessor, auditor and justice of the peace, being re-elected to the last-named position in 1888. He is a republican, and was by that party elected to the legislature in 1883. He served on the committees of agriculture, mining, retrenchment and reform, and also on the committee of geological survey.

WILLIAM HALL (deceased) was descended from a prominent family of Robinson township. In the early history of the township, John Hall, of Scotch-Irish descent, by occupation a farmer, purchased and settled upon a large tract of land, some 300 acres. His wife, *nee* Lillie Young, bore him five children, who grew to be men and women. William, one of their elder children, was born in 1795, in Robinson township, and spent his life upon the farm purchased by his father. He married, in 1821, Jane, daughter of John and Mary (McMichael) McFadden, and nine children were born to them, of whom three survive: Mary A. (Mrs. Kelso), Eliza Jane (Mrs. Dr. Rutledge) and James (a resident of Iowa). The father owned 300 acres of land at his death, which occurred in 1870. His estimable widow resides on the farm, aged ninety years, bright in her intellect and in good health. The family are all members of the U. P. Church; politically, whigs and republicans.

THOMPSON F. MCCABE, retired, postoffice Woodville, is a native of this county, born in 1823, of Scotch-Irish descent. William, the pioneer of this family, came to America about 1775, but later moved to Allegheny county, where he purchased some 200 acres in what is now Collier and Robinson townships, and carried on farming. He had born to him nine children, of whom Joseph E., one of the youngest, in early life learned the carpenter's trade, but later became a farmer. He married Margaret, daughter of John Fife and sister of Maj. Fife, and seven children, five of whom are now living, were born to them. Joseph E. died in 1870, aged eighty years, his wife in 1832, aged about forty years. Among the youngest of their children is Thompson F., who was educated at the public schools and reared on the farm where he was born, and which he now owns. He married, in 1853, Mary Jane, daughter of James Richardson, and has five children: Howard L., Maggie, Jennie (Mrs Harrison), Lizzie (a teacher in the high-school at Pittsburgh) and Joseph E. (at home). The mother of these children died in 1872, aged thirty-nine years. Mr. McCabe has retired from active business life. He takes a deep interest in politics, and like his father before him is a stanch democrat. He has held many positions of trust, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Mansfield.

HOWARD L. MCCABE, lumber merchant, was born in 1855, the eldest son born to Thompson F. and Mary Jane (Richardson) McCabe. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1879 engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Cubbage & McCabe, dealers in lumber and planing-mill supplies. Mr. McCabe married, in 1881, Alice, daughter of D. C. Hultz, of Allegheny City, and three children, two of whom are living, have been born to them. Mr. McCabe has been a resident of Mansfield since 1881. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Presbyterian Church; he is a democrat.

LEWIS CLARK, farmer, postoffice Shousetown, was born on the farm where he now resides and owns, March 1, 1835, a grandson of James and Mary (Gray) Clark. His father, James Clark, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in December, 1798. In 1819 he immigrated to Montreal, Canada, soon thereafter locating in Pittsburgh, and in 1827 he purchased the homestead in Moon township, where he died May 23, 1874. He married, in 1830, Ellen Stoddard, who was born five miles west of Pittsburgh, a daughter of James and Nancy (Riley) Stoddard, Presbyterians and natives of Ireland. James Clark and wife had six children: Nancy, wife of Samuel Davidson, in Moon township; James, married to Elizabeth Scott, and residing in Clark county, Iowa; Lewis; Mary, wife of Joseph McKnight, residing in Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.; Margaret, married to John McCleaster, a merchant of Huntsville, Ohio, and Emily, who resides with her brother Lewis. The subject of this memoir visited, in 1869, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and while in Ireland saw the house in County Tyrone where his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were born. In February, 1877, he made a trip to Liverpool and London, and, joining the World Tourist party, went to Paris (and other parts of France), Naples, Rome, Alexandria, Cairo, Old Cairo, through the Suez canal, to Port Saïd, Jaffa, Jerusalem and vicinity, Bethlehem, Jericho and the Dead sea; bathed in the waters of Jordan, visited the mummy-pits, obelisks and catacombs, Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, and ascended the great pyramid of Cheops; also visited the celebrated Greek convent near Saba, the sunken city of Memphis, the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii and other points of interest. In 1878 Mr. Clark visited New Orleans, thence through the West Indies to New York, and in 1885 attended the World's Exposition at New Orleans.

ALFRED B. HUFFMAN, mechanic, postoffice Gill Hall, son of Jacob and Hester (Beam) Huffman, was born in Jefferson township, this county, July 29, 1838. His grandfather, Lewis Huffman, came from Germany and settled in this county at an early time, where he reared a family of twelve children; he was in the war of 1812. Jacob Huffman was born in Jefferson township, where he died

Nov. 21, 1865. His children were Catherine (now Mrs. S. M. Peterson, of Tyler county, W. Va.), Elijah (who died when a child), John B. (deceased), Sarah, Margaret (now Mrs. J. W. Snee, of Jefferson township) and Alfred B. The last named married Mary J., daughter of Smith Gaston, of Washington county, and settled on the place owned by his parents, remaining with them until their deaths, when he removed to Gill Hall, and engaged in business as dealer in general merchandise. He subsequently retired, and his son John G. is now the merchant of Gill Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman had four children: John G. (who married a daughter of Jackson Stilley), Ella May (wife of D. B. Blackburn, of Jefferson township), Hester Jane and Joseph E. Mrs. Huffman died Oct. 9, 1888. Mr. Huffman has held several official positions in the township, and at the present time is an acting justice of the peace. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for thirty years, and is a democrat.

J. S. Wicks, farmer, postoffice Gill Hall, son of Silas Wicks, who died in Pittsburgh, was born near Jones ferry, below Pittsburgh, in 1821. In 1848 he married Sarah J., daughter of John Snee, of Jefferson township, and their children are Rhoda J. (now Mrs. Boyer, in California), Lizzie (now Mrs. Barkley, in Washington county), Silas M. (married, in Santa Barbara, Cal.), John (married, and a resident of Jefferson township), Charles W. (married, and the owner of an adjoining farm), James A. and Jessie L. (a twin). John Snee came with his parents to Jefferson township when he was fifteen years old, and in 1823 he married Sarah, daughter of Col. Ferree, of Peters Creek. He bought the Gill Hall farm in 1824. His children were Sarah J., Thomas and Joel F., latter two being now deceased. John Snee died in 1872, aged seventy-nine, his widow in 1875, aged seventy-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Wicks are members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Wicks' father came with his parents to Jefferson township when he was fifteen years old, and they purchased the farm now owned by our subject.

Rev. J. C. Boyd, D. D., postoffice Mt. Lebanon, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1832. He is the fourth of nine children born to William Boyd, a farmer of Westmoreland county. He received his academic education at Jacksonville, Indiana county, Pa., and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., and entered the Theological Seminary of Allegheny in 1854, graduating in 1858. He was called to the St. Clair congregation in the same year, and since that date has been its pastor. He married, in 1859, Mattie McFarland, who died in 1869. She was the third daughter of Col. John McFarland. But one son of this marriage is living, William M., now a resident of Newton, Kan. Mr. Boyd next married Miss Maggie A. Lindsay, of this county, only daughter of James Lindsay, Esq., and they have five children: Myra L., Jay Calvin, James Howard, Jane and Lois Edith. Dr. Boyd has always taken an active part in all religious work connected with his church, and was four years editor of the *Evangelical Repository*, the oldest religious monthly in the church, first published in 1824. He is now one of the editors and publishers of the *Evangelical Repository*, and associate editor of the *United Presbyterian*. He was one of the delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian council, which met at Edinburgh, Scotland (for the first time), in 1877, and in many other religious movements he has taken an active part.

J. H. Robb (deceased) was born in this county, in 1813. His father was Joseph Robb, a farmer of the county for many years, who married Sarah Fletcher, by whom he had thirteen children, J. H. being among the youngest. At the death of his father our subject purchased the farm which he owned for a number of years. He retired from agricultural pursuits in 1855 to Mt. Lebanon, where he remained until his death, in 1880. He married, in 1838, Miss Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret (Herdman) Glenn, of an old family of the county. Mrs. Robb, now in her seventy-second year, resides at her pleasant home in Mt. Lebanon, highly respected by all who know her. She is a member of the U. P. Church, of which Mr. Robb was also a member; politically he was a republican.

Howard Rowley, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in this county in 1858. His father, Francis Rowley, was twice married, and by his first wife, Betsy (Gillmore), had three children; by his second wife, Mary (Winters), he had also three, Howard being one of them. Francis was always a farmer, and about 1860 purchased three hundred acres of land in South Fayette township. He died in 1876, aged eighty years. Howard was educated at the common schools in the township, and has always followed farming. He married, in 1884, Annie M., daughter of John Dripps, of Allegheny, and two children have blessed their union: Mary Elizabeth and Anna Jeanette. Mr. Rowley now owns fifty acres of the three hundred purchased by his father. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican

A. M. Pierce, M. D., West Elizabeth, son of James McK. and Mary (Kiddoo) Pierce, was born in Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, and is a descendant of the family of that name who came to the county about 1764. His grandfather's name was Dr. Amos Pierce, who came from Monmouth county, N. J., and was known as a very successful cancer-doctor. His father was born in Jefferson township in 1821; married, June 31, 1848, Mary, daughter of Thomas Kiddoo, a native of Snowden township, and removed to Ohio, where he carried on business about three years. He then returned to what is now Lincoln township. Their children were Mary A., Thomas J. K. and A. M., all now residents of West Elizabeth borough and

Jefferson township. When A. M. Pierce was but a child his mother died, Sept. 24, 1854, and in course of time his father married Sarah, daughter of Andrew Boyd, of what is now Lincoln township, and by her were born John B., Joseph L. and Mattie D. A. M. Pierce, after his mother's death, made his home with his grandfather, Dr. Amos Pierce, and after completing a preparatory course began the study of medicine with Dr. J. K. Van Kirk, of Elizabeth, remaining with him two years. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating during the centennial year, 1876; then located in West Elizabeth and engaged in the practice of his profession; is also interested in the manufacture of brick. Jan. 3, 1882, he married Mary Eleanor, daughter of Squire Henry and Sarah A. (Parkinson) Heath, and they have one child, Glenn M., born April 10, 1886.

Watson Provost, miller, postoffice Fairhaven, was born May 31, 1812, in Lincolnshire, England, a son of James and Ann (Pullen) Provost, who died in England. The former was a farmer, and reared a family of eight children: James, Thomas, Ann, Matilda, David, Watson, John and Louise. Of these Thomas, Watson and Matilda came to America. Watson was educated at Peterborough, and was married at Wisbeach, St. Mary's, in England, to Mary, daughter of Robert and Maria (Mayne) Watkinson. Their children were William, Mrs. Ann P. Phillips, James and Robert (deceased), Maria (wife of Dr. J. H. Burkett), C. Wright and Samuel P. David Provost, grandfather of Watson Provost, was of French descent. His ancestors, who were Huguenots, came with others to the Duke of Bedford, owner of some extensive swamps. These, Provost and others, being skillful engineers, drained, becoming thereby a free and wealthy people. Watson Provost emigrated to America in May, 1838, and coming to Allegheny county farmed on the Brownsville road. In the autumn after his arrival in the United States he returned to England for his wife and son, and then worked for Preacher Jones in the first brickyard in Birmingham, but unfortunately was cheated out of his wages. He later turned his attention to farming, subsequently purchasing the William Wilson mill on Saw-Mill run, which, however, was destroyed by fire, and he then bought Pollock's mill. Mr. Provost started in life poor, but his indomitable energy has been amply repaid, and he now has a handsome competence, owning over eighty acres of land, upon which many houses are built. Mr. and Mrs. Provost are Episcopalians; he is a republican.

David Patton, farmer, postoffice Bakerstown, is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Kilbreth) Patton, and was born on the homestead, April 24, 1821. David Patton, Sr., the grandfather of our subject, who was a native of Scotland, came to America during the Revolution, joined the Americans and fought through the war. He afterward settled in Hampton township, Allegheny county, and died about 1842, leaving eleven children, all of whom are since deceased. His fourth child was born in Hampton township, where he lived and followed farming until his death, in 1865. He left nine children, two of whom still live: James, a farmer of Hampton township, and David, the subject of these lines. The latter, at an early age, learned the wagon-maker's trade, but has chiefly followed farming. In 1862 he moved to his present farm. He married, in 1844, Sophia, daughter of Frederick Grimm, a native of Germany, and an early settler in Hampton township. Mr. and Mrs. Patton have seven children living: Josephine, at home; Henrietta, wife of August Ahlstrom, of Massachusetts; Johanna, wife of James Brown, of West Deer township; Louisa, in Cleveland, Ohio; Margaret, wife of Howard G. Glasgow, of Allegheny; David J. and Ross William, at home. Mr. Patton has held the offices of supervisor, assessor and town clerk. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Bakerstown.

Dr. J. N. Miller, Dorseyville, is a native of Washington county, Pa., where he was born. His father, Andrew Miller, was of Irish parentage, and a farmer of that county. Mr. Miller was educated at Hickory Academy, in his native county, and in 1880 commenced the study of medicine under Drs. McKarl & McElroy. In 1881 he entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1884. He commenced the practice of his profession at Hilldale, Washington county, Pa., where he continued until 1885, when he came to Dorseyville. In 1885 he married Miss Maggie L., daughter of George Weber, a highly respected citizen of Indiana township. The doctor has been very successful in his profession, a large, lucrative practice having rewarded his efforts. He and his wife are members of the U. P. Church; politically he is a republican.

Perry A. Lytle, farmer, P. O. Monongahela City, a son of Isaac and Martha (Penny) Lytle, was born May 27, 1821, in Forward township, on the farm now owned by him. His grandfather, Robert Lytle, emigrated to this country and settled on the line of Allegheny and Washington counties. His family consisted of seven children: David, George, Joseph, Samuel, Abraham, Robert and Isaac. The corn-crop was the important one in early days, and it is related of Robert Lytle that during a year when the crop had been a general failure he fortunately had an immense yield, which was eagerly sought for by the speculators of that vicinity, but he resolutely declined all proposals from them and reserved it for the benefit of his less fortunate neighbors, and when they called for corn they were supplied, with or without money. Isaac, father of Perry A., was born in 1783, on the place where Robert, his father, settled, and remained there until his marriage, May 11, 1807, with Miss Penny, daughter of John

Penny, a native of Ireland, when he removed to the farm now owned by Perry A. Their children were: Eliza, born Aug. 25, 1808; Ruth, born Feb. 1, 1811; Robert, born Aug. 5, 1812; Margaret, born Aug. 11, 1814; Icephena and Perry A. (twins), born May 27, 1821; Samuel, born Jan. 27, 1827. Only three of these are now living: Margaret, now Mrs. James Craighead, of Beaver Falls; Icephena, now Mrs. William Kerr, of Brown county, Ohio; Perry A., who owns the old homestead, and who, in 1846, married Sarah C., daughter of Isaac and Gertrude (Van Kirk) Wycoff, of Elizabeth township. Their children were Hannah, Joseph, William (deceased), George E., James P. and Gertie W. Hannah, now Mrs. F. F. Pierce, is a resident of Gallatin, Tenn; Joseph is on the farm adjoining his father's; George E. is a practicing physician in Monongahela City; James P. resides with his father; Gertie W. is now Mrs. Guy Fitzgerald, of Selma, Ala. Isaac Lytle, for a period of years, occupied various official positions, and died May 24, 1854; his widow died Nov. 26, 1854.

Perry A. Lytle has been officially identified with state, county and township, and is at present a director of the insurance board. When about twenty years of age he, with one of his brothers, met with a peculiar accident. His mother, foreseeing the approach of a storm, told them to prepare matters in the springhouse to avoid injury. They did so, and when about to return were met by a solid sheet of water rushing with irresistible force, which precipitated them with the springhouse over the falls, twelve feet high. Perry A. escaped, but his brother was carried a distance of one-half mile below, where he escaped only to die three days later of lockjaw.

W. T. Hall, physician, Avenue, was born in Butler county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1856, his parents having removed from Huntingdon county, Pa. His father, who was a soldier in the civil war, was captured and taken to Andersonville prison, and died on his return from there; his mother makes her home with the doctor. W. T. Hall received his preliminary education at the academy at Worthington, Pa., taught school a portion of the time, and studied medicine with Drs. Robinson and Miller; graduated in medicine at the University of New York, and began practice in the city of Allegheny, but returned to New York city in 1884, where he practiced until the spring of 1885, when, after his marriage with Miss Annie M. Neemes, he removed to his present place of residence, Avenue, Harrison township.

John Gill McDowell, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in August, 1828, a son of John and Jane (Gill) McDowell, former of whom, a native of Mifflin township, was a schoolteacher, and taught for some years in Pittsburgh; then removed to Versailles township near McKeesport, where he died in 1842, aged sixty-six years. Our subject's great-grandfather came from Ireland and settled in Mifflin township, where he owned a large plantation and many slaves; his son, Archibald, was a man of leisure, and with his horse and colored servant spent his time in hunting. Our subject's maternal grandfather, John Gill, came from Ireland. John G. McDowell attended school in Pittsburgh, and also in Patton and Versailles townships. At the age of twenty-one he began teaching in Patton township, and so continued four years. He then took life easy for a few years, living on the income of his father's estate, but his marriage, in 1862, with Catherine Boyd, a sister of Eli Boyd of Turtle Creek, changed the course of his life, she being the main factor of his success in business. Mrs. McDowell was born in Westmoreland county, Jan. 15, 1835, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Wilson) Boyd, who were born in Westmoreland county, Nov. 9, 1795, and near Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Aug. 12, 1804, and died here April 6, 1869, and May 17, 1859, respectively. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, three of whom are living: Edward Howard, of Turtle Creek; George Wilson and Sarah Jane, at home. The deceased are Caroline, who died aged eight years; Maggie, when aged three, and Anna when aged eight. After marriage Mr. McDowell bought a small place in Patton township, but three years later he sold it and bought his present farm, where he has lived twenty-two years. He and family are members of the Unity U. P. Church; he was a democrat, but is now a prohibitionist. Mrs. McDowell's sister, Elizabeth, married Rev. James Kelzo, for twenty-one years pastor of Unity Church.

William Ramsey McGinniss, farmer, postoffice Stewart's Station, was born in Wilkins township, in 1833, a grandson of Jasper McGinniss, who came from McShane Castle, Ireland, and was of Scotch descent. John, son of Jasper McGinniss, came to Pittsburgh when it contained only seven houses, and engaged in steamboating between there and New Orleans. He was extensively interested in the tobacco trade, made money and bought a large farm on the Monongahela, which he sold in 1837, and then removed to Patton. Here he bought 700 acres of land from the Bank of Pittsburgh, and died in 1874, aged seventy-seven; his widow, Eleanor (Ramsey) McGinniss, is yet living, in her eightieth year. William R. McGinniss has passed most of his life in Patton township, and received his schooling in Wilkinsburg. He has engaged in stockdealing, in which he has been successful, and besides 297 acres of land here he has tracts in Ford and Champaign counties, Ill. In 1857 he married Mary Lang, a native of Patton, daughter of George and Eleanor (Roach) Lang, who were born in this county, of Scotch and Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. McGinniss have seven children: Eleanor Jane (wife of John Hoey, in Marysville), Willa Mary (wife of William C. Downing, in Mackey's Ferry, N. C.), Nancy Agnes,

John, Edward, William and George L., at home.

ALEXANDER GORDON, Swissvale, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1813, and when five years of age moved with his parents to York county, Pa. John Gordon, a native of Cumberland county, Pa., and of Scotch descent, married Marie, daughter of Jacob and granddaughter of Peter Gardner. The latter, a native of Germany, was among the first settlers of York county, Pa., and an extensive landowner. John Gordon was a merchant in Baltimore, and an extensive trader to the West Indies and South America. He was father of seven children, and died when comparatively young. His widow died in Allegheny City at a ripe age. Alexander Gordon was educated at the schools of York county. In 1832 he came to Pittsburgh, where for a number of years he was engaged in the commission and forwarding business. He was then connected with the coal business for thirteen years, being one-fourth owner of a 700-acre tract, which was successfully operated, and was known as the Duquesne Coal company, he being president and treasurer of the association. In 1880 Mr. Gordon retired from active business, and has since resided at Swissvale. He married, in 1849, Miss Edwards, daughter of Matthias Ogden Edwards, who was a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton College. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon: Rev. John Gordon, Orra Edwards, Alexander, Jr., George B. (solicitor for the P. R. R. Co.), and William G. Mr. Gordon was quartermaster during the Mexican war for a short period. He has always taken an active part in politics, and was prominently identified with the organization of the republican party, being one of seven delegates to the Buffalo convention. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL JARVIS, retired, postoffice Oakdale Station, is a son of David Jarvis, an ironworker, of English birth. Samuel was born in what was known as Kensington, now a part of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; was educated at the public schools; was employed at the Novelty Works, Pittsburgh, where he remained five years, leaving there to learn the plumbing business, at which he served three and one-half years, and from 1858 to 1878 he was profitably engaged in the work of his trade. In 1867 he came to South Fayette township and purchased a farm; he resides near the present village of Oakdale. Mr. Jarvis started in life without any great advantages, and has by his own personal ability been able to make life a success. He has retired from active business, living happily with his sister, and looks after his farm and other interests. Politically he is a republican.

JOHN SHAW, miller, Glenshaw. His grandfather, John Shaw, was one of the pioneer millers in this county, and died Aug. 17, 1839, aged eighty years; his wife, Elizabeth Shaw, died Jan. 31, 1842, aged seventy years. Their son, John Shaw, was born Feb. 21, 1800, and died Oct. 31, 1882. He was reared on the old Shaw homestead, and was a miller by trade. He built the brick mill on Pine creek, which superseded the old log saw- and grist-mill built by his father. His sons, William and John, Jr., operated the mill the last twenty-five years of its usefulness. John Shaw was a stirring man, and one well known far and wide. He opened a number of coal-mines, among others the Sandy creek mines, which he operated for many years. He also opened the mines at Glenshaw, and built the tramway for Spang, Chalfant & Co., on which coal was hauled to their mill. He married Matilda, daughter of an old settler, William Courtney; she was born July 23, 1805; she died Sept. 13, 1879. Their union was blessed with the following-named children: William C.; Mrs. Dr. Hopper, of Canton, China; Mrs. John L. George, John, Jr., Nancy, James, Dickson C., Alexander, Sarah C., Thomas W. and Walter L.

T. M. WILLIAMS, president of Actual Business College, No. 1 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., is a son of D. P. Williams, who was born on the homestead now occupied by his mother, in 1815. Rev. Matthew Williams, father of D. P., was a native of Ireland, came to America about 1797, and settled on four hundred acres in what is now Richland township. He was one of the early Covenanter ministers. He had eleven children, eight of whom still live, viz.: Joseph, in McKeesport; Rev. John B., at White Lake, N. Y.; William, in Pittsburgh; Matthew, in Butler county; Mary, in Allegheny; Nancy Jane, and Annie, in Braddock. D. P. Williams always followed farming, and died in 1882. He had ten living children, of whom James C. and Harry are proprietors of Curry University, Pittsburgh; J. T., Lizzie J. and Annie M. are in Allegheny; Maggie A., David P., Jr., Joseph D. and Gertrude C. are at home. T. M. Williams is president of the Actual Business College of Pittsburgh, co-author of the Actual Business Accountant, 586 pages, and of a new and original system of rapid business writing. He is without a superior as a penman and teacher. He married Ida M., daughter of Capt. H. C. Richmond, late superintendent of water-works and afterward of poor-farm of Allegheny, and has two children, Vernon Richmond and Percy Howard.

EPHRAIM MORROW, farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, is a son of Richard and Mary (Miller) Morrow. His grandfather was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1790, and settled in Washington county, Pa. There the father of Ephraim was born in 1804. He was a laborer, and in 1831 moved to this township and settled upon the farm where he resided until his death in 1886. He held many township offices, and was justice of the peace for many years. His widow is still living. They had nine children, seven of whom are now living: Ephraim (our subject); Thomas, a livery-

man in Allegheny; Samuel Washington, a farmer of Richland township; Lot L., a farmer of Richland township; Margaret, Mrs. James Kendall, of Fulton county, Pa.; Jane, Mrs. Walker Johnson, of same county; Daniel Webster, a farmer near Bakerstown; Richard Morrow, the youngest, took part on the Union side in the late rebellion, and was killed in the seven days' fight, May 6, 1864.

Ephraim Morrow was born near Perrysville, in Ross township, in 1830, and was brought to this township by his parents when an infant. He has always lived here and has followed farming as an occupation. In 1854 he married Esther, daughter of Hugh and Esther (Ross) Douglass, of Bakerstown, and they have five children: Samuel D., of Richland township; Thomas M., of Richland township; Margaret J., Esther D. and Richard H. are at home. Our subject has held different township offices, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Pine Creek, of which he is an elder.

Joseph Ruettiger, postmaster and merchant, Etna, was born March 20, 1857, in Etna, Pa., a son of Michael and Agatha (Ruettiger) Ruettiger, natives of Germany. He was educated in Etna, and at the age of thirteen entered the Etna Iron-works. Fifteen years later, in 1885, he went into business, and same year was appointed postmaster, which office he has since filled with ability. Mr. Ruettiger is a member of the Catholic Church; politically he is a democrat.

William McClure, farmer, Monongahela City, is a descendant of Abdiel McClure, his great-grandfather, who came from Lycoming county, Pa., about 1770, and settled nine miles above Pittsburgh, on lands now occupied by Homestead and the city poor-farm. James, the fourth son, remained in Lycoming county. Elizabeth, his only daughter, married John Hoge, and settled in Washington, Washington county, Pa. Abdiel, with his three sons, William, John and Denny, settled in the Monongahela valley. Of these, William settled in what is now Forward township, on lands now owned by James Patrick and Mrs. Louisa Wallace; John on the present site of Homestead borough, and Denny near Wheeling. Our subject's grandfather, William, was a justice of the peace, and did an immense business as an official, being held in high esteem by all; having received a liberal education, and such advantages not being as accessible as at present, he became deservedly prominent in his section. James, father of William, was born where the family first settled, Aug. 6, 1785, and married Elizabeth Applegate. They had seven children: Maria, Eliza, Jane and Aaron (all deceased), Harvey, a druggist in Elizabeth; James and William, both residing in Forward township.

William was born on his grandfather's old farm, May 30, 1811, and Sept. 29, 1836, married Jane, daughter of John and Jane Storer, of what is now Forward township. To them were born five children, only two of whom are living: Sarah, now Mrs. John K. Long, and Joseph A., who was in the army throughout the war, and is at present in South Carolina. Mrs. McClure's death occurred Aug. 14, 1848, and Mr. McClure next married Harriet N. Lyle, of Cross Creek, Washington county. Their only living child, Clarence, resides on the farm adjoining his father. Mr. McClure's present wife is Sarah, daughter of James and Hannah (Mason) Kerr, of Washington county, and natives of Northampton county. There are but two of her parents' children living: Rev. John Kerr, of Monongahela City, and Sarah, wife of William McClure, both of whom are members of the Presbyterian Church of Monongahela City. Mr. McClure came to his farm when it was a forest, made all the improvements, erected the present buildings, and has made of what was once a wild wood a delightful suburban residence, known as Evergreen farm.

James Wallace, farmer, postoffice Sturgeon, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1838. In 1848 Charles Wallace, who followed weaving in his native country, came to America and purchased a farm in South Fayette township, on Battle ridge, known as the Dunlevy farm, and there resided for twenty years; he married Mary Gamble, and by her had nine children, all of whom are dead but two; he died in 1873, aged seventy-two years. James, whose name heads this sketch, was educated at the common schools in this country, and has always been a farmer. He married, in 1864, Mary A., daughter of Hugh and Mary (Bell) Sproul, of this county, and six children have been born to them, four living: Minnie B., Joseph F., Nettie J. and Ralph S. Mrs. Wallace died in 1886, aged forty-six years. Mr. Wallace and family are members of the U. P. Church.

Hugh Sproul (deceased), father of Mrs. Wallace, was a descendant of one of the pioneers of South Fayette township, also named Hugh, who took up and settled on four hundred acres of land, at that time a vast wood tract. He married Ann Hambleton, who bore him a large family, among whom was Hugh, Jr., the father of Mrs. Wallace. He was born in 1797 and died in 1873. Hugh, Jr., married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Jackson) Bell, and became the father of two children: Mary A. (Mrs. Wallace) and Sarah Jane (Mrs. Sterling). His widow, now in her seventy-eighth year, resides on the home farm, and is remarkably active and well preserved for a lady of her advanced age.

James Gray, farmer, postoffice Negley, was born in Allegheny county, Feb. 10, 1815, a son of George and Jane (Hope) Gray, who were born in Washington county, Pa., June 25, 1791, and August 31, 1791, respectively. His grandparents were William and Mary (Borland) Gray, who came from east of the mountains and settled here at a very early day, the former born in 1762 and died in 1794;

the latter died in 1838, aged seventy-two years. His maternal grandparents were James and Jane (McPherson) Hope, former of whom was born Jan. 22, 1758, and died in 1828, aged seventy years; the latter died in 1839, aged seventy-six years. George Gray, father of our subject, learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed about twenty-five years, and then began farming. He was the father of six sons and two daughters and celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his marriage, all the children being present. He died in 1876, his wife in 1878. James Gray, on leaving school, learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for fifteen years two miles east of Turtle Creek, on the Pittsburgh & Greensburg turnpike-road. In 1850 he bought and in 1851 moved to his present farm, on which he erected all the buildings. He sold fifty acres of coal-land at $100 to $300 per acre, and through his influence and energy the New York Coal-works were started, and the branch of the Allegheny road was built. He was reared a democrat, but adopted the republican platform, taking a strong stand for abolition, and in the cause of temperance. His name was on the first ticket of the liberty party in this county.

Mr. Gray married, March 31, 1836, Rachel Hughey, who was born at Turtle Creek in 1817, a daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Stewart) Hughey, and six children were born to them, three of whom are living: Col. Joseph H., ex-sheriff of this county; Cyrus S., clerk of the orphans' court, and Jennie H. (Mrs. Joel Monroe), who carries on Mr. Gray's farm. The deceased are Oliver P., who died at the age of four years; James, at the age of sixteen years, and Ella, at the age of eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have lived to celebrate their golden wedding. Every year they travel considerably.

JOSHUA STEPHENSON, retired, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in the county of Durham, England, in 1816. In 1818 his father, Joseph Stephenson, with his wife and four children, came to America, and soon after their arrival settled in Pittsburgh, then a town of eight thousand people. Joseph was a butcher in America, and his high appreciation of our American government and the advantages offered to willing people were ably set forth in his letters to friends across the ocean. He died in Pittsburgh in 1822. His widow later became the wife of Charles J. Naylor, who had been a slaveholder in Jamaica, West Indies, later in life a farmer, and who came to America in 1821. He was proficient in several languages. Joshua Stephenson, the subject of this memoir, was but seven years old when his father died. He received most of his education at home under the able instruction of his stepfather, and at eighteen he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for ten years. He then engaged in farming in Scott township, and since 1850 has led a retired life. Mr. Stephenson married Ellen Bell, and by her he had two children, one yet living, John W. His second marriage was with Mary E. Hoffman, daughter of P. N. and Elizabeth Hoffman, of Martinsburg, Va., and one daughter, Adele H., has blessed their union. Mr. Stephenson is independent in politics, but upon national issues he supports the republican candidates.

JOHN H. OLIVER, Mansfield, was born in Washington, Pa., in 1820. William L. Oliver, his father, was born in Washington, and was a son of David, who came there from New Jersey at an early date. David was a shoemaker by trade, and later in life a farmer. William L. was a hatter, which trade he successfully carried on in Washington, Pa., having a branch business in Pittsburgh. He married Mrs. Eliza B. Huston, who is now living, aged eighty-six years. William L. died in 1833, aged thirty-five years. Born to these parents were three children, two of whom are living, John H. (the eldest) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Hart). John H. was educated at the common schools, and at fifteen years of age went to Pittsburgh, where he learned the tinsmith's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He followed that business through life, and was for thirteen years extensively engaged for himself in Pittsburgh. Mr. Oliver married, in 1850, Matilda Lenfestey, daughter of John Lenfestey, originally of France. Two children were born to their union: John L. (deceased) and Mary E., at home. Since 1872 Mr. Oliver has been a resident of Mansfield. He has to a great extent retired from business, but has a store, where he finds pleasure in spending his time. He owns a country-seat, and is content to take the world as it comes. He has served on the school board and in the town council, and is a member of the M. E. Church.

ROBERT W. GLENN, farmer, postoffice Noblestown. About the year 1790 William Glenn, with his family and four brothers, emigrated to America from Ireland and settled in New York. Robert, a son, was then but two years old, and when quite a boy commenced the study of medicine, graduating in New York city when eighteen years old. He came to Allegheny county in 1810, commenced the practice of his profession, and was the first, and at that time the only, physician in that section. He married Margaret, daughter of John McDonald, Sr., an old pioneer in Pennsylvania. Born to Dr. and Mrs. Glenn were six children, three of whom are now living: John, M. D., Martha N., Mary M. (deceased), Robert W., James, M. D. (deceased) and William (deceased). The doctor purchased seventy-five acres of land near Noblestown, which is still owned by his sons. The house erected on the lot purchased at Noblestown is still standing in a good state of preservation. Dr. Glenn died in 1837, aged fifty-two years, and his widow in 1860, aged seventy-five years.

John and Robert W. now reside on the homestead. The Glenn family are among the most prominent in this section of Allegheny county, are members of the Presbyterian Church, and republicans.

WILLIAM C. HERRON, farmer, postoffice Noblestown, was born in Pittsburgh, in 1820. In May, 1811, John and Martha (Anderson) Herron left Ireland, being then just two weeks married, and after a voyage of six months arrived at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 8, 1811. They came to Baltimore, Md., where, after a stay of one month, Mr. Herron, in company with his wife, commenced his journey to Pittsburgh. His mode of travel was with six horses and a heavy wagon, and after twenty-one days they arrived at their destination. There he resided until 1837, when he moved to Noblestown, purchased 325 acres of land, and there remained until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-seven years of age. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Herron, William C. being the fifth child. He was educated at the common schools, and since sixteen years of age has resided on his present farm. He is a member of the U. P. Church.

SAMUEL MORGAN (deceased) was a son of John Morgan, who came to this county about 1780, and settled upon three hundred acres of land on Miller's run. There he erected a mill which he operated in connection with farming. He married a Miss Ewing, who bore him two children. Of these, Samuel, the elder, at the death of his father came into possession of the property. His first wife, *nee* Margaret Murry, bore him six daughters, all of whom are dead. His second wife, *nee* Margaret McGrew, of Westmoreland county, bore him six children, three of whom are living: Alexander, Elizabeth and Lydia (Mrs. Stiely). Samuel was a millwright, a trade he followed all his life. Alexander and his sister now reside on the property which their father purchased, and which they own. Mr. Morgan was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

THE GILFILLAN FAMILY. Squire Alexander Gilfillan, the pioneer of this family, came from Scotland in 1780, settled in Allegheny county, and took up four hundred acres of land on Chartiers creek, where he remained until his death. He married Margaret Boyd, who bore him ten children. He was the first justice of the peace in his township (then St. Clair), and filled the office for forty years. He was an elder in the U. P. Church of Mt. Lebanon, was always a farmer, and was a prominent man in his day. John, the second son, born on this tract in 1785, married Margaret Fife, who bore him four children, all of whom died when young with the exception of a son, John, who was the third child, born in 1826. He was born and reared on the farm purchased by his grandfather, Alexander, and educated at public schools and Bethel Academy. He was elected to the legislature in 1863 and 1872, and in 1876 represented Allegheny county in the senate. He was a public-spirited man, taking an active part in politics and all public enterprises. He married Eleanor, daughter of Samuel Ewing, of South Fayette township, and five children were born to them, four now living: Maggie, Loretta, Ella and Alexander, the only son, who was educated at Western University and graduated in 1879. He commenced the study of law in 1881, under John G. Bryant, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, since when he has practiced his profession in Pittsburgh. This family are members of the U. P. Church; politically he is a republican.

ALEXANDER GILFILLAN, SR., was born in this county in 1831. His father, Andrew B., the third child born to Alexander and Margaret Boyd, a farmer by occupation, married Ann Caldwell, who became the mother of eight children, Alexander, our subject, being the eldest son. Andrew settled on the farm now owned by Alexander, and died in 1873, aged eighty-three years. Alexander was born and reared on his present farm, and owns two hundred of the four hundred acres purchased by his father. He was educated at the common schools, and married, in 1857, Margaret, daughter of George Aiken, of Pittsburgh. Seven children were born to this union, all of whom are living. Mr. Gilfillan is recognized as one of the most prominent citizens of Upper St. Clair township. He is a member of the U. P. Church; politically a republican.

WILLIAM GILFILLAN (deceased) was born in 1839 and died March 7, 1879. He was a son of Andrew and Ann (Caldwell) Gilfillan, and grandson of Alexander and Margaret (Boyd) Gilfillan; was born and reared on the farm, and followed agricultural pursuits through life. He was a student at Bethel Academy. At the time of his death he owned 125 acres of land, where his widow and children now reside. Mr. Gilfillan was married in 1865 to Martha J., daughter of James and Martha (Cubbage) Vincent, and by her had two children: James V. and Ann Caldwell. The family are members of the U. P. Church; politically he was a republican.

JOHN PORTER, ESQ. "In the scarlet splendor of the summer morn, July 12, 1825, he was born," near old Drumore, Ireland.

Early in life the family emigrated to America, and after a perilous voyage over sea and mountains took up their residence in Robinson township, this county. At the death of the father, they removed to Pittsburgh, then, compared with the present city, a small place. At the early age of twelve the subject of this sketch entered the employment of Jones & Coleman as a carriage-spring apprentice, afterward becoming foreman of that department of the mill, and the acknowledged leader of car- and carriage-spring-makers in the city. He remained with this industry about thirty years. On October 3, 1847, he married Miss Eliza Jane Dunseath, a worthy Christian lady, also a

resident of Pittsburgh. This happy couple were blessed with two sons and two daughters, James Oscar, superintendent of the Ironton (Ohio) Nail-works; Ida, now Mrs. Samuel J. Brown, who resides on a part of the old homestead, in Penn township; John, a practicing physician of McKeesport, this county; Eva, the youngest, at home. Always possessed of a keen taste for nature, in 1859 Mr. Porter's ambition to own a country home was gratified. This he named Salem Hights, and, on a beautiful eminence overlooking the picturesque Allegheny valley, in after years he built his mansion home, which he surrounded by fruit and shade trees, vines and flowers of the choicest varieties. In this lovely home the beloved wife of his youth and daughter Eva now live.

In politics Squire Porter was clean and honest, acting most of his life with the republican party, only stepping aside when he thought them in the wrong. His religious belief was always clear and generous, hating hypocrisy, and dwelling with pleasure upon the immortality of the soul. An active and respected member of Mount Hope Lodge, I. O. O. F., serving them many years as representative in the grand lodge, also of the Verona Lodge, No. 548, F. & A. M., having been a charter member of both, they followed him in their respective bodies to his last resting-place. Having not yet reached on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, he became weary, and in the wintry hush of the eventide, Feb. 26, 1884, he died at his home, Penn township. In the family burial-lot, on a lovely sloping mound, in the Allegheny cemetery, while the setting sun threw a splendor of glistening shadows over the beautiful snow, beside his dear old mother, loving hearts bade him "good night."

Dead? No!
There is no death! what seems so is transition:
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death!

WILLIAM WILSON, SR., farmer, postoffice Broughton, was born July 3, 1820, on the farm he now owns, a son of William and Sarah (Morrow) Wilson, also natives of this county, born Jan. 8, 1792, and Aug. 19, 1796, respectively, and parents of five sons and two daughters, four of whom are now living. William Wilson, grandfather of our subject, came from Ireland. The subject of this sketch married, in 1848, Marie R. Williams, born in Washington county March 8, 1823, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Reed) Williams. Her father was a ruling elder in the church of Mingo, and trustee of Jefferson College; also a director of the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny; he was born in Washington county Feb. 3, 1783, and died Sept. 2, 1860; his wife was born near Winchester, Va., and died Nov. 26, 1825. Mrs. Wilson's grandfather, Aaron Williams, was born in Wales May 2, 1753, and his wife, Elizabeth Coe, was born in New Jersey March 9, 1761. Her great-grandfather, Josiah Williams, married Phebe Rodgers. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Lewis William Benjamin, principal of the public schools at San Jose, Cal., married to Alice Blyth, of the same place; Sarah L., married to James Esby, of Upper St. Clair township; Ada Mary Jane, married to Robert Warnock, of Princeton, Ind; Fremont Samuel, at home with his father. Mr. Wilson is one of the oldest residents of Snowden township. He bought his present place from his father in 1850, began farming for himself, and has been very successful. He is an elder in Bethel Church, of which his wife is also a member. He is a republican.

WILLIAM E. EDMUNDSON, farmer, postoffice Remington, was born in 1857, a son of James Edmundson, whose father, Joseph Edmundson, was born near McKeesport, and in 1828 came to Robinson township, where he purchased 250 acres of land; he married Sarah Muse, and they had five children, three of whom, John, Sarah and James, grew to maturity. James was the third son, and was born in 1828; he married Eliza Ann Robinson, and to them were born eleven children, four of whom are now living: William E., George R., Ida E. and James A. James, Sr., was killed in 1871 by a kick from a horse. His widow now resides at her home, part of a valuable tract of land left her by her husband. William, our subject, was educated at the public schools in the township; he married Lida J., daughter of John Harbison, and they have two children: Mary Ethel and Jessie Eliza. Mr. Edmundson now owns one hundred acres of land, which is part of the 250 acres purchased by his grandfather. His grandparents and his parents, until 1870, were members of the Methodist Church, since which time the family have been active members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Edmundson is a republican.

JOHN HOLMES, farmer, postoffice Putnam, was born in Findlayville, Allegheny county, in 1826, eldest son of William Holmes, and grandson of Andrew Holmes, the former a native of Allegheny county; the latter came to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1777, his ancestors being from the north of Ireland. Some time previous to the year 1800 Andrew came to Allegheny county, where he followed the pursuit of farming. He married Fannie Wells, and to them were born seven children, four daughters and three sons. William, the youngest son, married Abigal, daughter of Benjamin Higby, and to them were born two sons and six daughters. William was a farmer, and died in Ohio. Grandmother Holmes and Andrew Morgan were first cousins. Her father and Andrew Morgan's mother were brother and sister. Morgan's mother's maiden name was Wells. Sarah Mitchner, Morgan's daughter, informs the writer that she was a second cousin to Morgan the rebel general. John Holmes, the subject of this memoir, was educated at the public schools in the county, and has always

followed farming. He was married in 1853 to Delilah Registers, of Washington county, and ten children were born to them, of whom the following-named seven are living: Catharine, Sadie, Florence, Ella, Nancy, Hannah and John. In 1854 Mr. Holmes came to his present farm, and purchased thirty-five acres, afterward ninety, and now owns one hundred and twenty-five. He is a republican.

CAPT. JACOB LASHELL (deceased), steamboat-owner, captain, boat-builder, lumber-manufacturer and farmer, was born in Adams county, Pa., July 13, 1812, a son of Jacob and Mary E. (Clark) Lashell, natives of Adams county. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was George Lashell, of Adams county, who had a stage-line and a hotel. Capt. Lashell came to Allegheny county in 1836 with Robert Cochran, and located at what is now Lashell's Ferry. They cut wood for steamboats the first winter, and Lashell went on the river. He soon became captain, then owner of the Caroline, Beulah and Market Boy, and was part owner of the Melnotte. He made seventy trips to New Orleans, and was an able and intelligent man. He was united in marriage Jan. 9, 1839, with Sarah A. Boley, who was born on her father's homestead, near Lashell's Ferry, Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., Dec. 27, 1823, a daughter of John and Mary (Downard) Boley, natives of Washington county, Pa. Mr. Boley served in the war of 1812. To Capt. and Mrs. Lashell were born four children: Mary, drowned at the age of ten years; George A., married to Margaret McElherren, and residing in Allegheny, Pa.; John R., married to Elizabeth Onstott, and residing near Sharon, Moon township, and Leanora L., wife of William McKown, in Robinson township. Capt. Lashell was county commissioner one term; was a delegate to the democratic convention, and was county supervisor many years. He was also justice of the peace for fifteen years. He died April 11, 1886. Mrs. Lashell and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. She still owns the old place and ferry.

JOHN A. NEWTON, druggist, West Elizabeth, a son of William and Mary Jane (McElhenny) Newton, was born in West Elizabeth borough in 1850. His father was a native of Baltimore, Md., and when a boy became a sailor and followed the seas until he arrived at maturity. He came here and readily found employment as ship-carpenter. His wife was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Western Pennsylvania, and to them were born two children—John A. and C. A. William Newton died in 1854; his widow afterward married Louis Jester, and they are now residents of West Elizabeth borough. John A. made his home with his step-grandfather, Willey, until thirteen years of age, when he went to his mother's home and remained with her until 1873. He married Sarah, daughter of A. W. and Rebecca Bedell, of West Elizabeth, after which he engaged in the drug trade, which he still follows. During the epidemic of scarlet fever which prevailed here in 1880 they lost their first three children—Walter S., Mary E. and Washington O. They now have two children—Ada L. and Emma B.

A. W. BEDELL, retired, West Elizabeth, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Ferree) Bedell, was born in Jefferson township in 1821. His grandfather, Abner, came here from New Jersey, was a soldier in the Revolution, and assisted Lafayette from the field when wounded. He located at Horse-Shoe bottom, above Monongahela City, in Washington county. Upon this place Andrew, father of A. W., was born, about 1794. In 1809 Abner purchased a farm (of which John Wright was patentee) in Jefferson township, where they resided until 1824, when they removed to Elizabeth township, where they lived and died, Abner in 1874, his wife in 1878. In 1820 Andrew married Rebecca, daughter of Joel and Christian (Kerkendall) Ferree, of Jefferson township, and their children were Mary (the late Mrs. Lewis Hoffman, of Jefferson township), Joel (now in Charleston, W. Va.), Calvin (in Jefferson township), Amanda (now Mrs. James McKowen, of Elizabeth), William (who resides at the old homestead), Sarah (now Mrs. Frederick Rhodes, of South Side), Andrew and Rebecca (both deceased) and A. W. Bedell (of West Elizabeth). In the spring of 1828 the father bought and removed to a farm in Jefferson township (of which Z. Wright was patentee).

May 14, 1846, the subject of this memoir married Rebecca, daughter of Jacob and Jane Aber, of Jefferson township, and settled on the farm adjoining his old home, where he remained until the spring of 1868, when he purchased a farm still owned by him, and upon which they resided until four years ago. He then removed to his present place of residence in West Elizabeth. Their children were Eliza J. (deceased wife of Joseph Lytle, of Washington county), Amanda (wife of William Lytle, of Washington county), Sarah (now Mrs. John A. Newton, of West Elizabeth), Agnes (now Mrs. Florence Shepler, of Beaver county), Mary (now Mrs. George Cochran, of Jefferson township) and Emma (now Mrs. Dora Moffatt, of Waynesburg, Greene county). Mr. Bedell has never sought political distinction, but has been identified with his township officially, and is known as a sturdy democrat.

GEORGE RICHEY, retired farmer, post-office Verona, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1805, and was reared on a farm. He married Mary Cherry, came to America about 1847, and rented in Penn township, being eighteen years on one place at Vernor (now Verona) station. About fifteen years ago he purchased twenty-one acres near Verona, and has made his home there ever since. His faithful helpmeet passed away in 1886, aged seventy-six years. The family is associated with the U. P. Church, and includes nine children, now living: Will-

iam M., Mary (Osborne), George, Maggie (Hearn), Nancy, James, Jennie, Thomas and Priscilla (Scott); Frank, the eighth born, died at the age of twenty-seven.

WILLIAM MCCAMMON RICHEY, farmer, postoffice Verona, was born in County Down, Ireland, July 9, 1830. He received a limited education, but is a reader and keeps abreast of the times. Since coming to America he has earned his own living, attending to the farm. In 1867 he purchased the farm of thirty-six acres on which he dwells, and with rented ground now tills about one hundred acres. He is an elder in the U. P. Church; politically a republican. He has served as school director, was collector eight years, and is now register assessor. In September, 1856, he married Lucinda Staley, who died in 1883, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Rose) Staley, and a native of Allegheny county. Of her fourteen children nine survive her: Mary Elizabeth, William G., Sadie, Maggie, James, Ida, Harry, Raymond and Clifford.

JOHN DOOLITTLE, retired, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in West Virginia in 1812, one of a family of eleven children, of whom Jacob and John survive. (See sketch of Jacob Doolittle.) John received his primary education in an old log schoolhouse situated in the woods near his father's farm, which comprised some two or three hundred acres; and after he had learned his trade, bricklaying, in Waynesburg, Greene county, he attended school again three winters. In 1831 he came to Pittsburgh (which place he had visited with his brother in 1828), and here worked at his trade for a time; then with his brother moved to Birmingham, now known as South Side, and here resided twenty-five years, engaged in bricklaying. Here he served two terms in the town council, one term as school director, and as juryman when the old courthouse stood where the market-house now is, Mr. Grier being judge. Moving to the Brownsville road, in Baldwin township, Mr. Doolittle lived there six years, serving as school director three years; then came to near Mansfield, in Scott township, where he also served as school director three years (war period). He now resides in Mansfield, retired from active work, but superintending his farm, which he had carried on several years.

Mr. Doolittle has been twice married, first in 1836 to Anna Eliza Noble, and second, in 1840, to Elizabeth Duncan. He has had twelve children, four being now deceased. He is a member of the M. E. Church; politically a republican.

JOHN S. STEWART, farmer, postoffice White Ash, was born at Stewart's station, Westmoreland county, Jan. 5, 1827. His great-grandfather, John Stewart, born in Ireland, of Scotch blood, was a strict Presbyterian, as are his descendants. John Stewart, son of the latter, very early came from the eastern part of the state, and settled in Elizabeth township, this county. He was an officer of the state militia. His son John, born in Elizabeth, married Margaret Shaw, a native of this county, and had six sons and one daughter: Jean (Mrs. William Shaw), John S., David S., Samuel S., M. D., Thomas S., William S., M. D., and Robert E., an attorney. Robert E. went out as a soldier in the 23d regiment (was promoted to major, brevet colonel) and William in the 83d. John S. read most of the Latin course, took the sophomore course at Washington College, and taught school several winters. He had a farm at Logan's Ferry, where he dwelt several years. In 1867 he bought a farm near Unity, and twenty years later purchased the farm of sixty-eight acres on which he now resides, near Sandy creek, and sold the first farm to his sons. He married, in 1854, Martha Jane Clark, a native of Penn township, who died in 1867. She was a daughter of Robert and Ann Jane (Matthews) Clark, of Irish birth. On the first day of 1884 Mr. Stewart's second marriage took place, the bride being Viola N. Boyd. The family is identified with the United Presbyterian Church at Verona. Mr. Stewart is president of the township school board, and is a stanch republican. His eldest son, Samuel E., an attorney, served in the legislature of 1886, and was re-elected, in 1888, on the republican ticket; his other son, William S., graduated from a medical college of Philadelphia in 1887, and took the first honor.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, farmer, postoffice Noblestown, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1826, a son of William and Nancy Jane (Summerville) Campbell, who were the parents of six children. The parents came with five children to America and immediately settled in Fayette (now South Fayette) township, this county. The father rented a farm, on which they resided five years, at the end of which time he purchased 130 acres of land, all now owned by his sons, James and Joseph. The land on which Joseph resides is part of a tract owned by Mr. Dunlevy, an old pioneer of Allegheny county. William Campbell died in 1881, aged eighty-five years. He was three times married; his first wife died in 1837, and by his last two marriages there were no children. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the common schools of South Fayette township, and has always been a farmer; he purchased eighty acres of land in 1861, and is now the owner of a handsome home and a fine farm of 150 acres. He married, in 1852, Margaret, daughter of John Johnson, of Fayette township, and three children were born to this marriage, two living: J. J. (assisting on the farm) and Lizzie J. Mrs. Campbell died in 1887, aged fifty-three years.

THOMAS CAMPBELL (deceased) was the youngest of nine children born to John Campbell, who emigrated to America about 1840, and settled in Allegheny county. Thomas married, in 1858, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Barkley) Hop-

per, of this county. Their union was blessed with one son, Samuel John, born in 1860, in South Fayette township. He was educated at the public schools, at Oakdale Academy, and graduated at Iron City College in 1881. Samuel now resides with his mother on the farm purchased in 1867. Thomas died in 1874, aged fifty-three years. The family are members of the U. P. Church.

THE ROSS FAMILY. Among the first settlers of the part of Allegheny county where Mansfield lies was the pioneer of this family, Philip Ross, who came from Maryland about 1778. He was born in Dorchester county, Md., in 1732, and died in Mansfield Valley in 1813. He married Elizabeth Casey, a daughter of Peter and Maudaline Casey, of Hampshire county, Va.; she was born in 1745 and died in 1813. To this union were born five sons and three daughters. Philip took up some eight hundred acres of land from the government, which was divided equally between his sons, Capt. Peter and Col. John. Capt. Peter married Matilda South, a lady from New Jersey, and two sons and four daughters were born to them. Peter was educated at Jefferson College, but always followed the occupation of farming. The names of his children were: Casey, Euphemia, Peter, Matilda, Elizabeth and Emaline. The last mentioned is now the only surviving member of the family, and is the wife of David Foster.

J. NELSON EWING, farmer, postoffice Oakdale Station, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., April 29, 1821, a son of William and grandson of Alexander Ewing. He was reared on a farm in Robinson township, and educated at the common schools. In 1844 he came to North Fayette township and purchased ninety acres of his present home. He married Margaret, daughter of Parker Lorain and granddaughter of Mrs. Steivert, who was a Miss Walker, and with her sister and brother was captured by the Indians. To Mr. and Mrs. Ewing three children have been born: Eliza Jane (Mrs. Bell), Anna (Mrs. Glass) and Amice M., attending school. Mr. Ewing is a highly respected citizen, has filled township offices and was justice of the peace ten years. He is a member of the U. P. Church; politically, a stanch democrat.

JOHN HERSHEY, farmer, postoffice Negley, the largest real-estate holder in Penn township, was born in 1816. His father, Christian Hershey, was born in York county, Pa., of German blood, and married Nancy N. Stoner, of Fulton (then Bedford) county. They came to Penn township between 1810 and 1816, and settled where John Hershey resides. Christian was a whig, and was elected supervisor and tax-collector. His father bore the same name, and probably came from Germany. John is the fourth of six children born to Christian and Nancy Hershey, former of whom died in 1859, and latter in 1865, each aged about seventy-five years. Their children are Mary (Stotler), Ann (Adair), deceased; Betsey (Newcomer), John, Christian and Susan (Soles). John Hershey inherited the homestead, to which he has added by industry and shrewd management. He now owns five hundred acres in the township, besides a farm in Wilkins and property in the East End, and gives his whole attention to stock-raising; also owns a half interest in a first-class roller flouring-mill in Saltsburg, Pa. In 1866 he married Elizabeth Conliffe, born in Soho, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Conliffe, of this county, of English descent. Mr. Hershey's children are Kate, Elizabeth Jane, Mary, Daisy and Harry Walter.

JOSEPH HUGHEY, farmer, postoffice Negley, is a grandson of John Hughey, a revolutionary soldier. His father, Joseph, was born in Patton, and his mother, Eleanor (Stewart), in Westmoreland county. Joseph Hughey was born in Patton, July 5, 1823, and was reared on a farm, attending the free schools from sixteen until twenty-one. In the spring of 1838 he took up his residence on his present farm. In 1852 he married Mary M. Johnston, born in Penn (then Wilkins) township, a daughter of William and Sarah Johnston, natives of this county. Mrs. Hughey died in 1887, aged fifty-five years. The family is associated with the U. P. Church. Mr. Hughey is a republican, served as justice of the peace ten years, and has filled other offices. He has eight children living: William Francis, an attorney in Verona; Charles Morrow, at home; Sarah, wife of George Reiter, in East Liberty; Joseph G., in Kansas City; Ella, Harry J., John K. and Thomas J., at home. Rachel G. (the first-born) died the wife of John Aber, of Patton; Olivia Jane (the eighth) died when three years old.

DAVID RIGGS, farmer, postoffice Library, was born May 3, 1822, in Washington county, Pa., a son of John and Mary (Phillips) Riggs. John was born March 13, 1800, in Washington county, on the farm now owned by his son David, on which he passed his entire life save a few years; he died Feb. 28, 1848. His wife was born in Washington county, Pa., April 13, 1800, and died Jan. 25, 1882. David's grandfather, Edward Riggs, a native of New Jersey, settled on the Riggs farm Dec. 25, 1801, and died in September, 1844; his wife, *nee* Mary Higbee, died in May, 1853. David Riggs was six years old when his father returned to the old farm in Washington county. He is the eldest of eleven children, and at the death of his father took charge of the family. His brothers and sisters are as follows: Sarah (Mrs. Murray, in Ohio), Edward R. (in Illinois), Josiah (in Leadville, Colo.), Lewis (died Oct. 20, 1884), Joseph (in Leadville, Colo.), John P. (at Mt. Washington, Pittsburg—he served three years in the civil war), Robert L. (in McKeesport, Pa.), William J., M. D. (at Fifteenth street, Pittsburgh), Obadiah H. (just graduated at Brooklyn Medical College), and Isaac W., M. D. (at Fifteenth street, Pittsburgh).

David married, in 1850, Elizabeth Bates, born July 23, 1832, in Guernsey county, Ohio,

daughter of William and Ellen (Stewart) Bates, latter of whom was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1810. Her father was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1804, and came to this country when nineteen years of age, located in Winchester, Ohio, and always followed teaching; died in 1858. Her paternal grandfather, John Stewart, also a native of Ireland, was a farmer in Washington county, Pa. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Riggs: John S. (in California), William Bates (in Bellville, Canada), Mary E. (now Mrs. James T. Douglas, in Pittsburgh), Sarah J. (wife of Rev. F. W. Cramer, in Ohio), Emma C. (at school in Pittsburgh), David Elmer (died April 29, 1887), Edmonia F. (married to Loyal Cheesman, in Kansas), Elizabeth R., Ida Bell and Alta May (at home). Mr. Riggs has been justice of the peace for twenty years on the republican ticket. He and Mrs. Riggs are members of the Baptist Church at Library.

James Duff, farmer, postoffice White Ash, was born near his present residence Sept. 30, 1815. His grandfather, John Duff, came from Ireland at the commencement of the Revolution, and joined the American army. At the battle of Brandywine his whiskers were cut off by a bullet. At the close of the Revolution he bought land in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he dwelt for some time, and where his son James, father of our subject, was born. Before the beginning of this century he moved to Penn township, where he died about 1822. James, his son, bought the adjoining farm, married Catherine Fisher, a native of Ireland, and died in March, 1854, aged seventy-two years; his widow died in 1868. Five of their children grew to maturity: Mary (McGahey), now a resident of Leavenworth, Kan.; Isabel, Catherine (Turner), in Wilkinsburg; James and Ann; two sons, John and William, died in infancy. James has always lived on the same farm; has served as supervisor, collector, school director and justice of the peace. Although receiving but a limited education in the subscription schools, he has made his way in life and is a useful citizen. He was formerly a whig and abolitionist, and is a republican. In 1841 he married Betsey McClurken, who was born in Plum township, and they have two children: Catharine Ann (Mrs. John Sampson) and Cyrus B. Mrs. Duff's parents, S. B. and Betsey (Speer) McClurken, were of Scotch and Irish descent, respectively. Mr. Duff's family are connected with the Hebron U. P. Church.

Jeremiah Wade McLaughlin, farmer, postoffice Negley, was born July 21, 1825, on the farm where he now resides. His grandfather, Edward McLaughlin, came from Ireland when twelve years old, and settled on the farm previous to 1775. Before that date he lived about Pittsburgh, but preferred the farm to the site of the then unforeseen city. His wife, Nancy Wade, of New England birth, bore him nine children, viz.: Sarah, born March 28, 1775, before the battle of Lexington; James, John, Mary, Thomas, Robert, Nancy, Elizabeth and Edward. The last named remained on the farm all his life, and was married to Mary Speer, of Westmoreland county; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as were most of the family. Edward was born Oct. 24, 1795, and died Dec. 15, 1856. The children were Jane Ann, Nancy, J. W., Zephaniah and Zachariah. J. W. and Mrs. Jane Black and Mrs. Nancy Davidson are now living, J. W. having always resided on the farm. May 4, 1859, he married Amelia, daughter of Jonathan, of English, and Catherine Rigby, of German descent. Their children are Cassius Milton, Mary, Annie, Francis, Nelson Wade and Catherine Amelia. Mr. McLaughlin is independent in politics, and has been school director and town treasurer. The family is associated with Unity U. P. Church.

James Miskimans Johnston, retired farmer, postoffice White Ash, was born Aug. 29, 1806, on the farm where he now resides. His father, John Johnston, Esq., was born in Ireland, in 1745, of Scotch descent. He received a thorough education, and at the age of seventeen came to America, where he found employment in Harrisburg in the land-office. On the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the American army and was detailed as Washington's private secretary, which position he filled for some years. On account of the poverty of the colonies he accepted 620 acres of land in Wilkins township in part payment for his services. Of this tract 300 acres were in what is now Penn township, and constituted the homestead on which he settled. For some time he was so harassed by Indians that he could not occupy it steadily, but during their absence farmed the Two-Mile bottom, where Pittsburgh now stands. He was a whig, was appointed justice of the peace of Pitt township, a position he held until his death, in July, 1810. He was an elder in Beulah Presbyterian Church, to which he called the first pastor. His wife was Martha, born at Carlisle, a daughter of William and Jane Miskimans, who came from Ireland. The subject of this sketch is the only son born to this marriage; his twin sister, Nancy (Park), died in 1887; Jane, a younger sister, is the wife of Francis S. Gilmore. James M. Johnston has passed his life on the home farm, and for forty-five years has been an elder in Beulah Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican. When eighteen years old he was commissioned, by Gov. Wolf, captain of a militia rifle company called the Lafayette Blues, which position he held seven years. Jan. 6, 1831, he married Mary Holmes Hamilton, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Irwin) Hamilton, of Ireland. Mrs. Johnston passed from earth in January, 1886, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Martha Forney and Lizzie H., and two sons, Luther and Calvin, at home. The eldest son, James M., was first lieutenant in Co. A, 101st P. V., and served as provost-

marshal at Edisto Island some years; he was killed at the coalworks in Penn township, by a runaway car. George H., also a member of Co. A, died of disease contracted in the army. John and Robert died of scarlet fever in 1855, and Alexander died in 1840.

PHILLIPS. Some time previous to the revolutionary war two brothers emigrated from their native country, Ireland, to America, accompanied by a sister, who was afterward married and became the mother of a large family of children. These brothers, both farmers, were Jonathan and Samuel Phillips, former of whom purchased four hundred acres and latter about five hundred acres from the government, the property being in what was then Washington county, now Robinson township. Jonathan married a Miss Cowen, who bore him four sons and four daughters, Samuel, born in 1790, being among the youngest. He married Priscilla McFadden, and they had nine children, all of whom grew to maturity; at his father's death he inherited the homestead farm of over one hundred and fifty acres. Samuel died in 1863. Jonathan, born in 1820, resides on the farm where his grandfather first settled. He was educated at the public schools, and has always followed farming. In 1850 he married Margaret Glass, daughter of Samuel Glass, an old pioneer in the county, and to them were born seven children, five of whom are now living: Samuel, Milton S., William J., Calvin K. and Everett N. Jonathan Phillips occupies the farm purchased from the government and patented by Margaret McCoy May 14, 1789, containing 207 acres, bought from her by Jonathan Phillips, Sr., April 4, 1804, and who, at his death, willed the same to be divided between William and Samuel Phillips, Samuel's part containing 107 acres (willed to Jonathan by Samuel) and William's one hundred acres. Mr. Phillips has been school director three years, supervisor thirteen years, and is a member of the U. P. Church; politically he is a republican.

WILLIAM S. PHILLIPS, son of Alexander and Mary (Sharp) Phillips, was born in 1831. He is a farmer by occupation, and owns a farm of eighty-four acres, part of a tract of land purchased from the government and patented by his grandfather, Samuel Phillips, on March 21, 1788. He was educated in the public schools, and was married in 1854 to Hannah Young. To them was born one child, Biantha Jane, now wife of D. K. Ewing, now living. The wife and mother died. In 1861 Mr. Phillips married Emeline Phillips, and four children were born to them, three of whom, John W., Clara B. and Lillie M., are living. Mr. Phillips is a member of the U. P. Church; in politics a republican.

WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, son of William Phillips, Sr., was born in 1825, and was reared on the farm willed to his father by his grandfather, Jonathan Phillips, consisting of one hundred acres of land. He married Anna Eliza McCready, and to them were born the following-named children: Maggie (Mrs. Cunningham), William A., Robert J., Jonathan S. Mr. Phillips died in 1880, and his widow now resides on the home farm with her sons Robert J. and William A., latter of whom superintends the farmwork. He married Miss McCabe, and they have two children: William R. and Alfred Deen. The family are members of the U. P. Church, and are republicans.

MCCORMICK. The McCormick family was one among the earliest settlers. Benjamin McCormick was one of two brothers who came to this country at the same time from Ireland, in the seventeenth century. He purchased a farm in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., where he settled as a farmer. The farm is owned at present by Nicholas Nolte. Unto him were born two sons—James and Hugh, they receiving their father's property at his death, Hugh becoming the owner of about 300 acres of land. He was unfortunate at the raising of a barn, where a falling timber drove his leg into the ground, making him a cripple and fracturing his leg so that it never got entirely well, and was a source of severe suffering to him for a period of about fifty years, till in 1852, when he died at the age of eighty-three. In 1804 he was married to Miss Margaret Nichol, daughter of John Nichol, of Robinson township, and to them were born four sons and one daughter, Benjamin being the eldest. When a young man he came to Robinson township and settled on one hundred acres of land as a farmer, of which his father purchased fifty acres, and his mother inheriting fifty acres beside, as her part of a four-hundred-acre tract divided by her father, John Nichol, between his eight children. In 1835 he was married to Miss Eleanor Deemer. He lived on this farm until his death. He died June 1, 1888, at the age of eighty-three, being the owner of 160 acres of land. His widow lives on the old homestead. Unto them were born eight children, of whom five sons and two daughters are now living.

Benjamin N. McCormick, his fourth son, was born in 1841, and was educated at the public schools in Allegheny county. He has always followed farming with the exception of the period he was in the war. He enlisted in 1863 in Battery G, 7th I. P. B., and was in the United States service eighteen months at Fort Delaware, until the close of the war. In 1880 he was married to Miss Letitia J., daughter of William Glass, and to them have been born three children, viz.: Benjamin Franklin, William Alvin and Roxie Etta. Mr. McCormick now owns eighty-two acres of land, which he inherits from his father, where he now resides. The family are members of Union U. P. Church; politically he is a republican.

REV. JOSIAH DILLON, Coraopolis, son of Samuel and Vashti Dillon, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1822. His father was a native of Culpeper county, Va., and was a cabinet-maker and carpenter; his mother, *nee* Barton, was born in New Jersey,

and removed with her father's family into the state of Ohio in 1806. Mr. Dillon's parents were of the Quaker persuasion. James Yates, one of the parties employed by Thomas Penn in 1732 to walk for the land purchased from the Indian sachem, Tedyuscung, was Mr. Dillon's paternal great-grandfather. In 1828 our subject's family removed to Wheeling. Mr. Dillon first attended an academy in Parkersburg, afterward a classical academy in Wheeling. He was received into the Pittsburgh conference in June, 1844, and filled various appointments in Western Virginia, Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania until 1853. when ill health compelled him to ask for a superannuated relation. He removed from the town of Beaver, where he was then stationed, to the city of Wheeling, where he was employed as clerk in his brother's establishment, and during the eight years he was with his brother he was interested in steamboats. When he came to Coraopolis (then Middletown), in 1869, he found a few Methodists, to whom he preached five years, and worked with a zeal that resulted in the restoration of the charge to conference, the removal of one church edifice to a more eligible site and the erection of a new church in Shousetown. In 1887 he supplied Chapline Street station in the city of Wheeling. Mr. Dillon's first wife was a daughter of Mark and Eleanor Watson, and was born in Middleton, Durham, England, March 22, 1822. They were united in marriage Sept. 10, 1849, in Middletown, this county, where she died May 1, 1858. He had by her four children, two of whom died in infancy; two, F. B. and W. B., grew up to manhood, the latter dying Dec. 29, 1887. Feb. 5, 1862, he was united in marriage with his present wife, Mrs. L. V. Burns, *nee* Laidley, who was born in West Virginia, and by her had four children: one died in infancy, and Robert, Irene and Henry Harman, now living. Mr. Dillon served two terms as burgess of Coraopolis. He has been interested in various journals, and is the author of several works (theological and metaphysical), as well as numerous sermons and reviews on different subjects.

ANDREW SHANE, farmer, postoffice Sturgeon, was born in South Fayette township, in 1827. Samuel Shane, Sr., a native of County Down, Ireland, married Elizabeth Campbell, and had two children born to them in Ireland: Catharine and Andrew; they immigrated to America in 1801, their son Andrew dying on the ocean. In this country they had born two more sons: Henry, in 1803, and Samuel, Jr., in 1807. They settled first on Brice's farm, one mile south of Miller's run, purchasing seventy-eight acres of land from David Winters, situated between Miller's and Robinson's runs. Of above named, Samuel, Jr., married Mary Patterson, and died in 1873, the father of four children, Andrew, the subject of this memoir, being the eldest. He was reared in South Fayette township, and educated at the common schools. He has always been a farmer, and now owns one hundred acres of land, acquired by his own industry. He married, in 1851, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Mary Ann (Ramsey) Miller, and five children have been born to them, viz.: Richard M., Samuel, Thomas R., John P. and Anna Mary. Mr. Shane is a member of the U. P. Church; politically he is a republican.

JOHN P. SHANE, postoffice Noblestown, was born in this county in 1831, on the farm where he now resides, being the original tract of land purchased by his grandfather. With the exception of two and a half years Mr. Shane has always resided on his present place, engaged in farming. He was married in 1858 to Anna Jane, daughter of Robert and Agnes (Corbett) Campbell, of County Down, Ireland, and by her had seven children, five yet living: Mary Lizzie (a twin of Agnes Jane, who died at the age of twenty-five years), William C., Anna Martha, Maggie L. and Nettie C. Mr. Shane is a member of the U. P. Church; politically a prohibitionist; formerly a republican.

ROBERT THOMPSON (deceased) was born in this county, and died here. His father, James, at the close of the revolutionary war, bought one hundred acres of land in Ross township, which he improved and left to his descendants. The Thompsons were of Scotch descent, and democratic in their political views; in religious matters they were strong Presbyterians. James Thompson married Isabella Gilbraith, and seven sons and four daughters were born to them: John, Hugh, James, William, Robert, Andrew, David, Betsey, Mary, Isabella and Margaret J. Of these children Robert Thompson was well known in Shaler township, although a quiet man. He married Catherine Stewart, who resides on the old homestead. Her parents, James and Catherine (Shaffer) Stewart, were married in 1800, the same year Grandfather James Thompson was married. Mrs. Catherine Thompson had six children: Mary J., James, Alfred, Robert M., Milton (who died in the army) and Adeline V.

ROBERT BOLE, retired, Bellevue, brother of Alexander Bole (whose sketch appears elsewhere), was born Sept. 23, 1817, in County Down, Ireland, son of John and Rose Ann (McWhirk) Bole, who were the parents of ten children, three of whom, Robert, Alexander and Hugh M., came to America. Robert served his apprenticeship in Belfast at the cooper's trade, and on coming to Pittsburgh, in 1843, worked six years for William Teese, whom he bought out at the end of that time. He then carried on large barrel-works on Duquesne way for about twenty years, when he retired from active business, as the Standard Oil company and the county workhouse had nearly ruined his trade. He married, in 1848, Euphemia Kirkpatrick, sister of Allen Kirkpatrick, and four children have been born to

them, viz.: Joseph K., in the iron and steel business at Cleveland, Ohio; Robert A., John C. and Mary E. Mr. Bole and family, excepting Mary E., who is a Covenanter, are members of the U. P. Church, of which he has been an elder since 1860. He resided in Allegheny City until 1880, when he moved to his fine home in Bellevue.

WILLIAM WOODS, JR., undertaker, auctioneer and farmer, Upper St. Clair, was born April 6, 1839, near his present farm; a son of John and Sarah (Robb) Woods, natives of this county, born in 1816 and Nov. 7, 1817, respectively, latter of whom died May 23, 1848. His paternal grandparents were Rev. William and Frances Woods; former born March 6, 1771, ordained pastor of Bethel Church June 28, 1797, continuing until April, 1834, and died Oct. 17, 1834. The subject of this memoir married, Oct. 30, 1863, Mary Agnes Morrow, born in Snowden township Aug. 17, 1839, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Esby) Morrow, who were born respectively in Snowden and Upper St. Clair townships. Her father died Oct. 24, 1871, aged sixty-four years, and her mother July 26, 1849, aged thirty-seven years. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Woods: One died in infancy; John E., born Feb. 16, 1872, died March 28, 1875, and William Robb, born June 14, 1868, now in business with his father. For nineteen years after Mr. Woods was married he leased his present farm from his father, but in 1886 his father deeded the place to him. In 1866 he began auctioneering, at which he has been very successful; in 1874 he added the undertaking business, also carrying on the farm, his son assisting him in all his business. Mr. Woods was elected justice of the peace in 1883, and re-elected in 1888. Mr. Woods' father is still living on the old farm near the Bethel Academy. His only brother, Samuel T. Woods, a very promising young man, served in Co. D, 149th P. V., and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 7, 1864, aged twenty-two years. His body was never recovered, but a monument is erected to his memory in Bethel cemetery bearing the inscription: "I shall appear on the morning of the resurrection."

Sarah F., only sister of the present subject, married Rev. R. I. Evans about the year 1859, and left for Olympia, W. T., as a missionary. In 1862 he died of consumption, leaving her far from home with a little boy, without a single relative; but she in her day of trial took hold of the many promises in behalf of the widow and orphans, and started for home, landing in the fall of 1863. April 24, 1864, her little son, Elliott W. Evans, died, and she was again left to mourn as none but a mother can mourn; but this time she was surrounded by many kind friends. About two years later she married Rev. M. L. Anderson and settled in Orrville, Ohio, where she died at the age of thirty years and six months. "Blessed are they who die in the Lord."

JOHN HAMILTON, merchant and druggist, Shousetown, Pa., was born near Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., Nov. 30, 1815, a son of George, a farmer, and Eliza (Erwin) Hamilton, natives of Bedford county, Pa. Mrs. Hamilton was a member of the M. E. Church. They had seven children, two living: Alexander Hamilton, who resides at Wilkinsburg, Pa., retired farmer and property-owner, and John. The latter attended school in Pittsburgh, and finished his education under the tutorship of the late Hon. Walter H. Lowry. When sixteen years old he began to learn the steamboat-joiner business, serving an apprenticeship of three and a half years; then worked for about a year at journey-work, when he began for himself putting cabins on vessels; later, for five years he was engaged in building houses. In 1846 he opened a general store in Shousetown, which he has since continued. He was first appointed postmaster under the administration of Millard Fillmore, reappointed under Lincoln, and served for thirty years, until removed by Grover Cleveland. Mr. Hamilton married, in Washington county, in May, 1836, a daughter of John and Angus Donaldson. Mrs. Hamilton died in August, 1871, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother of eight children, five living: Lidee, wife of John W. Cooper, residing at Milledgeville, Pa.; Mary H., wife of Wesley Bateman, of Pittsburgh; George E., married to Lucinda Chattley, in Milledgeville, Pa.; Sarah A., wife of L. C. McCormack, in Shoustown; John D., married to Mary McBrier, residing at Coraopolis. Mr. Hamilton has the leading dry-goods and notion store in Shoustown, and carries some $5,000 worth of stock. He is a member of the M. E. Church; was first a whig, later a republican.

F. MANKEDICK, farmer, Sturgeon, was born in Prussia in 1834, the youngest of the nine children of William Mankedick. In 1852 he came to Allegheny county, where he was joined in 1854 by his father and the rest of his brothers and sisters. For eighteen years he was engaged in mining and mercantile business in Pittsburgh; for thirteen years he followed huckstering; in 1872 he came to his present location and opened up what is now known as the Star coal-mines. He is recognized as one of the successful business men of Allegheny county. In 1856 Mr. Mankedick married Caroline Kenneweg, and has four children living: William, Edward, Matilda and Clara. He superintends the work in his mines and store, and ships his coal to Chicago and Columbus. He is a democrat, and has been postmaster at Sturgeon since 1885.

W. J. MORGAN, Glenwood Springs, Colo., was born in Wales, in 1849. His parents, John and Sarah (Hughes) Morgan, had a family of four children, W. J. being the only son. He received his education at the public and engineering schools of Wales, and since early life has been identified with the coal-mining interests, bituminous and

anti-bituminous. For six years he was employed by the Great Western Railroad company of Wales, but with that exception has been connected with the coal business since he was nine years old. Ill health caused him to come to America in 1874, and his first experience with the coal-fields here was in the Slope mines in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. He superintended the opening of these mines to the public, and continued in the capacity of superintendent for five years, and since 1882 has been part owner. He opened and put in operation the Buffalo mines for the Youghiogheny Coal company, limited (being part owner, also, of this company), for two years, and was president of the Pennsylvania Coal company. Mr. Morgan is a practical coal-man, being perfectly familiar with the nature of anthracite coal-mining. Mr. Morgan moved to Bridgeville, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1882, and there resided until June, 1888, when he left for Glenwood Springs, Colo., to fill the position of general superintendent of the Grand River Coal & Coke company. He was married in 1880 to Ella S., daughter of John Nish, of this county, originally from Scotland, and they have two children, Arthur and Mabel. He is a republican.

David Steen, coal-merchant, Putnam, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1815, a son of William Steen (a farmer) and Rachel (Mickman) Steen. He was left an orphan at the age of three years, but was cared for by an uncle, with whom he remained until twelve years of age. At that time, accompanied by an older sister, he came to America, landing in Philadelphia, where they remained two years. From the Quaker City David came direct to Pittsburgh, in 1829, then a town having but two principal streets, and here for three years he was employed driving a dray. He then commenced mercantile business at the corner of Washington and Webster streets, where he remained eighteen years. After that he opened a general merchandise store in the country, and continued same four years; was three years engaged in the coal business at Osceola, and in 1865 came to Mansfield and purchased his present house and ten acres of land. He still continues in the business, and by his strict attention and long experience has become a successful operator. He ships direct to the markets on his own cars. Mr. Steen married, in 1840, Mary Dickson, daughter of Thomas Dickson, of Ireland, and seven children were the result of this marriage, five yet living: William, John, Thomas D., James B., Margaret (Mrs. Walker), Rachel (Mrs. Blackmore). Mr. Steen superintends the coal business, ably assisted by his sons. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

William John Steen, eldest son of David and Mary (Dickson) Steen, was born Sept. 6, 1841; was educated at the common schools, and was a student at Iron City College, graduating at that institute in 1860. On leaving school he assisted his father in the coal business, taking charge of the books. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. G, 136th P. R., and was in the service of the Union ten months. He returned to Pittsburgh and continued an employe of his father. He married, in 1862, Miss Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Jane Ireland, and five children were born to them, three yet living: Stella, David L. and Wella J. Mr. Steen is now engaged in coal-mining on the property he owns. He employs on an average one hundred men, finding a market for his product at Chicago and the lakes. He has been a resident of Mansfield since 1865; has been burgess, a member of the town council and director of the county poor. He is a Freemason, a member of the G. A. R. and of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

Thomas Dickson Steen, second son of David and Mary (Dickson) Steen, was born in 1846, in Pittsburgh. He was married, in 1869, to Amelia Porter Ochner, and five children were born to them: Ella Blanch Steen (deceased), Mary Elizabeth Steen, Thomas Dickson Steen, Jr., James Prestley Steen (deceased) and David Cameron Steen. Mr. Steen is now superintendent of his father's mines, which position he faithfully fills, and is familiar with all the details of the work. He served as justice of the peace for five years, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

James B. Steen, third son of David and Mary (Dickson) Steen, was born in 1850, in Pittsburgh. He was educated at the public schools and the Iron City Business College, from which he graduated in 1865. Like his father, he has been prominently identified with the coal business, and was for eighteen months in Canada with Maj. J. H. Dickson, engaged in ore-smelting. His office is now in Pittsburgh, where he finds a market for coal coming from his father's mines. Mr. Steen has been twice married; first in 1872, to Emma Lappe, daughter of James C. Lappe, who bore him one child—Edna. His second marriage was with Jennie Callahan, by whom he has two children—Mary and Martetta. Mr. Steen is a Freemason and a member of the Elks.

B. B. McDowell, merchant, Mansfield Valley, was born in the town of Mansfield, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1833. His father, Robert, by trade a carpenter, came from Lancaster county, Pa., at an early day, and settled in Allegheny county, afterward locating in Mansfield. He married Frances Lee, and by her had three sons and three daughters, of whom B. B. is the eldest son. The father died in 1849, aged fifty-five years. The subject of this memoir was educated at the common schools, and in 1861 enlisted in Company E, 61st Pennsylvania regiment, serving for three years; was in the fiercest battles of the war. He returned to Mansfield in 1864, and soon afterward went to the oil-country, where he remained two years.

He again returned to Allegheny county, and for twenty-one years was employed as mine-boss for the Mansfield Coal & Coke company. He married, in 1868, Adaline Remmel, daughter of Peter Remmel, of this county, and they have four children: Ella Bell (born Jan. 22, 1870), Maggie Jane (born July 27, 1871), Kate (born Aug. 11, 1873) and Nathan Howard (born Dec. 14, 1881). Mr. McDowell has also been engaged in mercantile business since 1883, and since his retirement from the mines has given the store his undivided attention. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and of the Loyal Legion; he is a republican.

JOHN C. MCMICHAEL. The McMichael family may be mentioned among the early settlers of Allegheny county. The pioneer was John McMichael, who came from Maryland, and was the father of two sons and four daughters, of whom John, the youngest, born in 1769, was eighteen years of age when he came to Allegheny county. He was a surveyor and farmer, and married Nancy Walker, daughter of William Walker, of this county, and to them were born two sons and seven daughters. John settled in Robinson township, where he took up a large tract of land, and remained until his death. John, now living in North Fayette township, owns 126 acres of land, one-half of a tract originally bought by William Walker. John was married in 1849 to Eliza Jane, daughter of Joseph Calhoon, of Beaver county, and four children, all living, were born to them: Nancy (Mrs. Logan), Flora (Mrs. Sturgeon), Maud and John C., at home. John C., the only son born to his parents, is now superintendent of the Beechmont Coal-mines, a valuable property situated on the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroad, and was first operated in 1882. After changing hands, and having been unsuccessfully operated, Mr. McMichael and his brother-in-law took charge of the works, which now bid fair to become a success. Mr. McMichael is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a democrat.

JOHN MCMICHAEL, postoffice Imperial, was born in 1842, a son of John and Ann (McMillin) McMichael. He was educated at the common schools, has followed farming and stock-dealing, and except one year spent in California has always resided in Allegheny county. He married, in 1863, Anna Eliza Ewing, daughter of Capt. Samuel Ewing, a prominent citizen of this county, and seven children have blessed their union: Nora (Mrs. Armour), Samuel, John, Ida, Maud, Blanche and Ewing. Mr. McMichael purchased his present farm of 192 acres in 1872, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He has been school director six years, and has served as supervisor. He was the first republican in the McMichael family.

JAMES ROBINSON, farmer, postoffice Imperial, was born in Robinson township, this county, in 1828. His father, George Robinson, a farmer, married Susan Brown, a native of New York, who became the mother of three sons and three daughters. James Robinson was educated in his native township, where he remained until 1875; then came to North Fayette township and purchased his present farm of 147 acres. He married, in 1870, Sarah Anna, daughter of John McMichael, of this county, and four children, Sarah Anna, James Clare, Sylvia Edna and Zulu Madge, have blessed their union. Mr. Robinson and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a democrat.

HENRY POELLOT, wagon-manufacturer, Bridgeville, is a native of Germany, born in 1828, the youngest son of the nine children of John S. and Barbara (Schmidt) Poellot. At the age of thirteen he learned the wagon-maker's-trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and in company with a brother came to America in 1847. Soon after his arrival he located in Pittsburgh, and there remained until 1852; came to Bridgeville in 1859, where he has since resided. He married Louisa, daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Gass) Trax, and ten children were born to them, eight living: John Lewis, William H., George W., Mary Bell, Louisa Adella (Mrs. Patton), Walter T., Nellie Elnora and Cordelia Irene. Mr. Poellot superintends the work in his shops, assisted by his sons, and has through his own personal ambition secured what he owns to-day. He has been school director fifteen years, and has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church same length of time; he is a prohibitionist.

C. P. MAYER, merchant, Bridgeville, was born in this county in 1857, fourth son of the nine children of Casper and Catherine (Decker) Mayer. Casper Mayer, a coal-miner, came to America in 1832, followed his occupation for many years, but has now retired from active labor, and with his wife resides in Mifflin township. The subject of this sketch worked in the mines from the age of twelve years, and is, and has been since 1880, superintendent of the mines for his father-in-law, Mr. Schulte. He located at Bridgeville in 1879, and in 1880 married Philomena, daughter of A. J. Schulte, a successful coal-dealer of this county, and two children have been born to them: Frank C. and Charles M. Mr. Mayer has been in his present business since 1886, under the firm name of Mayer & Schulte. He was appointed postmaster in 1887; is a member of the Catholic Church; politically a democrat.

ROBERT DAVID ELWOOD, merchant, Verona, was born in Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., April 17, 1836. His grandfather, William Elwood, of Irish descent, was an early settler on Turtle Creek, Westmoreland county. John, son of William, and a builder by trade, married Mary Patterson, a native of Philadelphia, and settled in Apollo, where he died in 1872, at the age of seventy-seven; his widow died in 1875, at the age of seventy-five. Although his ancestors were Presbyterians, John Elwood associated with the Methodist Church.

R. D. Elwood was reared in his native village, and received a common-school education. At the age of twenty he went west, and spent two years in Kansas, and, returning, ran a packet three years on the Pennsylvania canal. Sept. 16, 1861, he was enrolled in Co. I, 78th P. V., and was elected second lieutenant. Before the company was mustered into the United States service he was promoted to captain. This regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and among other engagements took part in the battle of Stone river. After being mustered out of service at the close of the war, Capt. Elwood became a member of the firm of Elwood Brothers, merchants at Apollo, and flour-manufacturers at Leechburg. On the dissolution of the firm, in 1872, the grain-dealing firm of Elwood & McCracken was established in Pittsburgh, known since 1880 as R. D. Elwood & Co. Capt. Elwood is also interested in the Iron City mills. He was the first president of the Pittsburgh Grain and Flour Exchange. In 1875 Capt. Elwood purchased property adjoining Verona borough, in Penn township, where he has since resided. He married, in 1866, Mary Lewellyn, who was born in Apollo, daughter of John and Rebecca (Hawkins) Lewellyn, and they have three sons: Thomas Jefferson, John Franklin and Robert David. The parents are both active members of the M. E. Church.

Michael O'Keefe, merchant, Putnam, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1833, the eldest of the six children of John and Mary (Dillon) O'Keefe, also natives of that county. John O'Keefe, who was a farmer, immigrated to America with his family in 1852, landing in New York; thence came to Pittsburgh, and died at a ripe old age, in 1869; his wife died in 1846. Michael O'Keefe was educated under the national school system of Ireland. Being born on a farm, it was his desire to follow agricultural pursuits, as his father had done; but owing to circumstances he never engaged in the occupation of his choice. For many years he was employed in Pittsburgh, and by industry and application won the confidence of his employers. He was several times promoted, and held positions of trust. He came to Mansfield in 1872 for the purpose of buying a farm, but failing in this purchased the Chartiers hotel. In 1884 he erected a brick block in Chartiers with a frontage of 106 feet by 60 deep, three stories high, the finest set of buildings in the borough. Mr. O'Keefe married, in 1858, Mary O'Donnell, daughter of Patrick O'Donnell, of Ireland, and seven children have been born to them, all of whom are living: Mary, Kate, John, Patrick, Maggie, Ellen and Michael, Jr. Mr. O'Keefe has been a member of the council, and has served in many other official positions. In religion he is Catholic; in politics a democrat.

James R. Byers, farmer, postoffice McMinn, was born on the place where he now resides Jan. 9, 1819, a son of John and Nancy (Burns) Byers. The latter was a daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Barnes) Burns, early settlers of Findlay township. John Byers was a son of John Byers, who settled with his family in Findlay township, and whose father was a soldier in wars anterior to the Revolution. John and Nancy (Burns) Byers were Presbyterians. They had nine children, six now living: Nancy (widow of Andrew Vance), Margaret, John D., Mary (wife of William Burns), James R. and Amanda (wife of George McMinn). James R. married, Nov. 4, 1852, Margaret Wilson, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Swearingen) Wilson. Mrs. Byers died July 14, 1863, the mother of two children—Agnes and John W. (who married Ida Burns). Mr. Byers ranks among our leading citizens, and has held various local offices. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace, and was re-elected in 1885. He owns a fine farm of 140 acres.

James Meloney, farmer, postoffice Imperial, was born on the farm where he now resides Dec. 8, 1848, a son of Samuel and Jane (Eaton) Meloney, natives of Findlay township, latter a daughter of George Eaton. Samuel Meloney was a son of Samuel, Sr., and Nancy (Berry) Meloney, early settlers and landowners of Findlay township, and natives, respectively, of Ireland and New Jersey. Samuel, Sr., a weaver by trade, and who was a man of means, purchased a large tract of land in Findlay township. He and his wife were Presbyterians. Samuel and Jane (Eaton) Meloney settled on the farm now owned by their son James, and there lived and died in the faith of the U. P. Church. They had nine children, two of whom are yet living: Amanda (wife of R. N. Flanegan, residing at Homestead, Allegheny county) and James. The latter has been twice married, first in August, 1869, to Mary J. Morrison, a native of Washington county, Pa., a daughter of David Morrison. She died in 1879, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother of two daughters: Ora B. and Susie A. Mr. Meloney married, in November, 1881, Lou Morrison, a sister of his first wife. He owns a farm of 122 acres, and has in his possession the old deed given to his grandfather by one Charles Morgan, and which included this farm and a part of the one now owned by M. V. Hays.

Joseph Couch, mechanic, Bridgeville, was born in this county in 1831, a son of Simon and Elizabeth (Kerr) Couch, to whom were born ten children, two of whom are living. William, the grandfather of Joseph, also a native of this county, married Elizabeth Whitmore, of German descent, and they had twelve children, of whom Simon was the second son. William was the son of Joseph, and Joseph the son of Nathaniel, the pioneer of the family in Allegheny county, who took up one hundred acres of land in what is now known as Snowden township. He there built a fort, and resided until his death. The family have been mechanics and farmers. Joseph died in 1837, aged eighty-eight years; William in 1841, aged seventy, and Simon in 1878,

aged seventy-two. Since the first settlement in this county by Nathaniel Couch, his descendants have all been born and reared and have lived within a radius of five miles. They were all imbued with a spirit of patriotism; Nathaniel fought with Braddock at the latter's defeat; he was in the Virginia Rifles under Washington. William was in the war of 1812 under Gen. W. H. Harrison, and participated in his Canada campaign. The subject of this memoir, named in honor of his great-grandfather, was born near his present home in Upper St. Clair township, learned the millwright's trade of his father, and has followed it through life. He married, in 1850, Sarah, daughter of John Rankin, of Ireland, and ten children were born to them, seven yet living: Harriet, Sallie (Mrs. McMillin), Simon, Josephine (Mrs. Reed), Harry F., Wesley and Charles G. Mr. Couch enlisted in 1861 in Co. H, 62d P. V., serving for three years; was with the Army of the Potomac, participating in all its battles, and was honorably discharged at Pittsburgh. He is a member of the G. A. R.; politically, a republican.

JOHNSTON A. CONNER, farmer, postoffice Upper St. Clair, was born in Upper St. Clair township in 1830. His grandfather, John Conner, who was of Irish parentage, purchased, about 1794, from the government 256 acres of land for £13. 2s. 6d., the tract being then in Washington county, now in Upper St. Clair township. He married Elizabeth Adams, and by her had nine children. John, the fourth son, born in 1798 and died in 1873, married Sarah Ann, daughter of William Adams, and became the father of eleven children, six of whom are now living. John was a carpenter by trade, but later in life was a schoolteacher. Johnston A., the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm he now owns, and has devoted his time chiefly to agriculture. He married, in 1857, Nancy, daughter of William Ramsey, of this county, and five children blessed their union: William W., Josiah A., Sarah A., Mary Emma and George M. Mr. Conner now owns forty-two acres of land, part of the tract purchased by his grandfather. He has served on the school board; is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican. He enlisted, in 1863, in Co. K, 76th P. V., and May 7, 1864, he received a severe wound in his left foot, confining him to hospital for one year and thirteen days.

JAMES W. STEWART, farmer, postoffice Library, was born Jan. 29, 1843, on the farm where he now resides, a son of William and Frances (Rowland) Stewart. His father was born on the same farm in 1793, and on reaching maturity started a gristmill, which he operated about fifty years personally, afterward employing a miller. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at his home at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, Frances, was born at Castle Shannon in 1810, and died in February, 1888. James W. received his education in the common schools here and at Bethel Academy, and graduated from Duff's College, Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1865. He married, Dec. 23, 1869, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Abigal (Hanna) Woods, and born in Snowden (now Bethel) township. She was a granddaughter of Rev. William Woods, of Snowden township. Her father was a native of Bethel township and her mother of Bridgeville, this county. The father of our subject bought land here when it was worth about ten to thirty dollars per acre, securing about four hundred acres. After his marriage, in 1869, James W. began farming for himself, and has since carried on the old place with good success. Six children have been born to them, as follows: Willis Woods, William Joseph, Sarah Frances, Birdie A., Edna E. and James Lester. All the family save the three last named are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stewart's uncle on his mother's side, James Rowland, was a minister, and died at Mansfield, Ohio. Another uncle, Varner Rowland, was treasurer of Allegheny county.

Mr. Stewart had seven brothers and sisters, he being next to the youngest. The eldest, Fannie, died at the age of three years; Jordan graduated at Washington College and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, practiced medicine near Pittsburgh and Norristown, then in Western New York, returned home in 1860, and shortly after died, at the age of thirty-four years; Rowland graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., about 1848, went to Natchez, Miss., became a teacher in the public schools, and died of yellow fever in 1850, at the age of twenty-one years; Elizabeth G. was the wife of the late Alfred C. Wilson, of Hazelwood, this county; Marie L. married Frederick W. Cooper, and died about 1864; Caroline died in 1869; Josephine resides in Allegheny, and Willis Fremont died at Pittsburgh in 1871.

JACOB F. FERREE, retired farmer, postoffice Coraopolis, was born Feb. 24, 1824, on the old homestead at Coraopolis. His grandfather, Jacob Ferree, a Huguenot, born in France, came to Lancaster county, Pa.; he was twice married, and by his first wife, whom he married in France, he had three sons: Joel, a colonel in the war of 1812; Benjamin and Jacob; and two daughters, who died young. After the death of his first wife he married Alice Powell, by whom he had four sons and three daughters: Isaac, Mary, Lavina, Jacob, Olive and William P. Jacob Ferree, Sr., moved from Lancaster county to the mouth of Peters creek, Allegheny county, and in 1800 purchased 330 acres of land where Coraopolis now stands. In the fall of that year he, with his sons, built a house, and following spring his family moved here. On the day after their arrival Joel Ferree, a brother of Jacob, Sr., came here and went up on the hill back of the house to kill a deer, and soon called to his brother to bring up a horse, saying that he had killed a deer. On arriving with the horse, a few moments later, Jacob found the dead body of his brother, who had in the

meantime been killed and scalped by the Indians. Jacob Ferree died here in 1807, aged fifty-seven years. He was a powder-manufacturer and gunsmith, and it is said was the first to manufacture powder east of the Alleghenies. William P. Ferree, youngest son of Jacob, Sr., and Alice (Powell) Ferree, was born at the mouth of Peters creek, and was but four years old when his parents moved to the old farm at Coraopolis, where he lived and died. He married Mary Stoddard, and they had five sons and two daughters: Jacob F.; Margaret E., wife of Andrew Shafer; Robert S., George M., William K. (deceased), who was a soldier in the civil war and died from exposure; Sanford H., of New Bedford, Pa., and Mary O., married to R. B. Young. Jacob F. Ferree married, March 29, 1849, Nancy Phillips, who was born in Robinson township, a daughter of William and Susannah (Neely) Phillips. He settled on a part of the old farm, where he has since remained. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have following-named children: John W., a merchant in Allegheny, Pa.; Mary J., wife of James McCague; William A., farmer, at Coraopolis; Robert B., M. D., in Allegheny, Pa.; Sarah L. and Lily E., at home. Mr. Ferree has held various local offices of trust, was elected justice of the peace in 1884, and is now auditor for the borough of Coraopolis; has also been school director and supervisor.

Robert S. Ferree, farmer, postoffice Coraopolis, was born in the house in which he now resides, in January, 1828, the second son of William P. and Mary (Stoddard) Ferree. He married, December 4, 1862, Elizabeth Woods, who was born in Snowden township, a daughter of Joseph and Abigal (Hannah) Woods. Mr. and Mrs. Ferree are members of Forest Grove Presbyterian Church. They had a family of six children, four yet living: Jessie L., wife of J. H. McAdams, Coraopolis; Eva B., Daisy C. and Floyd R. Mr. Ferree resides on and owns a part of the old farm. He is a representative of one of the oldest families in the county.

William Orr, farmer, postoffice Upper St. Clair, was born in Allegheny county in 1826. His father, William Orr, came to America from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1819, and settled in Westmoreland county, where he remained a short time; then moved to Upper St. Clair township, this county, where he remained many years; then moved to Lee county, Iowa, and there he died. He was always a farmer. He married Isabella Wallace, also a native of Ireland, and by her had six children, three of whom are now living. Our subject was born and reared in Upper St. Clair township, has followed farming all his life, and since 1857 has resided on his present farm, which contains 130 acres. William Orr married, in 1857, Harriet Myers, and seven children were born to them, six now living: Margarette Isabella, at home; Eliza Jane, now Mrs. R. F. Means, of Summit county, Ohio; Robert Elmer, Ella Loretta, James Albert and Ida Mary, at home. William Orr is a member of Bethel Presbyterian Church; has been school director seven years; politically he is a republican.

Michael Mitchell (deceased) was born in this county, in 1795, and died in 1846. He was the son of Amos and Mary (Heelman) Mitchell, who had five sons and two daughters. Amos was a soldier in the Revolution, and at the memorable defeat of Braddock received a musket-ball in his wrist. After the war he moved to Ohio, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death. Michael Mitchell married, in 1814, in Pittsburgh (then a town of log huts), Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Diana (Piatt) Thornberg. The Thornberg family were among the earliest settlers in Collier township, and Mr. Mitchell resided on the farm inherited by his wife, and which originally contained four hundred acres. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were fifteen children, seven of whom are now living: Amos, Joseph, Samuel, Rebecca, Margaret, Elizabeth and Lewis D. Mrs. Mitchell is yet living, a lady of ninety-two years. The family are members of the U. P. Church.

Joseph McKown, retired, Woodville, was born in 1824, seventh of the nine children born to Samuel McKown. He was educated in the public schools, and reared on a farm, the pursuits of which he has followed all his life. In 1872 he married Elizabeth Chess, daughter of John and Mary (Middleswath) Chess. Mr. McKown is numbered among the leading citizens of Collier township. He was two years clerk in the county treasurer's office, and is now school director. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a democrat.

Joseph E. Hanna, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1842. In 1801 John Hanna, a native of Chester county, came to Allegheny county and took up a quarter-section of land at the mouth of Miller's run, and followed farming until his death, in 1850. He married Jane Guthery, of Lancaster county, Pa., and by her had four children. William, their only son, married Mary Ann McCreary, who bore him six children, of whom Joseph E. is the youngest. The father died in 1876, aged sixty-five years. Joseph E. was educated at the common schools, and has always been a farmer. He married, in 1879, Mary, daughter of James and Eliza Davis, of this county, and five children have been born to them: Edwin, Edith Mary, Joseph, Alice and Della. Mr. Hanna now resides on the farm which was originally the property of Mr. Stewart; it is richly underlaid with coal, and is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Hanna is a republican, has served as school director, and is at present justice of the peace.

Samuel Fry (deceased) was born in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, a son of Jacob Fry, who came from Holland to Pennsylvania about ninety years ago. Jacob, who was a baker, settled on a farm in

Franklin, where Samuel was reared. The latter married Susannah, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Cline, of Eastern Pennsylvania, and to them were born Jacob C., Zephaniah, Mary M. (Lewis), James (a mute), Samuel Z., John M., Annie E., Sarah Alice and Joseph H. In 1853 Mr. Fry located in Penn township, where he died in 1881, in his sixty-first year. His widow and most of his children reside on the farm where he located when he came here. He and his wife formerly belonged to the Reformed Church, but afterward joined the Presbyterian, in which faith they reared their children. Mrs. Fry was sixty-one years old June 22, 1888.

WILLIAM FRANCIS JOHNSTON (deceased) was born March 8, 1830, in what was then Wilkins (now Penn) township. His grandfather, Charles Johnston, came from Ireland, and about 1815 bought a large tract of land along the northern turnpike. His son, William, born in Ireland, married Sarah Morrow, a native of Penn, and to them was born the subject of this sketch. William Johnston was a member of Beulah Presbyterian Church, and served as justice of the peace by appointment. He died of cancer in the stomach April 5, 1837, aged forty years. His widow died of cancer in the breast when a little over fifty years of age. William F. Johnston was reared on the farm, and attended Jefferson school. Nov. 1, 1866, he married Angeline Wilson, born in Penn, daughter of George and Mary (Morrow) Wilson, also natives of Penn township. He remained on the farm inherited from his father until 1883, when he opened a store between Mt. Hope and Hebron. He had formerly been employed largely at civil engineering, but was forced to give up active labor through the effects of a fever, which injured his constitution. He died of consumption March 3, 1887, a member of Hebron U. P. Church. He was a democrat, and served three years as assessor.

MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, retired, Mansfield Valley, is a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1843. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed it during life. He married Julia Norton and reared a family of five children: Michael, Mary, Bridget, Bernard and Patrick. Bernard, the second son, has been engaged in the dry-goods and grocery business since youth, which he still successfully carries on under the firm name of Mc Dermott Brothers, the firm consisting of Michael, Bernard and Patrick. Michael and Patrick are engaged in the livery and undertaking business, the firm name P. McDermott. Bridget, the second daughter, married, in 1877, Henry Henney, of Allegheny City, and they have five children: Bernard, Julia, Michael, Patrick and Mary. Bernard, the second son, married, in 1886, Mary Jane Portman, daughter of Peter Portman, of Green Tree borough, and they have two children: Patrick Laurence and Mary Agness. The McDermott brothers rank among the leading business people of the place. The family are members of the Catholic Church. The brothers are democrats.

ROBERT CHRISTY, druggist, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1844. Robert Christy, his grandfather, was for many years an alderman (who were then appointed by the governor) in the city of Pittsburgh. He married Anna Gilchrist, and six daughters and two sons were born to them. Of these James Monroe was the eldest, born in 1818; at twenty-one he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. From that age up to the present time he has been a member of the Allegheny county bar. He was elected city treasurer in January, 1847, which office he resigned in August, 1847, to become treasurer of the Pittsburgh Gas company, which office he resigned in 1865. He married Miss E. E. Jones, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of ten children, six of whom are living, Robert, whose name heads this sketch, being the only son. He was educated at the common schools and Western University. In 1858 he commenced the study of pharmacy, and since that date has followed the drug business. In 1871 he came to Mansfield, where he is now living. Mr. Christy married, in 1869, Lydia S. Brown, daughter of Mansfield B. and Jane Brown, and eight children (seven of whom are living) blessed their union: Jennie B., Ella E., Robert (deceased), Lydia B., Mary Hays, Mansfield B., Melzina and James Monroe. Mr. Christy is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

H. ELLIOTT MCBRIDE, farmer, postoffice Cliff Mine. Henry McBride, in company with Samuel Jeffry, a neighbor, immigrated to Western Pennsylvania, and took up from the government a large tract of land now located in North Fayette township. This pioneer was a farmer, and remained in Allegheny county until his death. One son and two daughters were born to him. Archibald, the son, was born in Maryland, and was quite young when his parents came to Allegheny county. He married Nancy Elliott, and by her had six sons and three daughters. Henry, the eldest son, was born in 1801, and became a farmer. He married Jane, daughter of James Elliott and granddaughter of George Elliott, an early pioneer and a native of Scotland. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McBride, of whom two sons are now living. H. Elliott McBride was born and reared on the farm he now owns, and which was formerly the property of his great-grandfather, George Elliott, who purchased it in 1793. He married, in 1874, Christiana, daughter of Matthew and Christiana (Allison) Johnston (both deceased), natives of Scotland, and two children, Clara Augusta and Allison Elliott, were born to them. Mr. McBride is a stockholder in the Oakdale Academy, a member of the Presbyterian Church, politically a republican. Although a farmer, he devotes a considerable

portion of his time to literary work. He is a contributor to several papers and magazines and has written a number of dialog books and amateur plays.

JACOB JOHNSTON (deceased) was born in 1816, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Guy) Johnston, of Allegheny county. Mr. Johnston was reared on a farm, educated at the common schools, and became a prominent and well-to-do farmer, owning two tracts of land. He married, in 1867, Mary Guy, daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Stewart) Guy, and four children blessed their union, three of whom are now living: Maggie E., Lizzie and William Guy. Mr. Johnston died in 1886. The Johnston and Guy families have long been connected with the Presbyterian Church, and have always taken a prominent part in that denomination, as elders, etc.

CHARLES BAUER (deceased) was born at Boedingen, Frankfort, Germany, in 1820. He married, in 1847, Dorothea Nauman (who was born at the same place in 1827), and at once set out for America. Mr. Bauer was the son of a large farmer, and always followed agriculture. For several years he dwelt at Roup, but in 1866 purchased the property now occupied by his widow. Before the house thereon was finished he passed away from earth. He early became a citizen, and always supported the republican party. The family is associated with the E. L. Church. The children are Charles, in East Liberty; Henry, in East Liverpool, Ohio; Frederick, in Wilkinsburg; Minnie (Mrs. William Schwere), in Penn; Louis, at home; Mary (wife of John Kipp, in Verona); Dora, at home; John, in Pittsburgh. Henry and Louis had each a twin brother who died in infancy. The name is usually spelled Bower by the sons.

FRANCIS WILSON, farmer, postoffice White Ash, is a grandson of Thomas Wilson, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1767 and three years later built the first cabin in Penn—then part of Pitt—township. Here he cleared land, but was obliged to leave it on account of Indian hostilities about the time of the Declaration of Independence. For seven years he remained at Pittsburgh without seeing his land, and while there his son George, father of Francis, was born, in 1779. After peace was proclaimed with Great Britain he returned to his farm, and remained until his death, in 1825, when he was eighty-four years old. He was an elder in Beulah Presbyterian Church, and collected the tax when Penn was a part of Pitt township, Westmoreland county. His widow died in 1832, aged ninety-eight. They had seven children, three of whom were born in Ireland: Mary (Wakefield), Betsey (Shaw), James, Wilson, Jane (Baird), Thomas and George. Thomas was killed by a runaway team when a boy, but the others lived to good ages. George remained on the home farm, and was a member of the same church as his father. He was a democrat, and served as overseer of the poor. He married Mary Morrow, born in Baltimore, a daughter of Henry Morrow. George Wilson died July 14, 1850; his widow in 1865, at the age of eighty. Their children are Elizabeth (Breniman), Francis, Henry Morrow, Nancy (Swallow), Jane (Duff), Sarah (Donaldson), Mary (deceased) and Thomas. Francis Wilson was born in October, 1812, and like his father has always lived on the home farm. In 1858 he built the brick residence he now occupies, on the site of the original log cabin. In 1860 he married Elizabeth May, born in Fairview, a daughter of Robert and Mary M. (Duff) May, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of this county. Mr. Wilson has two sons: Francis Mirvin and George Ellis. He is a member of Hebron U. P. Church; politically he has always been a democrat, has held every township office except constable, and has been justice of the peace twenty-one years.

P. H. STEVENSON, wool-buyer and farmer, postoffice Moon, was born on the old homestead in Moon township, April 4, 1823, a son of John and Nancy (Hooper) Stevenson, members of the Presbyterian Church. The former built the first mill at Moon, in 1836, and at his death, in 1854, at the age of seventy-two years, he and his sons owned and operated four steam grist- and saw-mills. He was also a large landowner, was justice of the peace for over forty years, and was also postmaster a number of years. He and his wife had six sons and three daughters: Jane, married to Samuel Scott; Sarah, married to James Montgomery; Samuel, married to Maria Linton; John, married to Jane Ewing; Elizabeth never married; Philip H.; Levi, married to Jane Scott; Andrew, married to Maria Roberts, and Alexander, married to Angeline Finley. Philip H. learned the miller's trade, which he followed until 1851, when he opened the first general store in Moon township, at Moon; five years later he sold out. He has since engaged in buying and shipping wool and looking after his farms. He has been twice married; first to Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of James and Hannah (Strouse) Morgan, and to them was born one child, now deceased. Mrs. Stevenson died in June, 1853, and in March, 1855, Mr. Stevenson married Elizabeth McCormick, a native of Moon township, a daughter of John D. and Nancy (Meeks) McCormick. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have two sons—Charles L., attending school, and William J. H., at home—and one daughter, Emma L., wife of J. H. Hamilton, farmer and sheepbreeder in Washington county, Pa. Mr. Stevenson has been twice nominated by the democrats for the state legislature. He was one of the Greeley electors, and was a delegate to the convention of 1888 at St. Louis. He has held the office of justice of the peace for eleven years and that of school director eighteen years. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stevenson's grandfather, John Stevenson, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, was

born in Ireland, married Sarah Nye in Scotland, and settled on Mingo creek, Washington county, Pa. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Stevenson were P. H. and Mary (Hill) Hooper, Presbyterians, who came from Scotland and settled at Cross Roads, Washington county, Pa. Mr. Hooper was a tanner and farmer, and one of the first settlers in Washington county; also one of the first settlers in Moon township. He took up six hundred acres of land here, then sent for an old friend, who had come from Scotland, and sold him 160 acres, so as to have him for a neighbor.

GEORGE MCNALL, farmer and breeder of fine stock, postoffice Imperial, was born on the farm where he now resides and which he owns, in Findlay township, this county, July 6, 1814, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (McCullough) McNall, latter of whom was born in Washington county, Pa., daughter of George and Agnes (Gibson) McCullough, who came from Ireland and settled in Washington county. Joseph McNall was born in County Derry, Ireland, a son of James and Eleanor (Wells) McNall, who located near Washington and afterward came to Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pa., when Joseph was a child, and settled on the farm where James H. McNall now resides. Joseph and Jane McNall had two sons and two daughters. The sons, George and James G., reside twelve miles south of Gilman, Ill. George McNall married, May 17, 1843, Sarah Wilson, a daughter of Rev. William and Margaret (Ralston) Wilson, old settlers of Findlay township, and members of the Associate Church. Mrs. George McNall died in December, 1873, a member of the U. P. Church, and the mother of one son and three daughters: William Wilson (who resides with his father, married, in 1870, to Cassie Crawford, of Washington county), Margaret J. (wife of Hon. William Barton, of Findlay township), Lizzie (wife of A. J. Jardine, a merchant of North Star, this county) and Mary (wife of David Crawford, of Washington county). Mr. McNall and family are members of the U. P. Church. He owns 310 acres of land in Findlay township.

WILLIAM S. LINTON, farmer, postoffice Moon, was born on his farm in Findlay township, Jan. 13, 1826, son of John and Nancy (Wright) Linton, natives of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., and members of the Presbyterian Church. They settled on the farm where their son William S. now resides, in Findlay township, and had a family of six children, of whom William S. is the only one now living. He married, July 1, 1862, Sarah Seaton, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., a daughter of John and Jane (Murray) Seaton, former of whom was born in Moon township, this county, a son of John, Sr., and Elizabeth (Hanlon) Seaton. John Seaton, Sr., was born in Wyoming county, Pa., and fled from the Indians with his parents to Moon township at an early date. Elizabeth (Hanlon) Seaton was born in Ireland, and was a niece of Admiral Hull. Jane (Murray) Seaton was a daughter of John and Fanny (Davis) Murray, natives of Albany, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Linton have three children living: William W., Enola S. and L. Orr, all at home. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon. Mr. Linton ranks among the leading farmers and landowners of the county, owning between four hundred and five hundred acres of land in Findlay township. He raises grain and stock, and owns and operates an extensive dairy. He has held various local offices of trust.

JOHN ESPY, farmer, postoffice Upper St. Clair, was born in this county in 1826. Thomas Espy, his grandfather, a farmer by occupation and a native of Ireland, emigrated to America, settling in Cumberland county, Pa., where he remained until his death. His son James, about 1805, came to this county, where his two sisters, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Bell, had previously settled, and it was after repeated requests on their part that he consented to come and visit them. Being favorably impressed with Allegheny county, he located on a farm, purchased fifty-six acres in 1806, and for twenty-five years followed agricultural pursuits, at which he was successful, owning at his death some three hundred acres. He married Jane, daughter of William Fife, and nine children were born to them, two of whom now live: John, our subject, and Mrs. McCormick. James died in 1857, aged seventy-seven years; he was for many years a justice of the peace in his township; his wife died in 1851, aged seventy years.

John Espy, whose name heads this sketch, the youngest son born to his parents, was educated at the common schools and Bethel Academy, and has always resided on his present place, engaged in farming. He now owns 110 acres of the original property purchased by his father. He married, in 1848, Margaret, daughter of John Smith, of Scott township, who was originally from England, and six children, all now living, were born to them: Maggie S., James M., at home; John S., a physician in Pittsburgh; Glenn H., a druggist in New York; William, a druggist in Pittsburgh, and George M., at home. Mr. Espy has retired from active labor on the farm, the work being successfully operated under his supervision. He has served as school director fifteen years, and as trustee of the Presbyterian Church twenty-four years; politically he is a republican.

Capt. Thomas Espy (deceased) was born in this county in 1807, the eldest son of James and Jane (Fife) Espy; he was educated at the public schools and followed farming; also successfully operated a gristmill for many years. In 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, he formed Co. H of the 62d regiment, of which he was made captain. He was mortally wounded at Gaines' Mills, June

27, 1861, was taken prisoner, and died July 6, 1862. His remains were never recovered by his relatives and friends. Capt. Espy married, in 1831, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Abigal (Faucit) Hickman, the former an old pioneer of this county; eight children were born to this union: Jane (Mrs. Bowers), Abigal (Mrs. Hultz), Lizzie (Mrs. Santers), Sarah (Mrs. Philips), Mary A., James, Susan (at home with their mother) and Thomas. James and Thomas died of typhoid fever in 1883. The mother, who is an estimable lady, now seventy-nine years old, has borne heroically the loss of a kind husband, and has always resided on the farm which he owned. She and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN CURRY, farmer, postoffice Stoops, was born at Middletown, Fayette county, Pa., Aug. 29, 1811, a son of John and Elizabeth (Adams) Curry, former of whom was born in Ireland, was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, and was nine years of age when he came to America. The family settled in Chester county, Pa. After he grew up John Curry, Sr., went to Pittsburgh and worked as a foreman in a rolling-mill. He afterward moved to Moon township and purchased the farm now owned by his son. He died at the age of fifty-two years, his wife at the age of ninety. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother of six children, three of whom lived to be men and women: Sarah, who married Andrew McKindley; John, and William, who married Mary McCormick. John Curry, whose name heads this sketch, was two years old when his parents came to Pittsburgh, and fifteen when they moved to Moon township. He was united in marriage Dec. 27, 1836, with Anna Onstott, and they have had six children, four living: Elizabeth, wife of James McCormick, farmer in Moon township; Mary A., widow of John Nickel, and residing near Mansfield, this county; Rachel O., who married George M. Ferree and resides at Coraopolis, and Jennie M., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Curry are members of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding Dec. 27, 1886.

ANTHONY HENGER (deceased) was born April 26, 1824, near Hohenzollern, Germany, and died Aug. 26, 1886, on his farm in Lower St. Clair township. He came to America at the age of nine years with his parents, Clemence Henger, a cooper by trade, and Martha (Raible) Henger, who both died here, aged seventy-six years, respectively. Anthony Henger followed farming, and, although a man of limited education, he was very successful. He was a self-made man, and became one of the leading men in the community where he lived, ever ready to promote educational and church interests. It was he who purchased the ground for St. Joseph's church, and was one of the main workers in building it. He was an officer in the church for many years. He married Otillia, a native of Germany, daughter of Christian and Ernestine (Hornfech) Goldbach, the latter of whom was a sister of the noted revolutionist, Fred Hornfech. Mrs. Henger is the mother of six children: Mary, Elizabeth, Louise, John, Joseph, and Mrs. Maggie Ward (deceased). Mr. Henger was a democrat.

GEORGE WALKER, farmer, postoffice Walker's Mills, was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1819. This family has been connected with Allegheny county since 1836. James Walker came to Collier township in 1838 and settled on his wife's property, now owned by the subject of this sketch. He married Mary, daughter of James and Mary (Walker) Stewart. Robert Walker, grandfather of our subject, by occupation a farmer and fuller, came from Ireland about 1788, and settled in Franklin county, where he died. He married Jane Miller, also of Ireland, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. James, the oldest son, was eight years of age when his parents came to America, and died in 1850, aged seventy years; his wife died in 1845, aged sixty-five years. James was a farmer, mechanic and fuller. George Walker, whose name heads this memoir, came to Pittsburgh in 1836, and served an apprenticeship of four years at the hatter's trade, which he never followed, however. He came to his present farm in 1842, and has since resided there. Dec. 15, 1852, he married Margaret Stephenson, daughter of Johnston and Catherine Stephenson, and six children were born to them, two of whom are now living: William S. and Margaret Jane. Mr. Walker is assisted in his work on the farm by his son. He has been school director eight years, and is now auditor of the township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

JOHN CROCKETT THOMPSON, merchant, Allegheny, was born June 14, 1844, in Donegal, Ireland, son of Rev. Samuel and Fannie (Huston) Thompson. Mrs. Thompson's father, Rev. William Huston, was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Donegal for forty years, and at his death Rev. Samuel Thompson took charge of that church and one at Ballyshannon for several years, afterward occupying the pulpit at Donegal for forty-four years. He was also superintendent of the national schools of the district, having spent seven years at Glasgow University, where he received the degree of B. A. The grandparents of J. C. Thompson were reared at Belfast, and his grandfather was a stock-broker. Mr. Thompson received his education at home under private tutors, and then served an apprenticeship to the grocery business at Londonderry. At the age of seventeen he went to Wales, and was two years engaged in railroad-building. He then spent five years at the same employment in Belgium and France. In 1868 he came to Allegheny, and carried on a grain and flour business for eight years. He was next in the coal business for nine years. In 1886 he entered the firm of Edward Klotz & Co., manufacturers and wholesale jobbers in

confectionery. Mr. Thompson was married in September, 1875, to Sarah E. McIlwain, of Saltsburg, Pa., daughter of William and Nancy (Kerr) McIlwain, and three children, Samuel K., William H. and Mary Helen, have blessed this union. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of Emsworth Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. In 1885 he purchased his present fine residence at Emsworth. He is a member of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, K. T., also of the A. O. U. W. His brother, Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, is a Presbyterian minister at St. Paul, Minn.

J. J. Walker, thoroughbred-stock breeder, P. O. Walker's Mills, is a great-grandson of Gabriel Walker, one of four brothers who emigrated from Scotland to Allegheny county at an early date. He is a son of James Walker, born in 1825, who married, June 24, 1858, Minnie Flinner, daughter of John and Minnie (Shield) Flinner, of Germany. Two children were born to them, of whom J. J. is the only survivor. He was born and reared on his present farm, which he owns. He has been successful in the dairy business, and keeps only the finest stock. His cows are partly imported, and are of the Holstein-Freisian breed; he also was the first breeder to introduce this famous breed of cattle in this county. He resides on the farm with his mother. He is a member of the U. P. Church of Noblestown, Pa., and is a democrat.

Joseph Payne, farmer, postoffice Coal Valley, son of James and Hannah (Allison) Payne, was born in Jefferson township, this county, in 1825. His grandfather, Joseph Payne, and his grandmother, Susan (Brown) Payne, were both natives of Fawn township, York county, Pa. The former left York county with the intention of going to Kentucky, but on visiting a cousin in Snowden township, Allegheny county, he was persuaded to locate in the latter county. Previous to his departure from York county he married Susan Brown, and they located in 1795 on the farm now owned by William Lemuel and Milo Curry, in Jefferson township, on Lick run, near Cochran's Mill, a station on the Baltimore railroad. While in York county they had two children born: Easter (the late Mrs. George Cochran, Sr.) and Mary (the late Mrs. Peter Shepler). Benjamin, John, Jane and James were born in Jefferson township. Benjamin married Margaret Cunningham, lived here some years and then removed to Iowa, where they both died; John married Margaret Gass, who survives him; Jane married Jonathan Walker; James married Hannah Allison, and they reared a family of five children: Susan (now a resident of West Elizabeth), William A. (of Jefferson township), Joseph, James and Eliza (who died in 1852). Joseph married, in 1855, Dorcas Theresa, daughter of Samuel Cochran, of Mifflin township, this county, and located on the farm adjoining the one where he was born and where they still reside. Their children are James H. (who married Eliza Bradshaw, of Jefferson township, their home now being at McKeesport), and Samuel V., Charles B., William W., Hannah G., Susan A., all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are members of the Lebanon Presbyterian Church. He has the patent to his place, which dates back to 1785 for one portion, and the other to 1787.

William James Kiddoo, farmer, postoffice Broughton, was born in February, 1839, on the farm he now owns, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Ralston) Kiddoo, former of whom was born on the same farm in 1803, died in January, 1850; latter born in 1810, in Washington county, died in December, 1877. His grandfather, James Kiddoo, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Ireland, located on the same farm in 1797. William's maternal grandfather, Rev. Samuel Ralston, D.D., was pastor of the Monongahela and Mingo churches. He was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1756, came to this country about 1795, and died in 1851. He married, May 30, 1798, Miss Rachel Furgesson, who was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., in 1764, and died in 1827. W. J. Kiddoo was eleven years of age when his father died, and when about sixteen began work for himself. He married, Nov. 18, 1869, Sarah A. Marshall, born at Bethel, June 24, 1842, daughter of Rev. George and Mary (Lee) Marshall, who were born in Union county, Dec. 23, 1806, and Washington county, Nov. 3, 1805, respectively. Rev. George Marshall, D. D., was pastor of Bethel Church, and preached his first sermon there the first Sunday in June, 1832. In 1836 he opened an academy at Bethel, which proved a useful educational institution. He was trustee of Jefferson College and director of the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny. He died, after forty years of continuous pastorate of Bethel Church, April 30, 1872; his widow died Jan. 15, 1888. Mrs. William J. Kiddoo is a member of Bethel Church. Mr. Kiddoo now owns 120 acres, and carries on general farming.

Robert Lea, retired, Woodville, was born in Scott township, this county, in 1818. His grandfather, William, was a major in the English army, came to America from England about 1775, and died in Upper St. Clair township in 1802. He married Dorathea Nelson, and to them were born four daughters and three sons. Robert, the second son, was born in 1786, and died in 1858. He married, in 1807, Mary Allison, and by her had six sons and two daughters. Five of this family are now living, the subject of this memoir being the second son. Robert, Sr., was a millwright and a farmer, owning one hundred acres of land in Scott township, which was a part of the four hundred acres purchased by his father, William. Our subject was born and reared on a farm, educated at the common schools, and at seventeen years of age he learned the millwright's trade. He married, in 1847, Isabella Cunningham, and to them were born four daugh-

ters and one son, whose names are Leanora A., Eleanor Jane (Mrs. R. H. Long), Tillie D. (Mrs. H. J. Baer), Addie A. and Robert O. Mr. Lea started in life a poor boy, and by his own exertions, assisted by a faithful wife, he has made life a success. He erected the gristmill at Woodville, a three-story frame structure, 46x60 feet. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

JOHN W. LESNETT, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1838, and is of German descent. His ancestors crossed the ocean in 1745 in the same vessel, and settled at Hagerstown, Md. The male ancestor married, about 1752, Christena ——— ———, a widow, having one child; he was a mechanic, a cabinet-maker by trade. Christy Lesnett enlisted in the army to come to Fort Pitt as a recruit, to hold it against the French and Pontiac, a chief of the Ottawa Indians, and was detailed to repair the supply-wagons. Being pleased with the country, he came back in the summer of 1768, with his two sons, Frederick and Frank, aged, respectively, fourteen and twelve years, and a man named Richard Gilson, who had located on land near, the preceding autumn. In order to be neighbors Mr. Lesnett bought an adjoining claim, that was located in 1767, in the fall of 1768. Christy and Mr. Gilson returned to Maryland and remained until spring, when with their families they came and permanently settled in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, twelve miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pittsburgh and Washington turnpike. The Lesnett family then consisted of the parents and nine children, as follows: Nancy, her child, his stepdaughter; Frederick, Frank, Stofle, Margaret, Christena, Sophia, Christy and George.

Frederick was the eldest son and inherited at his father's death the property now known as "John Lesnett's farm." He married Isabella Wilson, of Scotch parentage, who bore him eight children. Frederick, who was always a farmer, died in 1830, aged seventy-six years. Wilson, the third son of the family, was born and reared on the farm purchased by his grandfather. He married Mary, daughter of John Weaver, of Cannonsburg, and they live near the old homestead. Seven children blessed their union: John W., Mary J., Frederick, Isabella (died in 1877, aged thirty-one), William Wilson, Thomas Dell and Sarah E. Wilson died Jan. 1, 1886, aged seventy-eight years; his widow died April 13, 1888, and is buried in Melrose cemetery. Frederick was shot in the calf of the leg by an Indian in a canoe on the Ohio river. Christy was shot through (the ball going in at the back and coming out by the navel), in Ohio, by an Indian; he walked three miles, swam the river at Wheeling, and died at his stepsister's about the year 1804, aged nineteen; he was buried at Wheeling. Stofle, who was always a soldier, spent some time at Cincinnati fort, and ran the gauntlet at Chillacaha at the time of St. Clair's defeat. The old Lesnett men were large, powerful and fearless. Frank Stofle, John Vance and two of the Conner men went to Jones' ferry to fight five Pittsburgh bullies. They sat down to wait for their men, who came and looked at them, but crossed back, not making themselves known, so there was no fight.

HARRY C. MYERS, merchant, Pittsburgh, was born in that city July 5, 1854, a son of Henry and Margret Myers, who came from Germany and settled in Pittsburgh, where they died when Harry was four years old. He received his education at the Orphans' Farm school at Zelienople, Butler county, Pa., graduating in 1866. He then came to Pittsburgh and for three years clerked in a grocery-store; was next employed by A. Bricker & Son, commission merchants, for about eight years, and was two years in the same business with Thomas Tate & Co. In 1882, in partnership with Mr. Craig, opened a commission-house, and at the end of three years he withdrew from the firm, and was partner and manager for the Pittsburgh Produce Commission company, limited, principal owners being Charles and John Arbuckle. In 1886 H. C. Myers and Thomas Tate bought out the Pittsburgh Produce Commission company, limited, the style of the firm being Pittsburgh Produce Commission company, Myers & Tate, proprietors. They do a general commission business to the amount of $200,000 per year, handling foreign fruits of all kinds. Mr. Myers married, Feb. 27, 1879, Emma, daughter of Samuel Grove, an old resident of Allegheny City, and two children have blessed this union: Harry Grove and Bessie Laural. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the U. P. Church of Bellevue, in which town he built his home in 1888.

J. CHARLES BEDELL, merchant, Mansfield Valley, is a native of Allegheny county, Pa., born in 1839. His parents, Daniel, a farmer, and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Bedell, had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living, and of these J. Charles is among the youngest. The father died in 1861, aged seventy-six years; the mother, when aged sixty-two years. The grandfather, Abner Bedell, who was a farmer, came to America from France with Gen. Lafayette, and the original spelling of the name was B'Dell. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools, and also attended night school. Early in life he became a compositor, and was employed in a publishing-house in Pittsburgh for several years. Soon afterward he went to Dakota territory, where he edited the first paper, remaining three years, after which he was employed by the P. & Ft. W. R. R., and was four years paymaster. In 1866 he came to Mansfield and engaged in mercantile business until 1877. Then, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. Kennedy, he organized the Mansfield Saving & Deposit Bank. This partnership continued until 1879, but since that date Mr. Bedell has been successfully carrying on mercantile busi-

ness. He married, in 1865, Dell, daughter of Samuel Kennedy, of Mansfield, Pa., and they have three children: Winifred, Violet and Idyl. Mr. Bedell has been a member of the school board and town council. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and is a republican.

PHILIP MCCANDLESS, farmer, postoffice Oakdale Station. In 1772 Alexander McCandless, the pioneer of this family, emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, to America. He located for a year in Philadelphia, and coming thence to Western Pennsylvania, to what is now Findlay township, Allegheny county, took up 450 acres of land. He followed farming through life, and died in 1817, aged sixty-seven years. He was the father of four children, Alexander being the youngest, born in Turner's fort, North Fayette township, in 1782, and died in 1848. Alexander, Jr., married Margaret Record, daughter of Philip Record, and eight children were born to them, three of whom are living. Philip, the subject of this memoir, now owns the 240 acres of land purchased by his father. He received a common-school education. He married, in 1850, Margaret, daughter of John and Rachel Stonesipher, and five children blessed their union, three of whom are living—George, John and Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. Magill). Mr. McCandless has been a successful farmer. The name is highly respected in this county, being borne by prominent and intelligent citizens. Mr. McCandless is a democrat, and has held many township offices; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FRANCIS STEWART GILMORE, retired farmer, postoffice Wilkinsburg, was born in the parish of St. Andrew's, County Down, Ireland, March 29, 1801. In 1833, with his parents, John and Ann (McCune) Gilmore, he started for America. The mother died on the sea, and the father and son settled and rented land in Wilkins township, where the father died in 1840. In 1843 Francis S. bought the farm where he resides, containing forty-six acres, which he cleared and improved, and on which there is no waste land. In 1844 he married Jane, sister of J. M. Johnston, and has two children living: John Hastings, born May 29, 1846; and Martha Ann, both at home; two children, James and Margaret, died in infancy. The father and son are republicans. Mr. Gilmore was an elder in Hebron U. P. Church until forced to resign on account of deafness. He has never lost any time through illness, and is still seen frequently at work in the fields.

W. H. CLARK, farmer, postoffice Oakdale Station, was born in Fayette township, in 1826. His father, James Clark, a native of County Down, Ireland, immigrated to America about 1810, and purchased a farm in Upper St. Clair township, this county. He married Jane Herdman, daughter of William Herdman, also a native of County Down, Ireland, and who settled in South Fayette township about 1780. James Clark died in 1870, aged eighty-one years; his widow died three years later, aged eighty-five years. W. H. Clark was born and reared near his present home, and with the exception of four years has always resided in Allegheny county. He was educated at the public schools, and married, in 1859, Kate, daughter of William and Sarah (Wolfe) Fritz, the former a native of Perry county, and the latter of Centre county, Pa. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, eight of whom are now living: James Campbell, at home assisting on the farm; Harry Elmer, a physician; Mary Lizzie, a student at an academy; Fannie M. and Minnie M. (twins), Denny C., Elsie B. and Howard Fritz. Mr. Clark was doorkeeper, in 1869, in the house of representatives. He is a director of the insurance company at Oakdale, director of schools, and for seventeen years has been a trustee of Oakdale Church, formerly a trustee of the Union church; he is a republican.

JOSEPH MCCONNELL, farmer and coal-dealer, postoffice Walker's Mills, was born in South Fayette township, in 1826, son of William and Agnes (Reed) McConnell, of Lancaster county. William came from County Down, Ireland, in 1807, to Lancaster county. He worked at his trade (blacksmith) for three years. He and his wife rode across the mountains on horses. In 1810 he purchased a farm in South Fayette township, where he died. He was the father of nine children, of whom Joseph is the seventh. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1864 purchased the property where he now resides. He married, in 1857, Mary Ann Gladden, of Allegheny county, and by her he had four children: Nannie J., William G., Mary Belle and Mary Ann. By his second wife, Mary Jane, daughter of Walker and Ann (Boyd) Herriott, he has six children: Maggie E., Nellie Irene, Joseph R., Nettie A., Bessie Boyd and Forbes Holton. Mr. McConnell carries on in connection with farming the coal business, which he has successfully conducted for nine years. He finds a market for his productions at Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

THOMAS BURNS, farmer, postoffice Clinton, was born in Findlay township, Jan. 15, 1825, a son of Alexander and Susan (White) Burns, also natives of that township. Alexander Burns was born May 27, 1800, and died May 27, 1832; his wife was born June 15, 1797, and died Sept. 5, 1887; she was a daughter of Thomas and Jane (McCleaster) White. Thomas White was born in Ireland, a prominent Presbyterian, and builder of Hopewell church. Alexander Burns was a son of John and Jane (Crooks) Burns, who were among the earliest settlers of Findlay township. Alexander and Susan (White) Burns were Presbyterians, and had five sons: John, James, Thomas, Alexander and Henry. The third named married, April 28, 1853, Mary J. Stevenson, who was born in

Findlay township, a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Lewis) Stevenson. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are members of the Hebron Presbyterian Church, and have had eight children: Margaret M. (married to John Kirk), Susan A. (deceased wife of Dickson Morrison), Cyrus McC. (married to Emma Best), Thomas R. L. (married to Jennie McGinnis), Nancy J. S. (deceased wife of William Springer), Ida V. (married to John W. Byers), George B. McC. and Lulu L. Mr. Burns is a leading farmer, and owns 340 acres of land. He has held various local offices of trust, and has the respect and confidence of all.

GEORGE BURNS, farmer, postoffice Clinton, was born on his present farm, in Findlay township, April 11, 1822, a son of John Burns, who was born in Findlay township, Oct. 30, 1774, and was by trade a cooper and farmer; an elder in Hopewell Presbyterian Church a number of years. John Burns married, March 15, 1798, Jane Crooks, also a Presbyterian, and they had ten children: George, Nancy (widow of Samuel Nichol), Alexander, Jane (married Robert Eaton), Henry, John, Polly (married to John White), William, Peggy (widow of James Hood), and Andrew, of whom Nancy, Polly, Peggy, Andrew and George are living. George has been twice married; first, Aug. 24, 1843, to Jane Burns, who died Sept. 30, 1853, the mother of one son, Alfred M., born March 28, 1846, and married to Mary Jane Forsythe, and residing in Findlay township. George Burns married, July 4, 1854, Nancy, a sister of his first wife, and a daughter of Robert and Jane Burns. Mr. and Mrs. George Burns are members of the Valley Presbyterian Church. He owns 223 acres of land, a part of the old Hopewell tract, purchased and patented by his grandfather, John Burns, April 28, 1785. The latter, who was a relative of the poet Burns, came here prior to the Revolution, and was the pioneer of the Burns family in Findlay township. He purchased a large body of land near Imperial. John, the father of the subject of this memoir, was his eldest son.

ISAAC BLACKADORE, farmer, postoffice Wilkinsburg and Pittsburgh, East End, residence Maple Valley, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, November 20, 1819. When he was two years old his parents, George and Mary (Alexander) Blackadore, came to America. In 1821 they settled in Wilkins (part of which is now Penn) township, began clearing the land and built a house. His father died in 1861, aged eighty years, and his mother ten years later, aged ninety years. They had three sons and four daughters: Eleanor (Fitzsimmons), in Patton township; Isaac, Mary (Grierson), in Patton, and Elizabeth (Grierson), in East Liberty; Jane (Riggs) and John, in Canton, Ill., and William (deceased). The father was a member of Beulah Presbyterian Church; was at first a democrat, but afterward joined the republican party on account of slavery issues. Isaac Blackadore has always lived on this farm. He had little opportunity for acquiring an education, but is an extensive reader, and has a fine library in the brick residence which he erected in 1860. In 1867 he married Nancy Cochran, born in Franklin township, daughter of John and Mary (Alexander) Cochran, of Ireland, and their living children are Mary, Elizabeth, George, John, Annie and Frances; three died in infancy. Mrs. Blackadore is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which faith he also adheres; politically is a republican.

SAMUEL A. JORDAN, retired, Federal, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., March 25, 1807. In 1801 Stewart Jordan, with his wife and four children, left Chester county, Pa., and after a long, tedious journey of three weeks arrived in Pittsburgh. They moved into a log cabin, the property of a Mr. Alexander, where they remained until the spring of 1802. Stewart Jordan here bought a small farm, and thereon erected a log house, the lumber for which was on this tract of land. It was made of round logs, with clapboard roof, and weightpoles to keep clapboards in place; had paper windows, and no nails were used, except what were made by the neighboring blacksmith. He made subsequent purchases, and owned at his death 125 acres. He was always a farmer, was highly respected by his neighbors, being a kind and good Christian. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Hanna, was an estimable lady. She was baptized by the same minister, Rev. Michel, who afterward, Sept. 5, 1793, in Chester county, pronounced her the wife of Mr. Jordan. He died in 1843, in his eighty-third year; his wife died April 6, 1863, when ninety-six years old. They were the parents of nine children, fifty-seven grandchildren and thirty-one great-grandchildren. Their forefathers came to America in the sixteenth century, and were of Scotch-Irish blood.

Samuel A. Jordan, the subject of this sketch, and son of Stewart Jordan, was born and reared on the farm, the pursuits of which he has always followed. He received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse, with its greased-paper windows, slab benches, earthen floor and hardheaded "dominie" wielding the ever-ready "wattles." He was for a number of years engaged in the sawmill business in Washington county. It was there he met and afterward married, in 1839, Margaret, daughter of Nicholas and Anna (White) Edgar. Her uncle, Mathew Taylor, was the first white child born in Washington county, Pa. Nine children were born to them: John M. (who died in 1864 at Andersonville prison, after serving in the war two years), Nicholas W. (who died in 1884), Mary Jane (now Mrs. Miller), Ann Elizabeth, Samuel Stewart (married to Sarah F. Phillip), Sarah, Francis Philip, Isaac Newton and Jacob Lea. Mr. Jordan bought, in 1855, 155 acres of land in South Fayette township (now Collier) at sixty dollars per acre, and moved to it in 1856; this land is now assessed at $120 per acre He has retired from active

work on the farm, which is now conducted by his sons. He has since twenty-one years of age been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and takes a great interest in the Sunday-school. He has been school director of his township, and has held other positions of trust. Politically he is a prohibitionist, formerly a republican. Among many reminiscences this fine old pioneer could relate may be mentioned that in 1818 his father paid 18¾ cents for postage on letters coming from Chester county, Pa., to Allegheny county, when Pittsburgh was the only postoffice in the latter county, all mail-matter east or west of the mountains being carried on horseback. His school primer cost fifteen cents, and everything else in proportion; and his schoolday experiences would be well worth relating did space permit.

JACOB JORDAN (deceased) was born March 18, 1809, on the farm purchased by his ancestors. He received his education in the log schoolhouse, with its greased-paper windows, and lived in South Fayette township from the time of his birth to 1880. He followed farming all his life. He married, in 1833, Ann Hickman, daughter of Peter and Abigal (Fawcett) Hickman. Her father and grandfather came from Maryland, about the year 1794, to South Fayette township, and died leaving a large number of respected posterity in Pennsylvania. At that time Indians, deer and wolves were numerous, and gristmills, etc., were operated by hand. Seven daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Collins), Abigal (at home), Margaret (at home), Elizabeth (Mrs. Fife), Sarah (Mrs. Foster), Martha (Mrs. Lesnett) and Selina (Mrs. Boarland). Mr. Jordan died April 23, 1880, on the farm his father had bought in 1802, at six dollars per acre, in South Fayette township, a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church; he was a republican, and served as justice of the peace for ten years.

JAMES A. JOHNSTON, farmer, postoffice Herriottsville, was born in Fayetteville, this county, December 4, 1849. James Johnston, his grandfather, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1791 and settled in Western Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, and married Mary Linville, of Washington county, Pa. Two sons and four daughters were born to them, of whom John L., their second child, was born in Allegheny county in 1820. In 1848 he married Rebecca, daughter of John Scott, of Washington county, and she bore him two sons and two daughters.

Of these the subject of this sketch was the eldest. He was educated in the public schools of Washington and Fayette counties, and, like his father, has always been a farmer. In 1873 he married Lizzie F., daughter of Henry N. Freed, of Fayette county, and six children were born to them: Harry S., Ethel W., Louella P., Eva L., Sadie E. and John Dalzell. Mr. Johnston came to Upper St. Clair township in 1880, and purchased his present farm of one hundred acres, which he has improved and has now under a good state of cultivation. Politically he has always been a republican. He is a brother of the late Prof. John Scott Johnston, who was for six years superintendent of the public schools of this county.

JOHN MCINTOSH, retired, Wilkinsburg, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 29, 1822. His parents, James and Nancy McIntosh, natives of the highlands of Scotland, came to this country and dwelt on a farm in Ohio, where our subject received a common-school education. He left home when twenty years old, and was employed at carpenter-work for several years, but up till lately, for twenty-eight years, has been superintending coal-mines, the last fifteen at Turtle Creek, for the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company, and prior to that for eleven years on the Monongahela river. When Mr. McIntosh took charge of these mines there were sixteen saloons in the immediate vicinity of the works, but he soon rooted them out, and now there are none in Patton township. For two years his life was threatened, but he pursued his duty without fear, and has since had the gratification of receiving the thanks of men who then imagined that he was encroaching on their liberties. The company now employs three hundred men who are noted among miners for their sobriety, and largely own their homes; the latter fact is mostly due to the kindly interest and encouragement of their superintendent. In 1859 Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage to Elizabeth R., daughter of John and Eliza (Rankin) Barkley, of Irish descent. She was born in Indiana county, Pa., and is the mother of the following-named children: Norman C. (at Turtle Creek), Laura V. (wife of William Montgomery, a druggist in Leechburg, Pa.), Alice B. and Harry W. (at home). Politically Mr. McIntosh is a strong prohibitionist; he and Mrs. McIntosh are among the active workers of the M. E. Church.

DR. A. W. SCHOOLEY, Braddock, was born in Bedford county, Pa., in 1848, the second of the three children of Dr. J. D. and Malinda (Barton) Schooley. His father was a graduate of a dental college in Ohio, and from 1861 to 1880 a physician in Braddock; his mother was a daughter of William Barton, a prominent farmer of Brush Creek township, Bedford county, Pa. The subject of this sketch is of French and German parentage, his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, having emigrated to America at an early day. His preliminary education was obtained at the public and high schools, and in 1866 he commenced the study of medicine, his father being his preceptor. He entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1869, graduating at that institution in 1871. Since that time he has had a large and lucrative practice at Braddock and surrounding country. In 1879 he married Mary May, daughter of James Howard, a prominent citizen of

Cadiz, Ohio, and two children have blessed their union: Mary M. and A. W., Jr. Dr. Schooley is a member of Allegheny County Medical society, and among the members of his profession is ranked in the first class as a physician and surgeon, and by all the community as a hospitable gentleman. He and Mrs. Schooley are members of the Episcopal Church; he is a republican.

JOHN C. SLOAN, M. D., Bakerstown, is a son of James and Mary A. (Campbell) Sloan, natives of Ireland and McCandless township, this county, respectively. His maternal grandfather, John Campbell, was a native of Ireland, immigrated to America in 1809, and died in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. James Sloan were parents of four children: Nancy, wife of Matthew McMillan, in Fayette county; Robert, in Kansas; Joseph and John C. The last named is the eldest, and was born in McCandless township in 1839. He received his early education at the public schools of the township, and graduated from Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1869. He then engaged for two years in the practice of his profession in Allegheny, moving thence to Charlotte county, Va.; but after three years he again came to Allegheny, and since 1885 has resided at his present location. In 1863 the doctor enlisted for three months in Co. C, 53d P. V., re-enlisted in 1865 in Co. H, 78th P. V., and served until the close of the war. In 1873 he married Mary, daughter of John Fulton, of Allegheny, and four children have been born to them: Anna M., Emma, Howard Renwick and Luella Elizabeth. Dr. and Mrs. Sloan are members of the R. P. Church, of which he is elder.

JOHN ALEXANDER CONNER, justice of the peace, New Texas, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in March, 1826, a son of John and Jane (Selfridge) Conner. His father died in 1848, aged fifty-four years, and was buried in Scotland. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1843, spent two years in Indiana, and then served an apprenticeship at the shoe business in Philadelphia. He then passed one winter in Pittsburgh, and after traveling through Ohio and Indiana, returned to that city. Feb. 22, 1849, he married Elizabeth Fleming Arthurs, also a native of County Derry, Ireland, born December, 1828, a daughter of James and Jane (Conner) Arthurs, former of whom died in Pittsburgh in 1847, and latter, who was born in 1805, lives with Mrs. Conner. To Mr. and Mrs. John A. Conner eleven children were born, seven of whom are deceased. The living are Alexander A. (conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad), Lida Jane (Mrs. J. H. Miskinins), Anna M. (Mrs. William Davidson) and Jennie (at home). After marriage Mr. Conner carried on the boot and shoe business at Xenia, Ohio, under firm name of Allen & Conner, for five years, employing several men. In 1854 he settled at New Texas in the same business; was instrumental in starting a postoffice there in 1856, and was assigned to the postmastership and served as such until December, 1862; was again appointed postmaster in December, 1866, and served until Oct. 1, 1868, when he resigned to take the office of justice of the peace, which he has held since that time. He and Mrs. Conner are members of Plum Creek Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.; he is a democrat.

WILLIAM HUEY, coal-operator, Elizabeth, a son of John and Susie (Crothers) Huey, was born in Pittsburgh in 1816. His father was of Irish and his mother of Scotch descent. After marriage they made their home in Pittsburgh, where they reared a family of five children, of whom only two are living, Margaret and William; the deceased are Mary, Elsie and Susie. William remained at home until the death of his parents, and in 1841 married Sarah Fuston, and located in Minersville. In 1850 he moved to California, and returning in 1857, he with Mr. Gumbert, purchased the Bellevue coal-mines, the firm being Gumbert & Huey. The mines had been operated previous to the purchase, but the new firm made great changes, and now own a miniature village, inhabited by their employés, of whom there are about one hundred and fifty. The mines have a daily capacity of from ten to twelve thousand bushels. Mr. Huey superintends the interests of the firm at the mines, and Mr. Gumbert attends to the office in Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Huey have had eight children, three deceased—John, Mary and Eliza, and five living—Hannah, Susie, Sadie, William H. and Kate. Mrs Huey is a member of the M. E. Church.

ELI MYERS, merchant, Monroeville, was born in Patton township, October 6, 1830. The family name is evidently of German origin, and is a historic one in that township. It was at the house of Mr. McElroy, Mrs. Myers' grandfather, that Gen. Washington found shelter after an involuntary bath in the Allegheny. Eli Myers, grandfather of our subject, at one time owned the mill in Wilkins township, on Thompson's run, in Turtle Creek village. His son, William, married Jane Carr, a native of Patton, and died when the subject of our sketch was small. When seven years old Eli was bound out to Robert Beatty, and reared and educated on a farm in Patton township. For many years he worked Mr. Beatty's farm, and in 1880 he opened a store at Monroeville. Next year he was appointed postmaster, and has held the office ever since. He is a republican, and has served eight years as township supervisor and two years as tax-collector. The family is associated with the Presbyterian Church. August 8, 1854, Mr. Myers married Maria, a daughter of Robert McElroy, and they had a family of eight children: Robert E. (at home), Mary (wife of Robert Swishelm, in Wilkins), Sarah G. and James (in Penn township), Lizzie H. (assistant postmaster), Rachel A., Maggie, S. K. and Virginia Etta (at home). The

second child, Fulton McElroy, died in infancy.

WILLIAM M. WATSON, attorney at law, Swissvale, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1855, to James and Maria (Morgan) Watson, latter a daughter of George Morgan and granddaughter of Col. George Morgan, of Princeton, N. J., whose name has become historic through his exposure of the treachery of Aaron Burr. James Watson was for many years a prominent attorney of Washington county. He was the father of ten children, seven now living, our subject being the youngest born. William M. Watson was reared and educated in his native county, graduated from Washington College in 1875, and at once commenced the study of law. After reading one year he entered the Harvard law-school, from which he graduated in 1878, and the same year was admitted to the bar of both Washington and Allegheny counties. He was married in 1884, to Sarah Ormsby, daughter of William McKnight, a prominent iron-merchant of Pittsburgh. Mr. Watson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

JAMES M. MATLACK, M. D. (deceased), for many years a prominent physician of Braddock, was born in Chester county in 1833. In 1868 he married Mary, daughter of John and Rebecca (McGlinn) McKinney, former a native of this county, latter of New York, and two children were born to them, Lidia and Maggie, both yet living. The parents were members of the U. P. Church. The doctor died in 1877, at Turtle Creek, Pa., and after his death Mrs. Matlack, with her two daughters, moved back to Braddock, where they now reside.

MARTIN LOEFFLER, retired, Etna, was born Feb. 25, 1814, in Kurhessen, Germany, a son of Conrad and Catharine (Gerhard) Loeffler, who died in this county. Conrad was a miner all his life. Martin was educated in Germany, where he mined; he served five years in the army and was twice promoted in the artillery. He came to America in 1839, and engaged in mining in this county. In 1840 he came to Shaler township, and subsequently became pit-boss for Spang, Chalfant & Co. He was also captain of a canal-boat, and conducted a successful business in Etna for fifteen years. He here married Matilda, daughter of Butler Myers, and they have three children living: Mrs. Rebecca Cunningham, Mrs. Caroline Ingham and Maggie. Mr. Loeffler has been a member of the I. O. O. F. and temperance lodge since 1852. He is a republican, and has been a member of the school board and council.

WILLIAM BEADLING, coal-operator, Essen, was born in this county in 1845, and is descended from Robert Beadling, an Englishman by birth, who came to Allegheny county some fifty-five years ago and settled on Saw-Mill run; he was a shoemaker, and for many years a miner. Among the progressive coalmen of this section of Allegheny county, no firm, with the opportunities afforded, has been more successful than that of Beadling Brothers, of which William is a member. Their mines are on the P., C. & Y. R. R., and the market for their product is at Cleveland and Chicago. They own some 250 acres of land in Upper St. Clair and Scott townships, employ 125 hands, and their "slopes" are operated by a twenty-horse-power engine. Our subject was educated at the common schools, and was engaged in and about coal-mines from the age of nine years until 1880, since when he has been in the coal business. Mr. Beadling married, in 1866, Elizabeth, daughter of John Dillon, and six children have been born to them: William H., bookkeeper for the firm; Thomas, Robert, Dorothy, John and James.

ERNEST LUFT (deceased) was born June 29, 1832, in Geis Nidda, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany. He came to America in 1853, and resided in Pittsburgh, Pa., till 1867, when he removed to Cincinnati, where he followed his trade of printer and publisher, which he had previously learned in the office of the *Kreisbladt*, in Nidda, Germany. In 1871 he removed to Millvale, where he built a home, following his trade in Pittsburgh. He was a popular and highly esteemed man, of fine physique, being seven feet in height, well proportioned, and was a bold, fearless speaker. He died Dec. 22, 1879. His wife and widow, *nee* Charlotte Richter, is a native of Treffurt, Saxony, daughter of August J. and Wilhelmina (Falk) Richter. She is the mother of four children: Mrs. Louise Palmer, Charlotte, Ernest and August. Mr. Luft was a member of the G. R. Church, as is his widow. He was a republican.

HUGH JAMES LOGAN, merchant, Logan's Ferry, is a descendant of one of the pioneers of Plum township, and was born at Logan's Ferry Dec. 19, 1841, a son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Parry) Logan. Hugh was born in Springdale, this county, Dec. 3, 1788, a son of Alexander Logan, and was a merchant, justice of the peace and postmaster for about thirty years. He was major in the state militia, also an officer in the Indian war, and died June 29, 1873. His first child died in Pittsburgh, was buried in the old Trinity churchyard, and he was one of the first white children born in this county north of the Ohio river. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Logan, was born April 24, 1798, and died Nov. 3, 1878. Alexander Logan settled at Springdale in 1786; was a merchant, and took up a large tract of land at Springdale and Logan's Ferry, extending two or three miles along the river. He died Dec. 15, 1836, aged seventy-nine years. His father, the great-grandfather of Hugh James, James Logan, a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish blood, immigrated first to Chester county, Pa. The subject of this memoir received his education at the public schools and Elder's Ridge Academy, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. F, 15th P. V. C., serving until the close of the war. On account of sickness he was in the hospital for some time, and also did detached duty at

Nashville. He was mustered out June 30, 1865. In 1869 he engaged in a general mercantile business at his present place, and has been very successful.

In 1873 Mr. Logan married Malinda Gallaher, who was born in Plum township about 1845, a daughter of John and Jane (Mulligan) Gallaher, former a contractor and farmer, and four children have been born to them: Hugh J., Jr., Mabel G., Jane Elizabeth and Emily C., all at home. In 1870 Mr. Logan was appointed postmaster, and has since filled that office. He has two sisters living near him—Mrs. M. L. Flack and Mrs. Fred Knowland. His grandfather, Parry, was an architect and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Logan are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the G. A. R. In 1884 he began the erection of a fine brick residence near his store, overlooking the Allegheny river, completing the same in 1886.

JOHN S. COE, farmer, postoffice Tarentum, a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Shields) Coe, was born in 1827 on the farm now owned by him, in Fawn township. His grandfather, Benjamin Coe, a soldier in the war of 1812, came from New Jersey and settled in Fawn township at the time when a blockhouse was erected at what is now Springdale, to protect the white settlers from the Indians. Springdale was formerly Coe station, being named in honor of Benjamin Coe, the first settler of Fawn township. Here he and his wife died, leaving six children: Daniel, James, Margaret, Moses, Benjamin and Phebe. Benjamin Coe and Nancy Shields married and located on the farm formerly owned by his father, and reared eight children: Rebecca (deceased), Margaret, Joseph, Benjamin (deceased), Eliza, John S., James (deceased) and Sarah, and here lived and died the second generation of this family. John S. Coe married, in 1853, Hannah Jane, daughter of James Boyd, of West Deer township. He located on the old homestead, engaged in farming, and the improvements are evidences of his success. He has frequently filled positions of trust and emolument in Fawn township. Mr. and Mrs. Coe are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have two children, by adoption: Benjamin F. and Sadie E.

JOHN G. GRAHAM, farmer, postoffice Stewart's Station, was born in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1833, a son of William and Nancy (McChesney) Graham. William was a brother of Christopher, and died here in 1883, aged eighty-two years. His wife, born in Ireland, died at the same age, in 1885. With the exception of one year spent in Westmoreland county, William Graham lived from 1830 in Patton. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a democrat. John G. Graham has always been a hard worker, and had little opportunity for education, but is giving his children the benefit of the best educational institutions. He married, in 1862, Susannah Errett, born in Hempfield, Westmoreland county, a daughter of Adam and Sarah (Ashbaugh) Errett, of German descent, former a wealthy farmer. In 1852 Mr. Graham purchased fifty acres of land, and ten years later erected the house wherein he resides. Mr. Graham also owns property in North Huntingdon, Hempfield and Penn townships, Westmoreland county. The family comprises eight children, most of whom attend the U. P. Church at Stewart's Station. Their names are as follows: Sarah Agnes (deceased, wife of William Naser, a resident of Wall's Station; she died June 10, 1888, leaving three little boys: Elmer George, Edgar Milo and William Charles), Mary Martha Jane, Adam Errett, Elizabeth Elenor Leonora, James Michael, Annie Alice, David John and William Brown. Mr. Graham is a democrat.

CHRISTIAN HAGER, M. D., Braddock, is a native of Switzerland, born in 1859, a son of Christian Hager. He received his education in Munich (Bavaria), and at eleven years of age commenced the study of medicine, graduating in 1884, since when he has been in continuous practice of his profession. Oct. 22, 1884, he married Lena Schaeffler, who has borne him one daughter, Mary, and in 1885 they came to America. Mr. and Mrs. Hager are members of the German Catholic Church; in politics he is independent.

L. MCINTOSH, retired, Etna, was born in 1811, in Nairn, near Fort George, Scotland, the son of John and Ann McIntosh. He learned the shoemaker's trade in his native home, and conducted a successful business there previous to coming to America, in 1838. He located in Allegheny, where he carried on a shoe business for twenty-eight years. In 1873 he purchased land in Shaler township, where he now resides. He married, in Scotland, Margaret Gregory, who was the mother of seven children, three of whom survived her—Alexander G., James T. (the latter is conducting the shoe business in his father's former stand), and Elspacious Gregory, who was burned to death at Oil City, Pa., Oct. 23, 1866, leaving a widow and two sons. The second wife of our subject was Mrs. Margaret Carithers, *nee* McRoberts. The result of this marriage is one daughter, viz.: Lucretia Mott, wife of Rev. D. C. Martin, who is a native of Lawrence county, Pa., and a graduate of Westminster College and of the R. P. Seminary of Allegheny. Mr. Martin has preached principally in Princeton, Ind., where he had a charge for fifteen years; now residing near, on account of the advancing age and infirmity of Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh.

FRANCIS C. MCCLURE, Murrysville, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1819. His grandfather, Francis McClure, came from Ireland, settled on a farm in Mifflin township, this county, about 1780, and died there April 24, 1843, in his one hundred and fourth year. He was several times in the legislature, and was associate judge of Allegheny county for over thirty years. Andrew, son of Francis McClure, was born in Mifflin,

and learned the fulling and dyeing business at Steubenville, and afterward engaged at it in Mifflin. He married Margaret Abrams, a native of Steubenville. During the latter part of his life he followed farming, and died in 1858, in his sixty-first year. He had six children: F. C., Sarah (Kelley), Alexander McKim, Andrew William, Margaret (Rhodes) and Susan (Abrams). Francis C. McClure attended subscription schools. When eighteen years old he began to work at the carpenter's trade, and helped build the first free schoolhouse in Mifflin township. He engaged in farming in that township for nineteen years, and for a short time in Westmoreland county. In 1864 he came to Patton and purchased 126 acres near Murrysville, on which several gas-wells have been recently sunk. Mr. McClure has been school director eleven years; also collector and supervisor. He is a republican, and with his family is associated with the Murrysville Presbyterian Church.

Mr. McClure was married, in 1843, to Catharine Ann, a daughter of George and Mary (Gregory) Lang. Their five living children are Elizabeth (McWilliams) in Penn, Westmoreland county, Pa.; Francis Samuel, at home; William Matthew, in Franklin, Westmoreland county; Alexander Winfield, in Penn, Westmoreland county; Melissa Belle, at home. George A., the second child, was murdered by robbers near McKeesport, while in search of goods stolen from his store at that place; Amanda Ellen, the youngest, died at the age of twenty-two; Sarah Agnes, Margaret and Mary Susan died when small. Winfield's daughter, Mary Rebecca, resides with her grandparents, her mother being deceased. Mr. McClure has seen the fifth generation of Francis McClures, and voted twelve times for president, on the whig and republican tickets.

Sam. W. Spencer, coal-operator, Glenshaw, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837. His paternal ancestors were inside the city during the siege of Derry, Ireland, near which city his grandfather, John Spencer, was a dry-goods merchant. Samuel Spencer, father of Sam. W., was born near Derry, Ireland, in 1796, and came to America at the age of eighteen and located in Philadelphia. In 1821 he was sent (as a partner) to Pittsburgh with a stock of goods by George McClelland, a merchant of Philadelphia, and in a short time became a well-known merchant of Pittsburgh. For many years he was a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and a member of session of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, of which church he was treasurer. He died March 12, 1856. His second wife was Mary J. Condell, of Philadelphia, who died in 1840, leaving two children, Thomas and Sam. W. The latter was educated in Pittsburgh, and after the war he became general manager of William Sample's dry-goods house, Allegheny, and later for McCrum, Glyde & Co., of Pittsburgh. Previous to the war he was a merchant in Zanesville, Ohio, ten years. He volunteered under President Lincoln's first call for troops at the opening of the war, was captain of Co. C, 78th Ohio regiment, under Gen. Grant, at Fort Donelson, but resigned after losing his health; he volunteered again under call of the governor of Ohio in raids of Kirby Smith and Morgan. Mr. Spencer has been twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Peters, daughter of Adam Peters, of Zanesville, Ohio, and she died, leaving one child, Elizabeth, now the wife of Rev. F. S. Brush, of Ohio. Mr. Spencer's present wife is Mary S., daughter of T. W. Shaw, of Glenshaw, and they have two children, Sarah S. and Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church of Glenshaw, in the organization of which he was elected a member of session. He is a republican. During the last five years he has been manager of the Glenshaw Coal company, employing from thirty to forty men, and giving steady work to the miners throughout the entire year.

Philip Beckert, gardener, postoffice Ross, was born July 19, 1828, in Alsace, Germany, the son of Philip and Mary (Kirchendoerfer) Beckert. He was educated in his native country, which he left in 1845, and, coming to America, settled in Allegheny county, where he learned the ropemaker's trade, working for forty dollars a year. He followed his trade ten years, and then turned his attention to gardening, which he has since followed successfully. He is a self-made man, is highly respected, and is in possession of twenty-six acres of land laid out in gardens in "Gardener's Home;" also a farm of forty-five acres in the same township, and four houses in the city of Allegheny. He married, in Reserve township, Lena, daughter of Jacob Huy, and eight children have been born to them: Philip, George, Edward, Elias, Elizabeth, Sophia, Anna and Bertha. Mr. and Mrs. Beckert are members of the G. P. Church at Girty's Run; he is a republican.

John B. Davis, proprietor of Davis View general store, Elizabeth, is a son of Francis and Mary A. (Wilson) Davis, and was born in what is now Lincoln township, this county, in 1839. In 1705 his great-grandfather, Francis Davis, moved from Maryland to Big Sewickley creek, near West Newton, Pa., where for many years he owned a farm, and reared a large family, chiefly boys. Of these Ephraim (grandfather of our subject) for many years lived at the mouth of Turtle creek, on the Monongahela river, the place being now known as Port Perry. His sons were William, a farmer and doctor; Samuel, a farmer; John, a Baptist minister and doctor, and Francis (father of John B.), who was a farmer, a manufacturer of barrels and general merchant. The daughters of Ephraim Davis were Nancy, Polly and Hannah, all married well. Hannah became the wife of the youngest son of Judge Wallace of the superior court in Pitts-

burgh, owning then the greater part of Braddock as a farm.

Francis Davis was born on the farm now owned by Wilson Wall, near Elizabeth, and lived for many years near West Newton. He was married to Mary Ann Wilson, whose mother was a daughter of Col. Louder, of Philadelphia, and witnessed Washington's grand reception in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Davis lived many years at what is now called Davis View, one and a half miles below Elizabeth, on the Monongahela river, in Lincoln township. The father died Aug. 15, 1883, aged eighty-two; the mother, April 28, 1864. Of their sons, John B. (unmarried) and E. A. survive (latter of whom was for eight years postmaster at Elizabeth, and also a merchant there and in Allegheny), and of their daughters there are yet living Mrs. McNaught, a widow, residing on the old homestead at Davis View, and Mrs. R. A. Tower, also a widow, now living in Allegheny.

James Lendrum, carpenter, Ross, was born in December, 1822, in County Tyrone, Ireland. His parents, George and Rebecca (McFarland) Lendrum, natives of the above-named place, had seven children, and with these emigrated to America in 1836. The father worked in a foundry in Allegheny, and died at the home of his son James, at the age of eighty-two years. James was educated in this county, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed twenty-five years. Subsequently he turned his attention to agriculture, and now owns a farm of twenty acres. He married Jane, daughter of John Nelson, one of the oldest settlers in Ross township, who came here shortly after the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Lendrum have five children: John, Anna, Rebecca, Adeline and George. Mr. Lendrum was formerly a whig, now a republican.

G. T. Seif, gardener, Ross, was born Feb. 2, 1831, in Petersburg, Ohio, a son of Gotlieb Seif, of Baden, Germany, who came to America in 1828, located in Ohio, and in 1831 removed to Allegheny City, subsequently to Lawrenceville, Pa., where he was one of the first settlers. He was a potter, a trade he followed for a number of years, but later in life kept a dairy on Troy Hill. His wife, *nee* Margaret Reid, of Germany, was the mother of nine children, of whom G. T. is the eldest. Our subject learned the potter's trade and followed it early in life; then farmed for a brief period, and during the last seventeen years has gardened very successfully. He married Anna M. Frederick, a native of Germany, who has borne him seven children: Margaret, Catherine, John, Christine, Gotlieb, Mary and Lydia. Mr. and Mrs. Seif are members of the G. L. Church. He is a democrat.

John Shannon, general merchant, Emsworth, was born in 1848 in Rockland county, N. Y., son of Oliver and Sarah Ann (Holmes) Shannon, who were born in Ireland in 1822 and 1826, respectively; they came to America in 1850, resided for two years in Rockland county, N. Y., and then moved to Pittsburgh. In 1859 the father rented a farm in Ohio township, which he carried on till 1867, when he bought sixteen acres where he now resides, built a store and carried on a grocery business, which afterward developed into a general store, now owned by his son John. He was married in 1845, and seven children were born to him: James A. (deceased), John, Maggie, Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Crawford), Robert W. (in California), Agnes (Mrs. John H. Dean), David R. (merchant in Ohio). The family are Presbyterians and republicans. Mr. Shannon was two years supervisor of the town. He owns two houses and lots in Allegheny. John Shannon was appointed postmaster in 1872, and has been treasurer of Kilbuck township since its organization. He has lately moved into a new store beside the old stand, and built a fine residence, where he owns five acres. He is a member of Allegheny Lodge, No. 223, F. & A. M.

Joseph Brooker, farmer and hotelkeeper, Wexford, was born in 1837, and is a son of Ignatious and Mary (Snyder) Brooker, former of whom was born in Baden, Germany, latter in Holland, in February, 1814. Ignatious Brooker came to Pittsburgh about 1835, and in 1840 came to Pine township; about 1850 he purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Franklin township, which he sold in 1868, and purchased three hundred acres in Pine township, where he resided until his death, Aug. 28, 1884, aged eighty-two years. Joseph received his education in Allegheny county, and worked on the farm with his father until the latter's death. The farm was willed to Joseph and his brother Henry; former also has one hundred acres in Butler county, Pa. Joseph was married, Aug. 18, 1869, to Elizabeth Beaser, a native of Germany, who came here with her parents when she was but six months old. Her parents died shortly after coming to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Brooker have one child deceased and eight living, viz.: Mary Elizabeth, Henry Ignatious, William Pius, Matilda Catherine (deceased), Alphons Albert, Emma Margaret, Mary Stella, Joseph Francis and Sarah L. M. All of the family are members of the Catholic Church.

John McKinney, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth. Matthew McKinney, with his wife, Elizabeth Lard McKinney, came to Pennsylvania and settled on land now owned by John and Robert McKinney and Mr. Warren. To them were born six children, viz.: Nancy, Matthew, John, James, Henry and Polly. James married Mary Wallace Blee, of County Donegal, Ireland, and reared a family of eight children, viz.: Elizabeth, born Sept. 29, 1817, died Jan. 28, 1873; Nancy, born Jan. 28, 1820; Margaret, born Dec. 21, 1820; Anna, born Dec. 21, 1823; Robert, born May 7, 1825; John, born Nov. 27, 1826; Matthew, born May 10, 1822, died Sept. 10, 1822; Mary, born Sept. 2, 1829, died April 18, 1856. Nancy McKinney married Peter Reasoner, of New

Concord, Ohio, and lives there with her husband, by whom following-named children were born: James, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Sarah, Margaret, Samuel and Robert, all of whom are living except James and Robert. Anna married Solomon Speers, and lives with her husband at Elizabeth, Pa., to whom following-named children were born: Mary, Jane, James, Kate, Irene, Saul, Charles, John, Ardella and Elizabeth; all are living except Mary, Jane, Charles and Elizabeth. Anna and boys all live in Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa.; Kate lives in Harrisburg, Pa.; Irene, in Dayton, Ky.; Ardella, in Elizabeth, Pa. Nancy's children all live in Ohio except John, who lives in Brooke county, W. Va. Mary married Lewis Snee, and to them was born one child, Mary E. Snee, who lives with John McKinney at the old homestead. Robert married Nancy, daughter of Robert Marshall, of Guernsey county, Ohio, and to them were born four children, viz.: Robert Marshall, James Wallas, Mary Jane and Maggie E. John married Mary Jane, daughter of Robert Marshall, of Guernsey county, and to them five children were born: Robert Biddle, Anna Martha, James Lard, Lyda W. and John Q.; the eldest child is married; the others are single and live at home.

Matthew McKinney, Sr., died Oct. 22, 1809; Elizabeth Lard, wife of Matthew McKinney, died in 1778. James McKinney, son of Matthew McKinney, died Oct. 18, 1863. Mary Wallas, wife of James Wallas, died March 24, 1873. John and Robert McKinney, sons of James McKinney, own and live on the old home farm. Mr. McKinney is a member of Round Hill Presbyterian Church, and has always been identified as one of the democratic party.

William Carson, farmer, postoffice Harmarville, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1820, a son of James and Catharine (Allingham) Carson. James was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, emigrated to Washington county in 1819, and later moved to Pittsburgh, where he kept a store for two years. In 1830 he moved to the farm Mr. Carson now owns, and here he died in 1869, aged eighty-three years; his widow died in March, 1887, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years; they were members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Carson received his schooling in Harmar township, and after his father's death took charge of the farm. He married, in 1860, Maria B. Peeples, of South Side, Pittsburgh, daughter of William and Henrietta (Boggs) Peeples. Mrs. Carson died in 1864, the mother of one child—James A. Mr. Carson's second marriage took place in 1870, with Jennie Smith, a native of Ireland, and reared in Allegheny City, Pa., daughter of 'Squire David and Jean Smith, of that place. One child, William S., has been born to this second union. Mrs. Carson is a member of the R. P. Church. Mr. Carson owns two hundred acres of land and fine buildings. He is a republican.

H. H. Lyon, master-mechanic, Bennett, was born March 14, 1846, in Butler county, Pa. His grandfather, Thomas Lyon, was born April 11, 1779, and was married to Mary Kerr, by whom he had seven children. Their son Henry B. was born June 10, 1819, died Nov. 21, 1879. He was reared in Butler county, where his father was an old settler. In 1858 he came to this county, where he was a teacher for twenty-six years, highly esteemed and honored; was also a sealer of weights and measures of Allegheny county, and clerk in the provost-marshal's office during the rebellion. He held the office of justice of the peace, was a Presbyterian, in politics a republican. He married Mary A. White, who was born Jan. 20, 1820, and survives him. Their son, H. H. Lyon, the subject of this memoir, worked in the Etna mills as early as 1857. He is a machinist and engineer by trade, and is at present machinist of the Carbon Iron-works, of Pittsburgh. He married Emma, daughter of Richard Danver, one of the first councilmen of Allegheny, and they have three children: Frank K., Harry D. and Richard A.

James McRoberts, farmer, postoffice Harmarville, of Scotch-Irish parentage, came to Pittsburgh June 22, 1850. He married, in 1854, Margaret Barton, of this place, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Craik) Barton, who came here from Scotland in 1818. They have four children. Mr. McRoberts is a successful farmer, a republican, and the family are of the United Presbyterian faith.

Andrew Voegtly, farmer, postoffice Ross, was born Nov. 11, 1840, in Allegheny City, Pa., a son of Jacob G. Voegtly, a native of Canton Basel, Switzerland. He came to America when a young man and engaged in farming and gardening, at which he was successful. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Boyer, bore him six children, who attained maturity: John, Andrew, Matthias, Elizabeth, Maria and Esther. Andrew enlisted in July, 1863, in Co. K, 61st P. V., and served until the close of the struggle, participating in many battles, and was wounded at Cold Harbor. After the war he engaged in farming, which he has continued up to the present time. He married Susannah Kennedy, who bore him four children: Sarah E., Anna M., Mary E. and Andrewella. The old Voegtly family were members of the G. E. Church (Reformed); Mr. Voegtly is a republican.

John F. McDonald, farmer, postoffice Ross, was born May 25, 1824, in Fayette county, Pa., a son of James McDonald, a native of Fayette county, where the family were old pioneers. James was a shoemaker by trade, was highly respected, and attained to the venerable age of eighty-two years; he died in Allegheny City. His wife, Margaret McGinley, died in the same place, aged sixty-seven years. They reared a family of twelve children, of whom John F. is the youngest. He received a common-school education in his native county, and April 10,

1845, removed to Pittsburgh, where he learned the bricklayer's trade. In March, 1865, he raised a company in the Second ward, Allegheny City, was elected captain and served until the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Ross township, purchased a farm of ninety-eight acres, and engaged at his trade as well as farming. He married Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (George) Brown, old settlers of Plum township, and by her has children as follows: Hannah S., Ollie N., Jennie M., John F., Jr., Mary L., Eva S., Anna M., Ada B., Edith R., Susie B. Mr. McDonald is a republican, and has been school director for nine years, and secretary of the board for the last six years. He and wife are members of Hiland Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

JOHN DEAN, farmer, postoffice Wexford, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1824, and is a son of Hans and Esther (Forsyth) Dean, who were born in the same county, and emigrated to Butler county, Pa., in 1835. In 1847 Mr. Dean purchased the farm now owned by John, his son, the former dying in 1848, aged sixty-three years, leaving John to pay for the farm. His widow died in 1879, aged eighty-nine years. John received a common-school education in Butler county, and took charge, at his father's death, of the farm of 148 acres, which he now owns. He was first married, in 1856, to Margaret Wallace, of Pine township, daughter of George and Jane (Reynolds) Wallace, and four children were born to them, two of whom, James and Louella, are living. The mother died in 1866, and Mr. Dean was again married, in 1868, to Ellen, daughter of William and Hannah (Reynolds) Parks, of Middlesex, and three children were born to them, one of whom, Hannah Mary, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are members of the U. P. Church. He is a republican, and has held the offices of assessor and school director.

THEODORE KOERING, wagon-maker, Wexford, was born in Prussia Oct. 1, 1831, son of John and Mary Ann (Gievers) Koering. His father was born in 1801 in Prussia, and died in 1848; and his mother was born in 1809 in Borgholz, Kreis Warburg, Province of Westphalia, Germany, and died in 1871. Our subject attended the public schools of Germany, and there learned the wagon-maker's trade, serving two years; then served four years in the artillery of the standing army of Germany, being promoted to corporal in second year. He came to Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1861, where he attended St. Vincent College, from which he graduated in 1864. He then located at Wexford, began wagon-making and carpenter-work, and has since continued with good success, as he is well liked by all, and the neighboring public give him extensive patronage. In 1868 he purchased his present property, and erected his wagon- and blacksmith-shop. He is a faithful worker in the Catholic Church, and a member of the democratic party. For a number of years he has given private instructions in Latin, being a very competent teacher.

JAMES O'NEIL, farmer, postoffice Emsworth, was born March 22, 1835, in Ohio township. His grandfather, Edward O'Neil, a native of Ireland, settled in this country in 1818, where he took up a tract of four hundred acres of land. He died in 1857, aged eighty-four years. His wife, Mary Dulin, was the mother of six children. Of these John, who was born in Ireland in 1800, married Margaret McGee, who survived him, he dying in 1858. They had five children: Edward, James, Mary, Catherine (deceased) and Thomas, who died Feb. 12, 1889. James O'Neil has a fine farm, which he cultivates successfully. He married Miss Elizabeth Miller, and she is the mother of six children: John, Charlie, George, Ella, Willie and Clara. Politically he has identified himself with the democratic party.

EDWARD OWENS, farmer, postoffice Emsworth, was born in 1828, near Northrup, North Wales, where his parents, Robert and Catherine (Lewis) Owens, were industrious farmers. Edward desired to know more of America, and in 1853 came to the United States, where he has since lived. After he first came here he teamed for others, but soon had teams of his own, and hauled coal to the Kensington Mill and Pittsburgh Gas-works. He married Miss Helen McKinnell, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and six children have blessed their union, viz.: Elizabeth, Mary, David, Harry, Robert and George. In April, 1882, Mr. Owens came to Ohio township, where he has a fine farm of one hundred acres. He is a self-made man in every respect; he is a republican.

MARTHA BURTNER, farmer, postoffice Natrona, daughter of Jacob and Susan Byerly, was born at Sugar Creek, Venango county, Pa. Her parents afterward removed to Butler county, Pa. June 22, 1841, Martha was married to Jacob Burtner, and they located on the place now owned by her in Harrison township. Following are the names of their ten children: Susan (deceased), John, Margaret J., Isaac P., Jacob H., George H., May L., Martha W., Lewis A. (deceased) and Martin L. Mrs. Burtner has been a widow for twenty-six years; she is a member of the Lutheran Church.

HARRY PEARCE, hotel-keeper, Acmetonia, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, Dec. 27, 1838, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Slack) Pearce. His father was a weighman at coal-mines, and died in 1844, and his mother in 1845. Harry, who was only six years old when his father died, went to work in the coal-mines, where he remained until 1873. After his mother's death he resided with his grandmother Pearce until he was ten years of age. His grandfather, Harry Pearce, is said to have been a general in the British army, and was twenty years in the West Indies, but deserted and returned to England, where he was killed in a coal-mine in 1838. Our subject's maternal grandparents, Isaac

and Susan Slack, natives of Mansfield, England, were silk-weavers. Mr. Pearce is wholly a self-educated man, never having attended school, but is a good reader and writer, and has a fine library. He came to America in 1865, located at McKeesport, but soon after moved to Elk county, where he opened a cannel coal-mine. Two years later he went to Wyoming territory, in company with seventeen others, to open mines for the U. P. R. R., and only five of the seventeen returned, the others taking up land there, several being killed by the Indians. In 1873 Mr. Pearce came to Harmarville and conducted a hotel for nine years. He was two years in the same business at Springdale, and built his present hotel at Acmetonia in 1886. He married, Sept. 20, 1857, Mary Williams, a native of England, and a daughter of Peter and Ann Williams. Thirteen children have been born to this union, seven of whom are deceased. The living are Samuel C., a clerk in county treasurer's office; Sarah H., widow of Harmar D. Wensel; Harry Albert, Thomas A., Joseph C. and Rhoda. Mr. Pearce has two adopted children, James and Jane Haugh. His wife is a member of the Campbellite Baptist Church. He is a republican.

Henry Cessna Foreman, cooper, Harmarville, was born in Allegheny City, Feb. 12, 1845, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah Jane (Allison) Foreman. His father was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., May 21, 1812; in his younger days was a contractor, and is now a carpenter. His mother was born in Pittsburgh Feb. 29, 1820. They now reside in Allegheny, and are members of the Presbyterian Church. The paternal grandparents of Henry C., Henry and Mary (Harnish) Foreman, were natives of Huntingdon county, Pa., and our subject's maternal grandparents, John and Jane (Cessna) Allison, were natives of Chambersburg, Pa.; Jane (Cessna) Allison and her parents, who were of English descent, walked to Pittsburgh in 1800. Henry C. Foreman, at the age of sixteen, learned the cooper's trade, which he has since followed. In 1871 he took the position, which he still holds, of foreman-cooper at the Allegheny county workhouse. He resided at Claremont until 1884, when he bought his present fine home at Hulton Ferry. He married, in 1868, Sarah Ann Covalt, of West Virginia, daughter of James B. and Matilda (Rice) Covalt, former of whom, a mate on the Ohio river, was born in 1822 and died in 1883; latter died when Mrs. Foreman was an infant. Mr. Foreman's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and his wife had several brothers in the civil war, one of whom spent ten months in Andersonville prison. Mr. and Mrs. Foreman have two sons: Harry Allison and Frank Jacob. The eldest, who is eighteen years of age, is in the employ of the Westinghouse Air-brake Works; is a member of the K. of G. C., K. of G. E., and several other societies. Mrs. Foreman is a member of the Campbellite Church; also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mr. Foreman is a democrat, and a justice of the peace, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Fred Klussmann, brewer, Bennett, was born Sept. 16, 1840, near Bremen, Germany, son of H. Frederick Klussmann, a native of Goslar, in the Hartz mountains, where he was reared. While traveling he (H. Frederick) met the lady who afterward became his wife, Christiana Steile, a native of Hamburg. They settled in Bremen, where he followed the coppersmith's trade. They had seven children: Fred, Charles, Edward, Henry, Annie, Katie and Mary. When the gold fever broke out Mr. Klussmann left on the first vessel for California, and worked successfully in the gold-mines four years. In 1853 he revisited Germany, and returned to this country with his family, settling in Cook county, Ill., where he still resides, engaged in farming. The subject of this memoir was reared and educated in Germany, and at the age of twenty came to Pittsburgh, where he was employed by Adam Baeuerlein, as driver, later as brewer, five years. After a time he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and here worked in the largest brewery in the place. Returning to Pittsburgh, he became a partner in the Star Brewery, now the C. Baeuerlein Brewing company, of which Mr. Klussmann is president. He was married twice; his first wife, *nee* Christine Bauer, died leaving one child, Frederick C.; his present wife, *nee* Elizabeth Bauer, is the mother of one son, William C. Mr. Klussmann is a member of the I. O. O. F. and R. A.; he is a republican.

Firman K. Duff, Allegheny, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., son of Samuel Duff, of Philadelphia. He received a public-school education, and in 1856 came to Allegheny, where he engaged in the lumber business. He is now in the lime business, being general manager and bookkeeper for the firm of James Hunter & Co. He has always had the confidence and esteem of his employers. Mr. Duff was married to Anna, daughter of Samuel Garrison. Of Mr. Duff's posterity only one grandson survives, Hays Junken, who lives with his grandfather.

L. Mason, merchant, Homestead, was born April 7, 1844, in Fairfield county, Ohio. His father, David Mason, the youngest son of eight children, was brought to Ohio when two years old. There he reared a family, was a farmer and a good mechanic. The subject of this memoir went to work at an early age on the farm, and when twenty years old enlisted in Co. E, 178th O. V. I., serving in the Army of the Cumberland. After the war he worked a short time for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, then for the Pan Handle Railroad company ten years and eight months, and while in their employ he was crippled. In February, 1881, he came to Homestead, where he engaged in the grocery business, and for four years was assistant postmaster. He still keeps a grocery- and produce-store. He has been three times married: His first wife, *nee* Rebecca

Barton (deceased), bore him one son, D. F.; his second wife, *nee* Mary Swisher (deceased), bore him one child, Catharine, and his third wife, *nee* Maggie Kellie (deceased), bore him three children: Myron E., Martie B. and Edith Mason. Mr. Mason is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and is a trustee of the M. E. Church. He has always taken a deep interest in educational and religious matters.

Capt. Samuel W. Ewing, retired, Oakdale, was born in Robinson (now Collier) township in 1818. In or about the year 1775 James Ewing, known in early days as "Squire Ewing," came to Pittsburgh, and soon thereafter moved to Robinson township, to near the present town of Walker's Mills. He purchased a tract of land on Robinson's run, extending on the east and west side of the creek from the present town of Mansfield to Walker's Mills. In this tract were some nine hundred acres, to which he afterward made additional purchases, owning at one time about two thousand acres. This pioneer farmer and millwright married Mary McKown, who bore him five sons and four daughters. At the death of their father the sons inherited the land. He left five sons—William, Alexander, Samuel, John and James—and four daughters, all of whom reared large families. Samuel, called "Major Sam," married a Miss Letty McCurdy, who lived to the age of one hundred and seven years, and died but three or four years ago. The daughters were married, respectively, to a Mr. Boyd, a Maj. Walker, a Mr. Kelso and a Mr. Fryor. All of old Squire Ewing's children are dead, but he has left many grand and great-grandchildren, dispersed, it is believed, over many of the states and territories; one of them preaches in New Jersey; some of his descendants are in Oregon and in Washington territory. Some three years after the settlement of 'Squire Ewing in Allegheny county, his cousin, Alexander Ewing, came from Eastern Pennsylvania and located near the present town of Oakdale. There he rented a farm and remained four years. He then purchased one hundred acres of land on the Steubenville pike, near what was then the North Star hotel. He married Jane Anderson, and to them were born four children, of whom William was the youngest. Alexander died about 1795.

William was reared on the farm purchased by his father, moved to his wife's property on Pinkerton's run about 1810, built a saw and grist mill and bought several farms. He married Jane, daughter of Isaac Walker, who was the pioneer of the family, and there were born to them seven children, five of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. William died in 1865, aged eighty-two years, and his wife aged sixty-two years. Samuel W., the second son born to William and Jane Ewing, was reared on the farm, and with the exception of a few years he was engaged in carpentering; has always led a farmer's life. In October, 1839, he married Mary Lorane, daughter of Parker Lorane, of an old family of this county. Eight children, six yet living, were born to this union: Margaret, Anna, Emily, Melissa, Martha, Kate, William and Ida. Mr. Ewing has resided on his present farm since 1839. It consists of eighty-one acres, beautifully located. He was captain of militia fifteen years; has held township offices, and is a member of the U. P. Church. In politics he has always adhered strongly to the principles of the democratic party.

Isaac Ewing, the eldest son of William and Jane (Walker) Ewing, was born in 1811, and reared on a farm, the pursuits of which he has always followed. He was educated at a log school, and has been hardworking and industrious. He married, in 1834, Margaret Drake, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Barkley) Drake. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, five of whom are yet living: Jane (Mrs. Williams), Margaret, Joseph, Mary and Melinda. The parents are members of the U. P. Church; he is a democrat. Mr. Ewing has lived on his present farm since 1838, eighty-six acres of which was the property inherited by his mother, and part of the original land of Isaac Walker.

Ernest J. Salt, contractor, Bennett, was born Nov. 21, 1852, in Staffordshire, England, son of William H. and Jane (Roden) Salt, the former of whom came to America in 1865, settling in this county, and following year sent for his wife to join him. Their children are William, Sarah and Ernest J. The subject of this memoir is a butcher by trade, which he followed for thirteen years. Since 1879 he has been engaged with Miller, Metcalf & Parkins, of the Pittsbugh Steel company, being the contractor for the last four years. Mr. Salt was married Nov. 23, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Hepplewhite, a native of England, and they are the parents of four children: William E., Edith, Ella M. and Garfield. Mr. Salt is a republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

James Large, farmer, postoffice Gill Hall, son of Jonathan and Easter (Finney) Large, was born in Mifflin township, in March, 1831, on the place called Blue Ball, and now owned by Henry Large. His grandfather, John Large, located on Ginger hill, then removed to Coal hill, and later bought a farm near Lebanon church, which he sold to Jonathan. John Large has but two surviving children, Henry (of Mifflin township) and Margaret (of Crawford county, Iowa). When James was two years old, his parents moved to Jefferson township, and located on Ferree's purchase. Here James remained, and in 1853 married Margaret C., daughter of John and Margaret (Gap) Payne, of Mifflin (now Jefferson) township. Previous to the rebellion Mr. Large was identified with the state militia, having served as major on the staff of Brig.-Gen. James S. Negley, and was also a member of a company of artillery for a period of nine years. In 1862 he visited Venango county, then the center of the oil interest, and enlisted in Co. G, 11th P. V.;

was wounded in battle of second Bull Run; was sent to hospital, received a sixty-days furlough, which was extended for sixty days more, then returned to the hospital, and received his discharge in 1863. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Large are John P. (a graduate of Wilmington College, who returned to his home an invalid, and afterward died), James B., Cyrus B., Levi B. F. Mr. and Mrs. Large are members of Jefferson U. P. Church. He has held various positions in his township; was democratic, and is now a prohibitionist. He has an elegant home, and surrounds himself with the luxuries that wealth can procure.

THOMAS W. SHAW was born May 1, 1796, in Pittsburgh, Pa., where his father, John Shaw, had a nursery. The genealogy of the Shaw family dates back to four brothers—George, a cabinet-maker, of Philadelphia; Peter, a tanner, of Meadville, Pa.; Alexander and John, who settled in Pittsburgh. They were natives of Glasgow, Scotland, where they all learned their trades, Alexander and John being blacksmiths. Just after the revolutionary war they came to America, where they all married and had children. John Shaw lived in Wilkinsburg several years, and then came to Pittsburgh, where he followed the blacksmith's trade, and ironed the first cannon cast in Pittsburgh. He made a great many hoes for plantation use in the south. In 1803 he moved to Glenshaw, where he followed his trade; also had a flour- and saw-mill on Pine Creek; here he died in August, 1839. He was a whig, and an elder of the Presbyterian Church. Thomas W., the subject of this sketch, was eldest of a family of seven children, learned the sickle-maker's trade with Samuel McIlhaney, and followed the business for forty years, making as many as one thousand dozen per year. The old factory is still standing, and was afterward used as a meeting-house. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Scott, and to them were born eight children: Thomas W., Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah Jane (deceased), Martha, Mary Scott, Ellen K., Catherine Louisa (died in infancy). Since the war he has lived a retired life. He was a whig and is now republican. He has always been a Presbyterian.

JOHN GRAHAM ARMSTRONG, merchant, Acmetonia, was born at Harmarville, Sept. 24, 1859, a son of James and Eleanor Armstrong. He attended school until thirteen years of age, and then began to work his own way in the world. During the first two years he worked on a farm, and at fifteen was employed by the Montrose Land company, for whom he worked one year. He then learned the trade of plasterer and paperhanger, and worked with his father four years. He next entered public life, and for about three years was an officer at the Allegheny county workhouse under John L. Kennedy. Oct. 5, 1885, he took the management of Armstrong Brothers' store at Acmetonia, being one of three partners. They carry a large and general stock, and have a trade of about one thousand dollars per month. Mr. Armstrong married, Sept. 22, 1887, Mary Idea Denny, of Hite, Pa., daughter of George Denny, an early settler at that place. One child, Fanny Fern, has been born to this union. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Armstrong is a republican, has been judge of election, also inspector; he is a Freemason.

WILLIAM W. DONALD, farmer, postoffice Essen, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1835. His father, Thomas, came to America with his wife, *nee* Jane Boyd, and three children, in 1854. He was a farmer and purchased two farms, one in Allegheny and one in Armstrong county. He died in 1865, aged fifty-one years. William W. was educated in the schools of his native land; has always followed farming, and since 1866 has resided at his present home. He has never married, but lives with his aunt, Mrs. May (widow of James C. May), who has resided at the homestead for a number of years. Mr. Donald is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a democrat.

JOHN A. CHAMBERS, farmer, postoffice Coal Valley, a son of William and Lydia Chambers, was born on the farm which he now owns, in Jefferson township. His grandfather, John Chambers, was born in Ireland, and came to America. He enlisted in the revolutionary war, serving one year, and was wounded. He located in Maryland for a short time, afterward came to Allegheny county, Pa., and settled where John A. Chambers now lives. Upon this place William, father of John A., was born, and remained here with the exception of two years until he was married. During that time he purchased a farm in Greene county, but returned to his old home and married Lydia Clark, of West Virginia. Their children are Easter A. (now Mrs. Henry Dusenberry, of Jefferson township), Sarah B. (now Mrs. Samuel Morrison, of Jefferson township) and John A. (married to Ellen Shepler, of Jefferson township) The children of our subject are William H., George, John C. and Harry. The farm of John A. Chambers is now in possession of the third generation.

SAMUEL C. RANKIN, farmer, postoffice Buena Vista, is a grand-nephew of William Rankin, one of the early settlers of Allegheny county, who emigrated from Ireland in the latter part of the last century, and settled upon what now forms a part of the present home of the subject of this sketch. The father of Samuel C. was Robert Rankin, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1839, and engaged in farming with Maj. John Rankin, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a son of William Rankin. The mother of our subject was Margaret Culbert, a daughter of Thomas Culbert, a prominent citizen of Donegal, Ireland. Samuel C. Rankin was born in Ireland, about three miles from Londonderry, Aug. 4, 1829, and was partly educated in his native land, completing his edu-

cation in the public schools of Allegheny county. He early engaged in farming, which he still follows. He was elected poor-director of his county in 1883, serving two years, and is at present treasurer of his township, a position he has filled for many years. Mr. Rankin married, in 1853, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Martha Williamson, of Elizabeth township, and by her has had five children: Robert C., an attorney in McKeesport, engaged in the practice of his profession; John W., Mary M., Samuel H. and Maggie J.

GEORGE GLADDEN, M. D., Homestead, was born in Washington county, Pa. The progenitor of the Gladden family in America was William W. Gladden, who came from England and settled east of the mountains in Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the Revolution, fighting for freedom and his adopted country. He reared a family of eight children. His son Richard married Mary Kelso, and both died in Washington county, where Richard was a stockman. Our subject received his literary education at Washington and Jefferson College, and his medical education at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in the class of 1875. Dr. Gladden married Francis Virginia Williams, of Richmond, Va., a member of one of the best old Virginia families. In 1881 the doctor located in Homestead, where he rapidly built up a good practice, and has been surgeon for the Carnegie, Phipps & Co. steel-mills. Dr. Gladden is a leading member of many societies, among which are the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., R. A., American Mechanics and Heptasophs, having been a past officer in several of the orders.

ALEXANDER HUGHES, farmer, postoffice Lewis, was born in Pittsburgh in 1827, son of Johnston and Martha (Wallace) Hughes, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. His father died July 7, 1872, aged ninety-seven years, and his mother April 16, 1858, aged sixty-five years. Johnston Hughes was twice married; first in Donegal, Ireland, to a Miss Shaw, and came to America in 1818, settling in Washington county, Pa., where she died, leaving two children, Samuel and Thomas, former of whom was a farmer, and he is now living retired with his daughter in Ohio; Thomas died some time ago. The father married, in 1822, for second wife, Martha Wallace, who bore him five children: Benjamin, James, Alexander, John and Mary. Benjamin was a soldier in the Mexican war, and his body lies buried near the Rio Grande; John died in West Deer township, in his twenty-second year; James lives on part of the old homestead; Mary moved to East Liberty in 1868, where she bought property. The father owned a distillery and farm for some time in Washington county, and moving to Pittsburgh he was there employed in the iron-works for some years. Later he moved his family to East Liberty, and in 1838 to Pine township, where he remained eleven years. In 1849 he came to West Deer township, where his sons James and Alexander bought a large tract of land, which remained in their father's name until his death, when it was divided between the two sons.

Alexander was married to Annie Jane Wilson, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and daughter of William and Mary (Henry) Wilson, who came to this country in 1849, settling in Middlesex township, Butler county, where the father died, in 1851; the mother, now (1889) in her eighty-third year, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Hughes. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are Annie Mary, Lydia Martha and John Alexander. The family are members of Bakerstown Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Hughes has been an elder for several years. He is a democrat, and was school director two years. He owns a farm of 120 acres, with good buildings.

WILLIAM J. FRYER, farmer, postoffice Woodville, was born in this county in 1859, the eldest son in a family of four children born to William and Elizabeth (McMillen) Fryer. Two of their children are now living. The grandfather, William Fryer, the pioneer of the family, purchased 450 acres of land in Scott township, where he died, and the house situated on this property was erected on the old foundation-walls where the memorable whisky insurrection took place. William married Annie Middleswort, and they had six children: Moses and Leonard (twins), William, Elizabeth, Liza and Jonathan. William, Jr., died April 3, 1866, aged thirty years; his widow, Elizabeth, died in 1873, aged thirty-five years. They had four sons: William J., Jonathan, Sydney and Dallas, of whom William J. and Sydney are now living. William J. was reared on the farm which he owns, containing 160 acres, part of what his grandfather had purchased. He married, in 1880, Annie Coulter, daughter of Goodman Y. Coulter, of this county, and is the father of four children: Elizabeth, William Goodman, Joseph Chess and Julia Adella. Mr. Fryer is a member of the M. E. Church; politically he is a prohibitionist.

SAMUEL HINDMAN, farmer, postoffice Monongahela City, is a son of Robert and Hannah (Pollock) Hindman, and was born on the farm now owned by him, in Forward township. His father was born in Washington county, and died in 1849. His mother, who is still living, was born in what was Mercer (now Lawrence) county. John Hindman, his grandfather, came from Maryland, and settled in Washington county, about the year 1800. Robert's family consisted of Margaret J., John, William S., Robert P., Sarah J. and Samuel. All are deceased but Samuel, who married, in 1866, Mary, daughter of Col. David A. and Elizabeth J. Lecky. This family figured prominently in the rebellion, David A. being a lieutenant-colonel of the 100th (Roundhead) regiment P. V., and William S., a member of Co. E, 155th P. V., lost his life from the effects of a wound received at North Anna river, Va., May 23, 1864, amputation being necessary, resulting

in his death. The children of Mr. Hindman are Lillie Deane, William S. and Marion L.; Lillie D. is deceased. Mr. Hindman is a republican, and has been the servant of an appreciative constituency on various occasions. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL NIXON, who resides in the vicinity of Mansfield Valley, is a native of this county, born in 1811, the youngest of the six children of Thomas and Jane (Lee) Nixon. Thomas Nixon was a native of New Jersey, and when a boy came with his mother to this county. Early in life he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some time, but later engaged in farming. He married Jane Lee, born in 1774, and daughter of Maj. William Lee; she was the first white child born in Chartiers valley. Thomas Nixon died in 1813, aged forty years; his widow in 1859, aged eighty-five years. The subject of this sketch, the only surviving member of this family, was but two years old when his father died, and he was reared in a log cabin on a farm. He was a natural mechanic, having been in his day ready at carpentering and all kinds of work in wood. He married, in 1839, Jane, daughter of Thomas G. and Elizabeth (Russell) Steel, and granddaughter of Capt. David Steel, who was an officer in the Revolution for six years, serving his country with distinction and honor. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, of whom three sons and five daughters are now living, viz.: Thomas S., William W., S. Smith, D. Ada Nixon, Harriet Holland, Jane Silk, Maria Carnahan and Lizzie Oliver. Mr. Nixon has resided in his present home for thirty-four years. He has always been a hardworking man, and has acquired his possessions by his own exertions. He is a devout and faithful Christian, a member of the M. E. Church, in which he has held the office of trustee and steward for forty years. In politics he was first a federalist, then a whig and anti-mason, and lastly a republican.

DANIEL BENNETT, glass-manufacturer, Carrick, was born April 12, 1815, at Stapehill, England, a son of Daniel and Martha (Webster) Bennett, former of whom was a local minister of the M. E. Church for more than fifty years, and exerted a powerful influence for good. Daniel Bennett, whose name heads this memoir, emigrated to America in 1841 with his wife, Catherine Bates, and two children, Mark J. and Ely. He had learned the potter's trade in England, and shortly after his arrival here, in partnership with his brothers, James, Edwin and William, he operated the first successful pottery in East Liverpool, Ohio. In 1844 the same firm started a second pottery on the South Side, and conducted it successfully until it finally became converted into the Crystal Glass company, of which Mr. Bennett is president. After the death of his first wife he married Ann Burgess, and their children are Howard and Albert D.; his third marriage was with Phœbe Burgess. Mr. Bennett is a member of the M. E. Church, and has been an active worker in both church and Sabbath-school, having been superintendent of the latter. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB W. COOK (deceased) was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819, son of George H. and Rachel (Hoffman) Cook, latter of whom was a native of New York, and a daughter of Judge Hoffman. At the age of thirteen Jacob W. came to Pittsburgh and entered the banking-house of his brother, George A. Cook, in 1832. Upon the death of his brother he opened a book- and periodical-store at No. 85 Fourth avenue, but on April 10, 1845, in the great fire of that date, his place was destroyed, and he lost all. Tuesday, May 21, 1844, Mr. Cook married Elveril H. McKown, eldest daughter of Maj. Thomas McKown, and to them were born six children, as follows: E. S., residing with his mother at Mansfield, and who has held prominent positions in the borough, such as burgess, councilman and school director; Lillie R., wife of D. B. Stewart, who is connected with the Northwestern Ohio Gas company; George A., who entered the Allegheny National Bank at the age of fourteen, holding the office of cashier at the time of his death, Oct. 4, 1887; Annie W., wife of Samuel D. Culbertson, local freight agent for the Junction railroad; Jacob Wallace, and Thomas McKown, a member of the firm of Chess, Cook & Co., who married the eldest daughter of Joseph Walton, the coal-man, and is now residing in Allegheny City.

In 1847 Jacob W. Cook engaged in the banking business, being the senior partner in the firm of Cook & Harris. He continued in this firm until 1852, when the partnership was dissolved, and in that year he entered the banking-house of N. Holmes, on Market street, where he remained until Sept. 9, 1857, when he was elected cashier of the Allegheny Bank, then on Federal street, Allegheny City. He held the position of cashier until the time the bank became the Allegheny National, when he was elected its president, a position he held until his death. In 1856 Mr. Cook moved to Mansfield (in that spring the Pittsburgh & Steubenville railroad was to have been finished), and for nearly nine years he drove from Mansfield to his place of business in Pittsburgh, during which time, although his health was not good, he missed but very few days. So regular was he in his journey back and forth that people were in the habit of setting their clocks by him as he passed their doors. In 1865, in company with Robert J. Anderson and William Wood, he bought out the firm of Jones, Boyd & Co., and started the Pittsburgh Steel-works, under the firm name of Anderson, Cook & Co., at the corner of Ross and Grant streets. After the dissolution of this partnership he became a mem-

ber of the firm of Chess, Cook & Co., manufacturers of nails and tacks, and was a member of that firm at the time of his death. He died at his home in Mansfield borough, Jan. 25, 1883, leaving a widow and five children.

HUGH LEE (deceased) was born in Washington county, Pa., Nov. 14, 1816, a son of Hugh Lee, Sr., and died May 5, 1885. Hugh Lee, Sr., came to Washington county, Pa., from Ireland about 1798, and purchased two hundred acres of land, then known as "Holmes' Victory," named in honor of James Holmes, who settled it in 1774. Hugh, Sr., married in 1804, and became the father of eleven children, three of whom grew to maturity. Hugh, Jr., came in 1840 to Allegheny county, and engaged in the wool trade, at which he was successful. He afterward embarked in the oil and coal business, but over-confidence in trusted friends caused him to lose considerable money. He married, Feb. 3, 1840, Phœbe Genevieve Averill, daughter of Thomas and Mary Averill, of New York. One son, William H., born in 1860, blessed their union; he was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and was married in 1887 to Martha J. Davis, daughter of David and Fannie Davis. They have one child, Phœbe Genevieve.

The subject of this sketch removed to Mansfield in 1854, and from that time until his death resided here. He joined the Second Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City, and, on removing to Mansfield, connected himself with the newly organized Presbyterian Church here, of which he was elected ruling elder in 1855. On Aug. 8, 1857, he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Pollock, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1856 he purchased a ranch in Texas, and was one of the first to import fine-wool sheep into that state. When the rebellion broke out, the confederacy confiscated the property and all on it, about four thousand head of sheep and one hundred head of horses and cattle. Mr. Lee was a man of great force of character, wise in counsel, intense in purpose, and a strong supporter of his church in its days of greatest need. One of the oldest residents of the community, widely known and influential, his death was deeply regretted. His widow and son survive him.

GABRIEL WALKER, farmer, postoffice Noblestown, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1823. At an early date four brothers named Walker came to Allegheny county from Lancaster county, Joseph and Gabriel being the names of two of them. Gabriel purchased a large tract of land on Robinson's creek. His son Gabriel, born in 1783, was reared on this tract, became a farmer, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Walker. Of their children, Gabriel, whose name heads this sketch, is now the only surviving member of the family. For a number of years he has followed sheep-raising and dairy business, and has been very successful. He married Levina Hastings, daughter of John Hastings, of Washington county, and seven children have been born to them, six of whom are living, viz.: Ida J., Clara, H. P., Newton, Lawrence S. and Wilder J. Mr. Walker has served as school director. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically a republican.

JOSIAH WALKER is a direct descendant of Joseph Walker, one of the four pioneer brothers who took up large tracts of land on Robinson's creek. The pioneer, Joseph, had a family of seven children, of whom the eldest, Joseph, born in 1777, died in 1860. He married Mary Glenn, to whom were born eleven children, of whom seven are yet living: Joseph, John, James, Josiah, Mary (Mrs. Elliott), Rebecca and Letitia J. Of these, Josiah and two sisters live on the old homestead, which contains two hundred acres, and is part of the tract purchased by his grandfather. Ezekiel, a brother, died in March, 1888.

GEORGE Z. HOSACK, superintendent of store and coalworks, Putnam, is a native of Mercer county, Pa., born in 1858, and is a son of Dr. J. P. Hosack, who was for many years a practicing physician of Mercer county. George Z. was educated at Westminster College, in Lawrence county, Pa., which institution he left in 1880 to take the position he is so very ably filling. He was elected, in 1887, burgess of Chartiers, by the largest majority ever given in the borough. Mr. Hosack married, in 1883, Miss Sadie E., daughter of Joseph K. Cubbage, of an old and representative family in this section of Allegheny county, and two children, Joseph K. and Margaret F., have been born to them. Mr. Hosack is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and senior warden of his lodge. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

WRENSHALL FAMILY. John Wrenshall, son of Thomas and Margaret Wrenshall, was born in Preston, England, Dec. 27, 1761. He was married Oct. 6, 1783, to Mary, daughter of Mathew and Sarah Bennington, of Halifax, Yorkshire, England. July 22, 1794, he, in company with his wife and three daughters, Margaret Sarah, Mary Bennington and Julia, embarked from Liverpool, England, and Oct. 15, 1794, landed in Philadelphia. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wrenshall, in America, the following-named children: Fannie Emily, Sarah and John Fletcher. The last named was born in Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1833. John Wrenshall, the pioneer of this family in America, settled at an early day in Pittsburgh. He was an extensive merchant, and for some years was engaged in business in Philadelphia. He died in Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1821. At Woodville, Pa., Sept. 19, 1832, John Fletcher Wrenshall married Mary Ann, a daughter of Christopher and Eliza M. (Kirkpatrick) Cowan. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wrenshall eight children, as follows: John

Cowan (now of Baltimore, Md.), Eliza M. (deceased), Charles Christopher (a resident of Alabama), Edward (of Washington), Mary Bennington (at home), Bessie (Mrs. A. G. Barrnett, a resident of Woodville), Richard Cowan (of Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa.), William Ebbs (at home).

John F. Wrenshall was for many years prominently identified with the manufacturing business of Pittsburgh. In 1832 he removed with his family to Woodville farm, his wife's estate, a farm of two hundred acres, which was part of a one-thousand-acre tract owned by his father-in-law, Christopher Cowan, who got the land from his uncle, Gen. Neville. On Woodville farm still stands the old mansion erected by Gen. Neville, now occupied by the Wrenshall family. This mansion is still in a good state of preservation; it was erected before the whisky insurrection, and in many of the windows the glass bears the names of members of the Neville family, which dates as far back as 1811. The Wrenshall family are among the most prominent of the county. They are members of the M. E. Church.

J. L. Robertson, superintendent of company store, Etna, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and educated there. He moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1849, and engaged as clerk with McCandless, Jamison & Co., and B. C. Shacklett & Co. He came to Etna in 1864, and took charge of the Spang, Chalfant & Co. store. He began with two clerks, but the business has steadily increased, and he now has ten clerks employed. He has the entire control of the store.

William Cooper, Shoustown, was born in Findlay township, this county, Oct. 23, 1822, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Gaunce) Cooper, also natives of Findlay township. His grandfather, Robert Cooper, a Presbyterian from the north of Ireland, settled in Findlay township; he married, in Ireland, Nancy Bell. William Cooper's maternal grandfather, Benjamin Gaunce, a native of Germany, also settled in Findlay township. Robert Cooper was a blacksmith and owner of a farm; his wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church. They had a family of six sons and three daughters: Jane, who married Andrew Read; John; Mary A., married to George Eaton; Adeline, married to Edward McGinnis; William, Benjamin, James, Richard and Nicholas. William remained at home with his father until he was sixteen years old. The latter then moving to Portage county, Ohio, William went to live with his grandmother on the farm. He married, Sept. 19, 1851, Agnes Gaunce, who was born in Findlay township, this county, a daughter of Benjamin and Agnes (Cooper) Gaunce. After his marriage Mr. Cooper farmed in Findlay township until 1860, when he moved to Shoustown and teamed until boat-building ceased, since when he has been engaged in various pursuits. He and his wife have had five children: Kate K., at home; Agnes M., wife of William Hahn, in Shoustown; Lizzie M., with her uncle and aunt in Moon township; Emma B. and Delia E., at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was first a whig, and a republican since the organization of that party.

Joseph P. Higbee, farmer, postoffice Upper St. Clair, was born in this county in 1812, a grandson of Obediah Higbee, who, in 1784, came to Allegheny county, purchased 150 acres, and here remained until his death. He married Annie Brown, who bore him nine children. His son, Obediah, was born Feb. 12, 1782, in the present town of New Brunswick, N. J., and married Sarah, daughter of Squire Joseph Phillips. To them were born eleven children, Joseph P. being the third son. Obediah, Jr., always followed farming, and died in 1866. Joseph P. was born and reared on the present farm in Upper St. Clair township, and with the exception of a couple of years has always resided there. He married, in 1841, Abigal, daughter of Joseph Higbee, and four children have blessed their union: J. B., a member of the firm of Bryce, Higbee & Co., glass-manufacturers, Homestead, Pa.; Elizabeth C., who died in 1878; Sarah L., living with her father, the widow of George H. Kelso and the mother of four children; Clarinda C., married to William W. Lesnett, a farmer near Bridgeville, this county. Mr. Higbee has retired from work on the farm, and has been successful; he is a republican. Mr. Higbee is descended from Peter Higbee, who, with his brother Elisha, settled in New Jersey; they were sons of an Englishman who came to this country in the beginning of the eighteenth century. On his mother's side Mr. Higbee is of Welsh descent. Her grandparents, Joseph and Mary Phillips, emigrated from Wales about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., where they died in prosperous circumstances, leaving their offspring well off.

Matthew J. Taylor, farmer, postoffice Wilkinsburg, is a grandson of Samuel Taylor, who came from the eastern part of Pennsylvania some time previous to 1796, that being the date of the land-patent. He was of Scotch descent; served in the American army during the Revolution, and died early in this century, at an advanced age. Mr. McCown, maternal grandfather of Matthew J., came here from Ireland soon after Samuel Taylor. Hugh Taylor, son of Samuel, married Nancy, daughter of Mr. McCown, and to them was born, in 1833, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Jamieson, mother of Samuel Taylor's wife, was killed and scalped by the Indians in this county. Hugh Taylor remained all his life on this farm, and died in 1863, aged seventy-seven years. He was a Covenanter, a whig, an abolitionist and a republican. He had sons and daughters, as follows, all of whom but one grew to maturity: Samuel J., an architect, who died in 1886, at Wilkinsburg; James H., a farmer, residing at Athens, Mo.; John, a plasterer, at

East Liberty; William M., a plasterer, killed on the P. B. B., Aug. 28, 1888; Matthew J.; Charles C., an attorney, who died in Pittsburgh; Eliza J., who died unmarried; Sarah N., at home. Samuel J., William M., Charles C., James H. and John were Union soldiers during the civil war. Matthew J. has always remained on the home farm. He married, in 1869, Sarah J. Scott, born in Elizabeth township, a daughter of Col. James and Mary (Kirk) Scott, of Irish and Scotch descent, and they have three children: Corinne M., James Marshall and Mary Agnes. The family are associated with Beulah Presbyterian Church; Mr. Taylor is a republican.

Levi J. Stewart, farmer, postoffice Imperial, was born on the old homestead of his grandfather, in Findlay township, March 10, 1848, a son of John Mc. and Margaret (Armor) Stewart, latter of whom was born in Findlay township. John Mc. Stewart was a son of John and Elizabeth (Glass) Stewart, who were members of the Presbyterian Church and early settlers of Findlay township. John Mc. and Margaret (Armor) Stewart settled on their farm in Findlay township, where they died, members of the Presbyterian Church. They had four children: William A. (who died aged eighteen), Levi J., Matilda J. (wife of Thomas Nichol, of Beaver county) and Agnes M. (wife of John Moody, in Robinson township, this county). The mother of these children died in 1856, and Mr. Stewart married Sarah McBride, of Burgettstown, who had one son, George B. Stewart, who died March 10, 1877.

Levi J. Stewart married, Oct. 12, 1876, Allie J. Hays, who was born at Hays' Crossing, Allegheny county, daughter of William V. and Emily (Loraine) Hays. Mr. and Mrs. Levi J. Stewart have four children: Myrtle E., John H., Jay V. and Emily W. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Jonathan Aikin (original spelling, Aitkin), farmer, postoffice Remington. William Aikin, the early pioneer of this family, came to Allegheny county from Ireland at an early period, and purchased a large tract of land near the present town of Mansfield. His wife's maiden name was McKinnis, and to them were born two sons and four daughters, William, born in 1799, being the elder of the sons. He married Hanna, daughter of John Phillips, and two sons and one daughter were born to them. William died in 1829. Jonathan Aikin was born in 1828, and received his education at the common schools of the township. He married Evaline Nickle, daughter of John Nickle, and to them were born the following-named children: James, Agnes Ellen (Mrs. Bell), Lillie (at home), and John Albert (a student at Westminster College, Lawrence county, Pa.). Mr. Aikin now owns over one hundred acres of land, all except a few acres of which was originally the property of his grandfather Phillips. With the exception of two years spent in California, he has lived continuously on his present farm. He is an elder in the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

Aaron M. Work, retired, Beamville, son of John and Mary (Stewart) Work, was born July 16, 1818, in Jefferson township, on the farm he recently sold to J. W. Snee. Aaron Work, his grandfather, first settled in Bethel (formerly Upper St. Clair) township, where he lived about one year. He then purchased the farm above mentioned, in 1796, but died, however, before taking possession. Aaron M. Work's grandfather on his mother's side, George Stewart, was originally from the state of New Jersey; on coming to this state he bought and settled on a large tract of land at or near what is now known as McDonald's station, on the line of the P., C. & St. L. R. R. After a residence in this place of about four years he removed to Brooke county, W. Va., where he resided until his death. He was a colonel in the revolutionary war. John Work came here when eight years of age with his parents. He married and became the father of the following-named children: Susan, now Mrs. Snodgrass, of Columbiana county, Ohio; Sarah, now Mrs. George Snee; Margaret, the late Mrs. Wilson, of Jefferson township; Jane, the late Mrs. J. M. Broady, of Westmoreland county; Mary, deceased; Aaron M., of Jefferson township; Eliza, now Mrs. Ramsey, of Columbiana county, Ohio, and John, deceased. The father died in April, 1867, and the mother on May 28, 1828.

Aaron M. married, March 17, 1842, Mary, daughter of Jacob and Susan Andres, the latter still living at the age of eighty-eight years; the former is deceased. After marriage our subject and wife settled in Westmoreland county, but the death of a brother compelled his return to the old homestead, where he resided until he sold it. Their children were Wilson S., now in Cincinnati, Ohio; John C., of Baldwin township; S. A., of Philadelphia; Alfred A., of Washington county; K. S., of Tuscola county, Mich.; Mary H., now Mrs. J. H. McClure, of Homestead; Sue A., now Mrs W. E. Kelly, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Work are members of the Presbyterian Church.

David H. Walker, Option, the son of Jonathan and Jane (Payne) Walker, was born in his present home, Pleasant Hill, Jefferson township, Jan. 23, 1835. His great-great-grandfather, William Walker, was a native of England. He served as lieutenant in Queen Anne's army during her war with Germany, and came to this country in 1710. He was married to Elizabeth Curry, who was of English parentage. His great-grandfather, William Walker, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1721. He married Elizabeth Hoge, who was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1720; she was of Scottish parentage. His grandfather, William Walker, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1742, and came to Western Pennsylvania in 1795. His brother-in-law, John Reed, took out a patent called Reedsburg, in 1778, which William Walker bought in 1796 for £1,039 10s. The

farm is still in the possession of the family, being occupied by the fourth generation. He married Mary Reed June 9, 1777. "In the revolutionary struggle he voluntarily stepped forward as one of the defenders of his country, and was in battles of the Brandywine and Gulf Mills. On the retreat of the Americans from Philadelphia he had his sword-scabbard shot from his side." He died in the eightieth year of his age. His family were William, David, John, Jonathan, Hannah, Mary and Eliza. William removed to Cincinnati, where he died. David married and had his home in Washington county, Pa., where he died. John died at home. Hannah married William McDowall, and died in Braddock, Pa. Mary married Charles McCreery, of Fairfield, Westmoreland county, Pa., where she died. Eliza married John Morton, of Mingo, Washington county, Pa., where she died.

Jonathan, father of D. H., was born in 1797; he married, May 29, 1821, Jane Payne. She was born in York county, Pa., in 1794, of English parentage. Their children were William (whose home is still with D. H.), Joseph P. (deceased), Mary R. (now Mrs. D. C. Hultz, of Allegheny City), Susan B. (wife of W. N. Miller, M. D., South Pittsburgh, died 1870), Eliza J. (married to F. G. Shiebler, of Pittsburgh, died in 1873). The father died June 22, 1849, the mother June 27, 1851.

In 1865 D. H. married Anna, daughter of James Blair, of Ravensvale, Jefferson township. Mr. Blair was born on the island of Jamaica in 1799. He and Mrs. Blair were of Scotch-Irish descent. William, D. H. and wife still reside in the old home with their four sons: James Blair, William Hultz, Thomas Holmes and David Harold. The connection mentioned were all Presbyterians. D. H. and family are members of Lebanon Presbyterian Church.

James Martin, retired, Mount Lebanon, was born in the northern part of Scotland, in 1813, and came to America in 1832. He is the eldest son of James and Jennett (Urquhart) Martin, who were the parents of six children. James, Sr., was a farmer, emigrated to America, and settled in Jefferson county, Ohio, where he died in 1839. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools in Scotland, and his principal occupation has been contracting, at which he has been very successful. He was twice married; first in 1838, to Nancy Elliott, and second, to Nancy, daughter of John McKnight. Mr. Martin has a farm in Scott township, the work on which he superintends. He has lived at Mount Lebanon since 1874, retired from all active pursuits, enjoying the benefits of a successful business life. He and Mrs. Martin are members of the U. P. Church; he is a prohibitionist.

John Mueller, farmer, postoffice Natrona, was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1846, and came to America in 1867, settling in Allegheny City, where he was variously employed. In 1869 he married Theresa Herman, and they lived in Indiana county for a period of five years, but eventually settled in Harrison township, this county, having purchased a farm of A. Roll. Mr. Mueller takes an active part in the politics of Harrison township, and is at present one of the assessors. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller have one child—John Joseph; have adopted a boy named William Simon.

Maj. W. J. Glenn, superintendent of the County Home, Woodville, was born in Scott township, in 1839. His grandfather, William Glenn, came to Allegheny county from Lancaster county, Pa., about the year 1800, and settled in Upper St. Clair township. He purchased a large tract of land, and followed farming. He married Margaret Herdman, who bore him five sons and five daughters, and died in 1840, aged sixty-three years. James B., his eldest son, was born in 1809, in St. Clair township, and was always a farmer. He married Rebecca A. McCulley, daughter of Thomas McCulley, of this county, and three sons and four daughters were born to them, of whom W. J. is the eldest. James B. Glenn is now a resident of Washington county, Pa. His wife died in 1871, aged fifty-nine years. Maj. Glenn was reared on a farm, and educated at the Mansfield Academy, which he left at the age of eighteen years to engage in the practical concerns of life. For two years he was a teacher in the public schools. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, 61st P. V. I., returning from the field as captain of his company. He was appointed major, in 1885, of the 14th P. Regt. N. G. P., which rank he still holds. He married, in 1865, Mattie E., daughter of Jacob Doolittle, a well-known citizen in Allegheny county. Three children have been born to Maj. and Mrs. Glenn, two of whom are living: Mary C. and Frank D. Maj. Glenn has been engaged in various pursuits, being two years in the oil business; also in the general merchandise business in Allegheny City; was justice of the peace of Chartiers borough for ten years, and was appointed, in 1884, superintendent of the County Home, which position he fills with entire satisfaction to everyone. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Presbyterian, and a republican.

O. R. Cooke, lawyer, Mansfield Valley, is a native of Washington county, Pa., and was born in 1850, a son of David Cooke, a farmer. James Cooke, the grandfather, came from Lancaster county to Washington county about one hundred years ago, and purchased six hundred acres of land near Burgettstown, in Smith township. O. R. Cooke, the youngest son in a family of seven children, was educated at the public schools, and was for eight years engaged in teaching school in Washington and Allegheny counties. In 1878 he commenced the study of law at the University of Ann Arbor, Mich., and is a graduate of the law class of 1880. He came to Allegheny county, and was admitted to practice in the courts in this county in 1881.

since when he has continued practice in Pittsburgh and Mansfield, having an office at each place. Mr. Cooke was married in 1874 to Kate E. McClusky, also of Washington county, and one child, Mary Gertrude, was born to them. Mr. Cooke is solicitor for the town of Mansfield and Chartiers borough. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a republican.

JOHN HARDY (deceased) was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1828. His father, George Hardy, married Rose Mains, who bore him eight children. George was a merchant in Ireland, and died in 1838, aged forty-five years; his widow died at the age of seventy-three years. The subject of this memoir was educated at the academy in his native town, and from early life was engaged in mercantile business, in which he was successful. He married, in 1852, Sarah Woodhouse, also a native of Ireland; and six children (one deceased) were born to them: Mary, Elizabeth, Jessie Rose, Annie W., George and Robert J. Mr. Hardy came to America in 1883, and purchased property in Mansfield. His two sons are engaged in business, R. J. Hardy being a druggist in Mansfield and part owner of the Shamrock Fertilizer-works near Mansfield. George Hardy is also in the drug business at Crafton, a few miles from Mansfield. All the family are members of the Episcopal Church.

MARK ROBB, farmer, postoffice McDonald. John Robb, a farmer, the pioneer of this family, came to Allegheny county from Lancaster county, Pa., about 1774, and purchased 333 acres of land in Fayette (now North Fayette) township. He was the father of eight sons and two daughters. John, the second son, was born in Lancaster county in 1758, and died in 1848. He married Jane, daughter of George Kelso, of Bucks county, a native of Scotland, and the many adventures of these families in their homes in Western Pennsylvania would prove interesting. Two only of this family now remain. Mark, the youngest living, was born in 1807, was reared on or near his present home, and owns 175 acres of the original purchase of his grandfather. He married, in 1838, Jane S. Donaldson, daughter of Andrew Donaldson, to whom were born four children, two now living: John S., attorney at law, and James, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Robb celebrated their golden wedding on the 31st of May, 1888. Mr. Robb has followed farming principally through life, but now lives retired. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

HON. VINCENT MILLER, farmer, postoffice McDonald, was born in Mt. Pleasant, Washington county, Pa., in 1830. The original member of the family who came to this part of Pennsylvania was Jacob Miller, a native of Virginia, born in 1770. He married, in 1795, Jane Filson, who was born in 1778, and became the father of three sons and nine daughters, of whom Samuel, the eldest son, was born in 1800. Jacob came to Washington county at an early date, was a wheelwright by trade, and later a farmer; he died aged eighty-one years; his wife when aged eighty years. Samuel in early life learned wagon-making, which he followed for a short period, and then engaged in farming. He married Mary A. Cockins, of Washington county, Pa., a lady of Irish extraction. In 1840 he came to Allegheny county and purchased, in what is now North Fayette township, 160 acres, one hundred of which are now owned by our subject. Samuel died in 1860, the father of ten children. Vincent, the second child, was educated at the common schools, and has followed farming principally. He married, in 1857, Amanda Hickman, daughter of Joseph Hickman, and by her had eight children, six yet living: Lizzie H., Mary A., Luella, Corrinne, Harriet and Margaret Jane. Mr. Miller has been a successful business-man. He is a republican, and has been prominently identified, politically, with Allegheny county. He was elected to the legislature in 1868, and re-elected in 1877, serving his constituents with credit and ability, and has held other offices of trust. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM DOYLE, glass-manufacturer, Mount Oliver, was born April 3, 1827, on Beck run, Mifflin township. His father, Charles C. Doyle, a millwright and carpenter by trade, was a native of Western New York, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His uncle, James Doyle, was an officer in the revolutionary war. Charles C. Doyle learned his trade in New York state, and in 1817 came to this county, where he followed his trade until the time of his death, being considered a good mechanic. He married Mary Robinson, and to them were born the following-named children: Margaret, Nancy, Joseph, William, Susannah, Mariah, Henry and Sarah. William was educated in this county, and when between eight and nine years of age he began to work as an apprentice in the glasshouse of Bakewell, at Pittsburgh. In 1850 he went to Louisville, where he remained ten years, then returned, and was identified with different firms, and formed the present firm of Doyle & Co. in 1868, which has survived two fires, and has been conducted by him very successfully. He is also president of the Clay Pot company, and chairman of Hogan, Evans & Co. Mr. Doyle has been twice married, his first wife being Ellen Kenedy, by whom he had two daughters, Mrs. Bella Boyd and Mrs. Ellen Marshall. His present wife, Mrs. Mary Moye, *nee* Hatry, is the mother of six children: Oscar, Charley, Laura, Edward Moye, Bessie R. and Donald B.

J. N. ANDERSON, retired, Braddock, was born in York county, Pa., in 1822, son of Renix and Sarah (Nelson) Anderson, former a farmer by occupation, latter a native of England. His grandfather, James Anderson, came to this country from Ireland. J. N. remained on the farm where he was born until thirteen years of age, when he commenced a five years' apprenticeship at the

saddler's trade, at the termination of which he followed the business two years; then traveled for a New York house three years. In 1849 he located in Pittsburgh, when he resumed his trade for nine months, and then entered the employ of the Exchange (afterward known as St. Clair) hotel, in which he remained until 1853. From that year until 1858 Mr. Anderson represented the Perry House, then returned to the St. Clair, and in 1874 purchased the property, continuing the business until 1884, in which year he built the Hotel Anderson, in every way conceded to be the most complete house of entertainment in the city. In 1858 Mr. Anderson married Miss A. E., daughter of George H. Bell, an early pioneer and prominent citizen of Allegheny county, and to this union were born six sons and one daughter: George B., Charles A., James Grant, Joseph N., Allen Kirkpatrick, Willie and Margret R. Mr. Anderson is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

D. S. Elliott, retired, Braddock, is a native of this county, born in December, 1841, to Matthew and Maria (Soles) Elliott, of Braddock (formerly Wilkins) township, who were the parents of two children, D. S. and Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, died in 1854, aged thirty-eight years. The subject of these lines was born and reared in McKeesport, Pa., and educated at the public schools. In 1867 he married Agnes J., daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Stewart) McCutcheon, and by her has four children: D. T., Jennie F., Clarence C. and Lester L. Mr. Elliott has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and is now owner of 180 acres of land in Braddock township, the working of which he superintends. He came to North Braddock in 1884, and here built his present handsome residence. He is a democrat.

Charles Mehaffey, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, a son of Alexander and Mary M. Mehaffey, was born in North Versailles township in 1814. His grandfather, Robert Mehaffey, came from Ireland, and located in this township at a very early day, where he and his wife died. Alexander, his son, married, and reared a family of following-named children: William, James (deceased), Charles, Ann, Emma and Jane (both deceased). Alexander Mehaffey died in 1886, and his wife in 1852. They located on the place now occupied by the tinplate-works of McKeesport, and removed from there to a farm now owned by our subject. The latter married, in 1870, Elizabeth Hendricks, and to them have been born eight children: Sarah, James, Frank, Robert, John, Charles, Joseph and Clyde. Mr. Mehaffey is a democrat.

Thomas Rankin, real-estate dealer, postoffice Rankin, is a native of Carroll county, Ohio, born Nov. 11, 1834. His father, John Rankin, a cabinet-maker by trade, was a native of Washington county, Pa. It was some time previous to the Revolution that two brothers named Rankin came to America and settled in Washington county, Pa. John, the son of one of the above, named Thomas, a farmer, married Charlotte Lytle, in Pittsburgh, in the year 1818, and was the father of eight children, two of whom are deceased. Thomas, the youngest member of his family, was educated in Ohio, and early in life commenced his business career, first as a clerk, and in 1859 embarked in business for himself, and so continued until 1867. He then formed a partnership with his brother in the wholesale grocery business for twelve years, under the firm name of M. W. Rankin & Brother. In 1871 Mr. Rankin came to what is now known as Rankin station and purchased five acres of land, which has since been used for building purposes. He married, Jan. 1, 1861, Abby J., daughter of Charles C. Olmsted, of Rome, Ohio, and one daughter, Clara Lois Rankin, has blessed their union. Politically Mr. Rankin is a republican.

John Black, retired, postoffice Brinton, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1818, only son of John and Martha (Grier) Black, former of whom was a farmer in Ireland. Our subject was educated at the schools of his native county, and in 1837 immigrated to America, locating in Philadelphia for one year. He then came to Pittsburgh, and was here employed for eight years as a clerk; thence came to Wilkins (now Braddock) township, and was here engaged in mercantile business till 1853, when he purchased 136 acres of valuable land and carried on farming till 1887, in which year he sold the farm and retired from active life. Mr. Black married, in 1844, Ellen, daughter of William Bailey, a farmer, and five children were born to them: Sarah (Mrs. Gilliland), and George, Elizabeth, Ella and Belle, at home. Our subject has held several township offices; is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

Isaac Good, railroad supervisor, Wall, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1838, a son of Isaac and Catherine (Sumney) Good, who were parents of eleven children. The former is now deceased, the latter is living. The subject of this sketch was educated at the schools of Westmoreland county, and at the age of fourteen became a railroad employé, located at first in Allegheny, and later at Cambria and Fayette. In 1860 he married Sarah, daughter of William Walker, of Pittsburgh, after which they located at Braddock, and subsequently resided for a time at East Liberty, Shady Side, and in Cambria county for five years. He returned to Allegheny county, and in 1881 located at Wall, which derives its name from Frank Wall, now a resident of Kentucky, who was the owner of the first two houses erected here, and by occupation an engineer on river boats. Wall is now the headquarters of this division of the Pennsylvania railroad. The roundhouses and machine-shops are to be removed from Pittsburgh, and Wall will be the distributing point for west and south-

west. Mr. and Mrs. Good have a family of six children, viz.: William E., George G., C. B., Carrie E., Albert and Hellen May. Mr. Good's grandfather, Isaac Good, was a pioneer of Western Pennsylvania.

JOHN ALLEBRAND, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, a son of John and Margaret Allebrand, was born at Chorhesen, Steinau, Germany, in 1833, and with his parents emigrated to America and located at McKeesport in 1842. They had four sons: Conrad, Nicklous, John, Philip; and one daughter, Elizabeth. Philip enlisted in the army, Co. I, 63d P. V., and during three years' service was promoted to first corporal. He was killed at the battle of Petersburg. His father died during that year, and his mother in 1861. In 1854 our subject went to California, where he was engaged in butchering, and was part owner of a good producing gold-mine. After six years he returned to McKeesport, and in 1860 married Rachel, daughter of William Nicolaus, of McKeesport. He then engaged in butchering until 1878, but in 1880 removed to a farm which he now owns in North Versailles township, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Allebrand have six children: Charles W., Margaret, John N., Louisa, Fredericka and George A. Charles W. married Lida, daughter of James Michaels, and located in Colorado, where he is engaged in mining. Mr. Allebrand is a member of the F. & A. M., Alliquippa Lodge, No. 375. He is a Presbyterian and a republican.

WILLIAM H. RODENBAUGH, farmer, postoffice West View, was born Dec. 19, 1840. His great-grandfather, Joseph Rodenbaugh, came from Bucks county, Pa., to Allegheny county in 1807, and died on the farm where William H. now resides. The old farm was known as Mount Pleasant, and contained 330 acres. It was first owned by George Wallace, who bought it in 1799, and was subsequently sold to Thomas Reed, who sold it to John Stewart, who sold it to John Rodenbaugh in 1830. Our subject's great-grandmother, whose maiden name was Hannah Walker, was a Quaker, and died at the home of her grandson. The grandfather Rodenbaugh was a class-leader at the age of seventeen years; his house was the home of the old-time itinerant preacher. He married Elizabeth Fosspinner, and became the father of eight children: Joseph, John, Samuel, Mary, William, Hannah, Henry and Charles. Of these William was born Sept. 27, 1810, and died in 1847. He married Catharine Moore, born Dec. 25, 1819, in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pa., and three children were born to them: Eliza J., W. H. and John. The old family were members of the M. E. Church; politically they were whigs. William H. is a cooper by trade, but farms principally. He married Emma Penn, of this county, and they have two children: John W. and Kate M. John Rodenbaugh married Lillie Schlotz, and has one child, Jeannette.

WILLIAM C. SHAW, farmer, Glenshaw, was born Oct. 12, 1826, on the old mansion farm in Shaler township. His parents, John and Matilda (Courtney) Shaw, were also natives of this county, the latter being a daughter of William Courtney, an old settler at Lowry's run. John Shaw was a miller by trade, and operated the old mill at Glenshaw. He was an active business-man, and in addition to milling was engaged in the coal business, supplying Spang's mill with fuel. The old Shaw family were active members of the Presbyterian Church. William C. Shaw is a miller by trade, which he followed in early life. Later on he helped his father in the coal business, and now is a farmer and gardener. He married Eliza J. Mathews, and four children have blessed their union: Mrs. Matilda Watts, Edward D., Clara and Lyda C.

N. J. BLACK, contractor and builder, Avalon, was born near Six-Mile Ferry, Allegheny county, Pa., May 22, 1851, the son of John and Mary (Coleman) Black, both of whom were natives of this county. John Black was a carpenter, and his parents came from Ireland. The subject of this sketch attended the country schools, and at the age of fourteen he was in the service of Rev. McAboy. He next learned the carpenter's trade, and after working eight years for Mullon, Steen & Co. he moved to Bellevue, where he continued his trade for two years. For the next five years he was in the grocery business at West Bellevue, but his health failing him, he again took up the hammer and saw, this time contracting for himself, and has erected nearly all the houses at West Bellevue built since he engaged in the business. At the age of twenty-one he married Mary S. Davis, a granddaughter of Bassell Davis, he being the first white settler that side of the river. Her parents were James S. and Mary J. (Beem) Davis, both natives of this county. Her father was a farmer and an extensive sheep-raiser. Mr. and Mrs. Black have one child, Birdie D. They are members of the Bellevue M. P. Church, of which he is a steward. Mr. Black is a member of Jr. O. U. A. M. When he first moved to West Bellevue he was elected assessor and councilman, serving three years. He was then appointed first postmaster, the office then being called Myler, now changed to Avalon. He was elected burgess in 1888, and re-elected in 1889.

JOHN RUSH MONTGOMERY, merchant, Turtle Creek, was born in North Versailles, July 17, 1863. His father, John McCullough Montgomery, was born in Ohio and reared by his uncle, Perry McCullough, in Versailles, on the farm where his widow and children now reside. He married Elizabeth McMasters Lewis, a native of Jacksonville, Westmoreland county, and they had three sons and one daughter: Joseph M., Samuel Perry, Rebecca M. and John R. Mr. Montgomery joined the 63d P. V., and served about a year. He died of disease contracted

in the army, April 2, 1864, aged thirty-three years. He was a member of the U. P. Church, as were all the members of his family, and was a republican, as are his sons. Joseph Montgomery, father of John M., was a stock-grower in the state of Ohio, and elder in the Presbyterian Church. His wife was Rebecca McCullough, a member of one of the earliest families in Versailles.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM, farmer, postoffice Bakerstown, was born Dec. 20, 1825, on his present farm in West Deer township, son of Abraham and Nancy (Glasgow) Cunningham, who were born in Ireland, and came here when they were eight and ten years of age, residing in West Deer township until their deaths. They were members of the old Seceder Church. Hugh Cunningham was married at the age of nineteen to Eliza McNeil, of West Deer township, and seven children were born to them, two of whom are living. Of these Abraham married, in 1867, Catharine, daughter of Robert and Kate (Scott) Harbison, of Butler county; they have four children: Eliza, Lloyd, Dean and Mary. The other son, Robert John, is a Presbyterian minister in Indiana. Mrs. Cunningham died in May, 1864, and Mr. Cunningham was afterward married July 4, 1865, to Jane Park, of Butler county, daughter of William and Hannah (Rundles) Park. Her father was born in Franklin county, Feb. 9, 1791, and died Dec. 20, 1883. Her mother was born Aug. 9, 1800, and died Feb. 24, 1885. Two children were born to this second marriage: William and Ellen. Mr. Cunningham has a farm of 160 acres near Bakerstown and is one of the oldest settlers of the township.

JOHN MCMASTERS LARIMER, general merchant, Turtle Creek, was born in the same house as his father, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, in 1844. His parents were James Irwin and Nancy (McMasters) Larimer, the latter a native of Allegheny county. William Larimer, father of James, was among the early settlers of Westmoreland. In 1857 the subject of this memoir came with his parents to a farm in Versailles, this county. While attending New Wilmington College, before completing his eighteenth year, he joined Co. E, 105th P. V. I., and entered the Army of the Potomac under Col. A. A. McKnight. Besides some preliminary skirmishes in the peninsular campaign, he participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and although his hat and blouse were pierced with bullets in the latter engagement, he escaped without a scratch, but was taken prisoner while trying to remove his wounded friend, now Col. Gray, of this county, from the field. After fifteen weeks in Salisbury, Libby and Belle Isle prisons, and narrowly escaping death from starvation, he was exchanged and soon discharged on account of disability. After a period of rest at home, in 1863 he recruited a part of Co. F, 14th Regt., S. V., and participated in the capture of Gen. Morgan. In this company he held the rank of first lieutenant under Capt. Taggart, had command most of the time, and the distribution of the captured horses was also placed in his charge. In the fall of 1864 he recruited eighteen men, whom he accompanied as private and joined the 6th P. H. A., under Col. Barnes, and was at once made first lieutenant. For a time the company did guard-duty on the Orange & Alexandria railroad, after which Lieut. Larimer was made ordnance-officer on Col. Barnes' staff, in charge of the fortifications about Washington. Here he remained until discharged in 1865, his services being no longer required, and participated in the grand review by Gen. Grant. Thus at the age of twenty-one years Mr. Larimer was possessed of three honorable discharges from the United States' service, and one from the State of Pennsylvania.

After a year in mercantile business at Leavenworth, Kan., our subject opened in the same line at Turtle Creek, where he has continued ever since. He carries on a lumber and livery business in addition to a general store, and is also engaged in farming and stock-breeding, giving special attention to registered Jersey and Holstein cattle. In 1868 Mr. Larimer married Emily, second daughter of Gen. C. P. Markle, of Westmoreland county, and they have had eight children, four yet living: Cyrus Markle, Thomas McMasters, John M., Jr., and Paul Wilfred; the only daughter, Nannie, died at the age of seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Larimer were among the charter members of the First Presbyterian Church of Braddock, of which he is an elder. He is among the most active workers of the republican party.

WILLIAM GEORGE LANE, merchant, Turtle Creek, a native of Wilkins township, was born Nov. 23, 1854. His parents, Henry and Mary (McKeg) Lane, came from Ireland, and now reside in Newtown, a part of Turtle Creek village. The father is a coal-miner, and at the age of nine years William G. also began that business. He has been industrious and provident, and in 1880 began selling goods from a wagon; three years later he built a store, which was soon after destroyed by fire, inflicting a loss of eight hundred dollars over insurance. With characteristic energy he at once rebuilt and now carries a stock worth about two thousand dollars, and owns, besides his store and residence in Newtown, a house in Wilkins township. In 1876 he married Mary Ellen Leonard, a native of Canada and daughter of Matthew and Catherine Leonard, of Ireland, and they have two children, Henry and Anna Arvilla. Mr. Lane is still occupied in the mines, and the store is managed by his wife. He has served as supervisor of Patton township, being elected on the republican ticket. The family is associated with the E. L. Church.

SHIELDS FAMILY. The progenitor of the family was James Shields, of English descent and Quaker proclivities, native of Ireland, who settled in Chester county, Pa., at

the latter part of the seventeenth century. His grandson, Thomas, was a goldsmith in Philadelphia, and Thomas' son, David, was a merchant in the West India trade. He settled in Little Washington about 1800, and shortly after married Eliza, only child of Maj. Dan Leet. David Shields was born Aug. 16, 1780, and died Nov. 2, 1857; his widow died March 21, 1872, aged eighty-eight years. His children were: Mrs. Maria Wilson, Daniel Leet, Thomas L., Misses R. B. and Hannah Shields, Eliza, Susannah (wife of Rev. Isaac Cook). Thomas L. Shields was born in April, 1809, in Little Washington, Pa.; he died in the Sewickley valley in 1879. He was a member of the Philadelphia bar, also practiced in this and surrounding counties. He was a fine speaker and an able attorney. He was a whig, and one of the original organizers of the republican party, at Lafayette hall. He was a good agriculturist and horticulturist, and a keen sportsman. He married Amelia, daughter of John and Harriet (Craig) Chaplin, the latter of whom was a daughter of Mayor Isaac and Amelia (Neville) Craig. Mrs. Craig was a daughter of Gen. John and Winnifred (Conway) Neville, and a sister of Gen. Presley Neville, serving on Gen. Lafayette's staff during the revolutionary war.

The children of Thomas Shields are: Eliza S., William C., David, Amelia (wife of James B. Oliver), Lydia H. (wife of William L. Jones), Wilhelmina, Rebecca and Thomas L. Shields. Of these William C. was first lieutenant of Co. G, 28th P. V. I., and was killed in front of his company at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862. David Shields enlisted in Co. F, 63d P. V. I. He participated in many battles, and was promoted to captain. The last two years of service he was a personal aid-de-camp of Gen. Alexander Hays; was honorably discharged before he was twenty years old, for wounds received in action. Maj. Dan Leet was of English descent; he was a brigade-major in the revolutionary war, and second in command at Crawford's defeat. He removed to Washington county in 1775. He was a surveyor, and under the direction of David Reddick, Esq., vice-president of Pennsylvania, he surveyed the internal survey of the Allegheny reserve; and, under the directions of the supreme executive council, surveyed the depreciation lands of the second district, a part of which is in the Sewickley valley. It was made in 1782–86. He and Reynolds surveyed Gen. Washington's lands in Kentucky. He died June 18, 1830.

John Graham, farmer, postoffice Stewart's Station, was born in 1831, a son of John and Annabella (Moat) Graham, the latter a native of County Down, Ireland. John Graham was many years a farmer in Patton township, where he died, and was succeeded by the son whose name heads this sketch. The latter was reared here, has always followed farming, and came into possession of his present property in 1883. In August, 1864, he joined Co. F, 6th P. H. A., and served on garrison duty until June, 1865. He is the only republican among the Grahams. The family attends the U. P. Church at Stewart's Station. Mrs. Graham is Ann, daughter of William and Christina McCane, natives of Westmoreland county, and she is the mother of two sons, Charles Elmer, born Sept. 18, 1862, and James McCane, born March 23, 1865, both residing at home.

Jacob Maurer (deceased) was born near Strasbourg, Alsace-Lorraine, June 24 1805, a son of Jacob L. and Catherine (Deutsch) Maurer. He immigrated to America, in June, 1837, and in September of the same year located in Columbus, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of a gardener and dairyman until 1855. He then settled in McKeesport, and embarked in the tannery business with his son-in-law, W. B. Junker, under firm name of Junker & Co., in which he continued six years, when he retired. Before locating in McKeesport he had purchased the valuable property at corner of Fifth avenue and Walnut street, now owned by his heirs, a fine brick block, two stories high, facing Fifth avenue. After his retirement from business he gave his entire attention to his property interests until his death, which occurred Sept. 17, 1882, when he was seventy-seven years of age. He was married in 1834 to Christina Fischer, who died June 2, 1888. He had three daughters who grew to maturity: Catherine (deceased wife of W. B. Junker), Caroline and Amelia (Mrs. Julius Beiler, of Pittsburgh).

Of these Caroline, who resides in McKeesport, married, Oct. 19, 1865, Louis Brecht, a native of Heidelberg, Germany, by whom she has four children living: Eleanor H., Amelia L., Louis J. and Henry W. Mr. Brecht came to America in 1850, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he finished his education and learned the gilder's trade. He served three years in the civil war as first lieutenant, participated in twenty-two engagements, and was honorably discharged at expiration of his term of service. For a number of years he was engaged in the picture-frame business in Pittsburgh, and was a successful businessman. He died Oct. 16, 1880. He was an attendant of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, and sang in the choir fourteen years. He was a member of the G. A. R., and was a stanch democrat.

William J. Miller, retired, Gill Hall, is a son of Peter and Mary A. (Cunningham) Miller, and was born in Ireland in 1801. His parents came to this country about 1808, and located in Jefferson township, this county, where the father proceeded to work at his trade of shoemaking, but later bought a farm. William J. is the only surviving member of his father's family. May 20, 1836, he married Sarah, daughter of Michael Snee, of Jefferson township. He worked the old homestead and at the carpenter's trade until he sold the farm, when he removed to Gill Hall. His children are Andrew, married to Anna Carlisle, of Jefferson township; Harry H., married

to Lettie Duff, of Jefferson township; Caroline, now Mrs. Reed, of Jefferson township; Ella, now Mrs. Weller, of West Elizabeth, and Fannie. Mrs. Miller died in 1875. Our subject was a successful merchant for thirty years. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

MELANCTHON W. MCMILLAN, general bookkeeper, Bank of Pittsburgh. The paternal great-grandfather of this gentleman was a native of the highlands of Scotland, and immigrated to America, settling in Maryland. His sons, Rev. Samuel and William, were soldiers in the revolutionary war. Of these, the first named, a minister of the Baptist Church, located in Westmoreland county, and later in Tennessee and Ohio. He died in Beaver county, Pa. His son, Thomas L., was born in Westmoreland county, and came to Pittsburgh at the age of sixteen years. He enlisted later in the war of 1812, but his services were not required in the field. After the war he returned to Pittsburgh, and clerked for George Miltenberger, finally embarking in the house-furnishing business on his own account. He was subsequently appointed by Gov. Ritner clerk of the mayor's court in the old courthouse, and afterward elected clerk of court of quarter sessions. After that he was appointed associate judge with Judge McClure. He died in 1852, aged sixty years. Politically he was a strong whig, and worked nobly to promote the success of the anti-slavery bill. He was married to Jane, daughter of John Gormly, and of their twelve children, nine attained maturity. Of these, John G. was clerk in the office of the *Chronicle-Telegraph;* Samuel J. R. read law with Judge Shaler and Edwin M. Stanton, late secretary of war. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and became a member of the law firm of Stowe & McMillan; later he went to Minnesota. He was elected district judge, and subsequently elected judge of the supreme bench, and afterward United States senator. Melancthon W., the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Allegheny City, and came to Sewickley in 1871. He has been identified with the Bank of Pittsburgh for thirty years, and is now general bookkeeper. He is also a member of session of the Sewickley Presbyterian Church, and is treasurer. Mr. McMillan's mother died at his home in Sewickley, June 7, 1879, aged eighty-four years.

JOHN EUWER, merchant, Parnassus, was born in Plum township, July 8, 1832, a son of Archie and Mary (Gill) Euwer, the latter a daughter of Ebenezer Gill, who was a son of John Gill, a native of Ireland. Mr. Archie Euwer was born in Plum township, Mary (Gill) Euwer in Patton township, in 1799 and 1804, respectively. The grandfather, John Euwer, came from Ireland, and in 1796 settled in Plum township, on the present site of New Texas, buying 270 acres there. In 1798 he married Nancy McMullen at Ligonier Valley, and became the father of five sons and five daughters. His brother, Samuel Euwer, settled on Sandy creek, and was one hundred years old when he died, leaving a very large posterity, who hold annual reunions at Jacob Walter's, Springdale. Our subject attended school in Plum township, and when sixteen years old took charge of his father's farm, under the direction of his mother. In January, 1855, he married Isabella Allen, a native of Westmoreland county, born in 1833, a daughter of Robert and Anna (Leslie) Allen, natives of Scotland, the former an elder in the Covenanter Church. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Euwer: Anna (Mrs. McKee Swank), Amelia J. (milliner and dressmaker), Margaret G. (who died aged three years), Robert Allen, Archa Nelson (in father's store), Ida, Bell, Florence Clyde and Lizzie Emma. Mr. Euwer was on the farm until 1866, and shortly after bought the Walnut Hill farm, in Westmoreland county, on which he lived twelve years. In 1879 he bought a farm in Plum township, on Puckety creek, and six years later sold and moved to Parnassus, where he has since remained, keeping a general store. Mr. Euwer has three brothers living: E. G., a merchant in Jeanette, Westmoreland county, Pa.; M. G., a merchant in Verona, Pa., and the youngest, Archie N., is a farmer, living near Washington, Iowa. He served three years in the Union army; fought in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Fredericksburg to the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, belonging to Co. C, 155th P. V., Col. Pearson.

DAVID CLEMENTS, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born in Plum township July 20, 1834, a son of David and Maria (Anderson) Clements. His father was a farmer and carpenter, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ireland, coming to America at three years of age. William Clements, grandfather of the subject of this biography, bought a farm on the east side of the township, which he sold to his son, and he to our subject, who was educated here, and remained with his father until twenty-seven years of age. He then began farming the old homestead, which he still owns, and seventeen years later bought his present farm, the Euwer place. He married, in 1861, Eliza Stewart, of Westmoreland county, born in June, 1837, a daughter of Andrew and Priscilla (Beal) Stewart, and seven children were born to them, six now living: James Alexander, in Pittsburgh; Andrew, Lizzie M., Harry D., Prillie J. and Mary Myrtle; John Anderson died aged three years. The family are members of the U. P. Church.

W. W. REEVES, proprietor of the "Reeves Patent Stone" manufactory, Braddock, is a native of New Jersey, born in 1818. Henry Reeves, the original pioneer of the family of this name in the eastern states, and a native of England, came to this country in 1754, settled in New Jersey, to escape religious persecution; he was a Quaker, and Isaiah Reeves, father of W. W., born in New

Jersey, was enrolled in the continental army at the age of sixteen, about the time Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. Our subject was educated at the public schools of Burlington county, N. J., and at the age of seventeen learned the plastering trade in Philadelphia, which he has followed for fifty years as a contractor, etc. In 1862 he came to Braddock, where he has since introduced the manufacture of the "Reeves Patent Stone," a durable composition used extensively for fine building purposes. In 1843 Mr. Reeves married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Young, a brick-contractor of Philadelphia, and a son of a revolutionary soldier, Capt. Young, who served under Washington, and eight children were born to them, three of whom are now living: Amanda (Mrs. McFarland), William Wallace and Howard C. The family are members of the Methodist Church; Mr. Reeves is a republican. In 1861 he invented a rifled cannon and an explosive shell, which were tested at Fort Monroe, and proved to be a success and adopted as a government piece of ordnance. He claims it to be the first rifled cannon made in this country or any other.

William Jackson, farmer, P. O. Negley, was born in the county of Durham, England, Oct. 9, 1830, a son of Robert and Margaret (West) Jackson, former of whom was killed when William was nine years old; the mother lived to the age of eighty-seven years. William Jackson, paternal grandfather of William, was a mason, and John West, the maternal grandfather, was captain of an English merchant-ship; was taken prisoner by the French, and served twenty-one years in French prisons. Mr. Jackson came to New York city in 1852, and following year to Pittsburgh, where he worked four or five years at the West Point forge, and then went to the rolling-mills, remaining there fifteen years. He enlisted in February, 1864, in Co. I, 61st P. V. I., which was consigned to the Sixth corps, Army of the Potomac, and was discharged in June, 1864. He then worked in the Pittsburgh mills until 1872, when he moved to his present farm, which he had bought in 1867. In 1851 he married Sarah Pescot, a native of Newcastle, England, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Pescot. Ten children were born to them: Isabella Ann, Thomas P., Mary (Mrs. Samuel Anderson), Robert (married to Ann Bryan and lives on the farm), Sarah (Mrs. George Kime), William, Margaret, John, Henry and Charles. The family are members of the Episcopal Church, but there being no church of that denomination here, they joined the U. P. Church. Mr. Jackson owns 120 acres of land.

John Pyle, postoffice Hulton, was born in Erie county, Pa., July 20, 1838. His parents, John and Mary Margaret Pyle, were natives of Lancaster county, Pa., and came to Pittsburgh when our subject was very small, but afterward moved to Penn township, where the father engaged in the coal-mines, and died March 3, 1880, of dropsy and heart disease. The mother died ten months later, of paralysis. John, the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education in this county, and when about nine years old entered the coal-mines with his father, in Wilkins township. At the age of twenty-one he began for himself in the mines of Penn township, continuing until he was thirty years of age, at which time he began farming in the same township for a firm of coal-merchants; he also spent two years in Plum township, four years for Frank and Harry Johnson of Wilkins township, and has since been on the Lee farms of Plum township, the last four years conducting a dairy-farm near the Verona borough limits. In 1864 he purchased two acres of land in Penn township, and in 1867 built a house; in 1878 he built another house on the same two acres. In 1885 he purchased two lots and a house in Verona, and in the spring of 1888 bought four lots and a house at Oakmont. He married, in his twenty-ninth year, Anna Mary Smeltz, of Plum township, a daughter of Lewis Smeltz. They have had six children: Sarah E., Jacob L., Harry L. and Frank E., all at home. The deceased are Mary M., who died at age of three years, and Nettie M., when aged ten years. Mr. Pyle is a republican.

Mrs. Mary Jane King, postoffice Sunny Side, youngest daughter of Robert S. and Dorcas (Allen) Lecky, was born in Pittsburgh in 1827. Her father removed from Martinsburg, W. Va., and located at the corner of Virgin alley and Wood street, where he and his brother William manufactured coaches. He had the honor of establishing the first reading-school in Pittsburgh. Though held on Sundays, it was not of the nature of a Sunday-school, as no religious services were held; but the children were gathered in an upper room and taught to read. Complaint was made regarding the school, but it was decided that it was not dangerous to the children, and he was permitted to continue. Dorcas Allen was the eldest daughter of David Allen, who was a son of John Allen. The latter was one of the pioneers of Fayette county, and of Allegheny county. David Allen was born May 10, 1770; his wife, Mary Warne, Sept. 11, 1770. They were married Dec. 24, 1793, and were blest with eleven children, of whom Dorcas was the second; she was born April 8, 1796, and died Feb. 6, 1884. She was married to Robert S. Lecky Sept. 25, 1821; he died Dec. 7, 1828. There were born to them three children: David Allen Lecky, Letitia S. Lecky and Mary Jane Lecky. Dorcas Allen's grandmother was Mary Power, sister of Rev. James Power, the pioneer clergyman of Western Pennsylvania. Her husband's brother, William Lecky, was formerly sheriff of the county. Our subject was married in 1858 to Samuel J. King, and in 1875 removed to Monongahela City, and to her present home in 1885. Mr. King, after a successful and profitable life, died in 1873, leaving one

child, Lizzie L., whose home is with her mother.

JENNINGS P. AULD, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 25, 1843, a son of David and Rhoda (Jennings) Auld. His paternal grandfather, James Auld, was a native of Long Island, N. Y., a cabinet-maker by trade, and among the pioneers of Fayette county, Pa. His maternal grandfather, David Jennings, was of English parentage, an early settler in Fayette county, Pa. David Auld, father of Jennings P., was born in Fayette county, and in early manhood located in Pittsburgh, where he worked as a glass-packer for fourteen years; in 1849 he located in Versailles township and engaged in farming. He was twenty years president of Versailles cemetery, which, under his supervision, has been made one of the finest in the state. He was the father of four children: Jennings P., Vincent (deceased), Amanda (Mrs. A. D. Foster) and Hannah (deceased). David Auld died April 1, 1887, aged sixty-six years.

Jennings P. Auld was reared in Versailles township, and from six years of age was educated at the common schools, and with the exception of seven years, during which he resided in Illinois, has lived on the old homestead, to which he succeeded on the death of his father. Sept. 1, 1864, he enlisted in Co. F, 5th P. A., and served until the close of the war. In February, 1868, he married Eliza, daughter of Victor and Eliza (McNulty) Arthur, of Versailles township, by whom he has three sons: David W., Victor A. and Vincent. Mr. Auld is a republican, and has held many local offices of trust.

MRS. HANNAH MANOWN, retired, Monongahela City, daughter of George and Elizabeth Linn, was born in 1829, in the township and county of Butler, where her father was prominently identified with the medical profession. Her father's family consisted of three children: Alonso, now a professor in Washington and Jefferson College; George A., practicing medicine in Monongahela City, and Hannah. Her father was one of the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, and when Gen. Lafayette was in Butler he had the honor of dining with him; he died at the age of forty-four, at his old home. Hannah married, in 1854, Thomas Manown, son of John and Martha Manown, whose family were among the early settlers of Forward township. Mr. Manown died Oct. 25, 1867, on the farm now owned by his wife and sister.

MICHAEL GROSS, merchant, Hero, a son of Peter Gross, was born in Mifflin township in 1849. His parents were among the old German families of that township, where his mother died in 1877, and his father in February, 1888, with Michael, in the borough of Reynoldton. They had thirteen children, viz.: Jacob, Kate (Mrs. Sidel, deceased), Barbara (Mrs. Zimmerman), Margaret (Mrs. Kurtz), John, Frank, Peter, Michael, Gertrude (deceased), Crist, Anna (Mrs. O'Hanlon, deceased), Mary (Mrs. Weischer) and Matt (deceased). Michael married, in 1873, Margaret Elizabeth Elster, and, locating in Mifflin township, became engaged on the river and in steamboating. In 1888, having received the appointment of postmaster at Reynoldton, he established himself there in business as a dealer in general merchandise, on the main street, and in the center of the borough. Mr. and Mrs. Gross have five children; Minnie, Freddie, Lizzie, Georgie and Henry.

GEORGE GOLDBACH (deceased) was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 1, 1837. He was of German parentage, his parents coming to this country in 1836. After the death of his mother he made his home with an uncle, Anthony Henger, who resided in Mt. Oliver. In 1861 he was married to Miss Catherine Brouder, whose parents were among the first settlers in Mt. Oliver; they were married at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1837, settling in the neighborhood of the old homestead, which at present is one of the old landmarks of Lower St. Clair township. Mr. Goldbach in 1861 engaged actively in the grocery and feed business, and in 1863 opened a hotel. He died April 1, 1874, leaving a widow, two sons and four daughters: Margaret, who is a Sister of Mercy; Anthony G., teller in the City Savings Bank at Pittsburgh; Annie C., Mary M. and Sadie G., all at home, and George L. D. J., attending school at St. Vincent's College. Mr. Goldbach was intimately identified with the growth of the community in which he resided, being elected justice of the peace for one term; was the originator of the Mt. Oliver fire company, and was its captain when he died; also was instrumental in the building of St. Joseph's church, being one of the original trustees until the time of his death.

C. S. NEGLEY, farmer, postoffice Tarentum, a son of Casper and Elizabeth Negley, was born at East Liberty, Pa., in 1838. His grandparents were among the pioneers of Allegheny county, and his father was born in East Liberty. Casper S. married Sarah J., daughter of J. J. Bunting, of Butler county, Pa., and located at Natrona, where he was employed at the soda-works. He and his wife afterward resided in Butler county, later in East Liberty, and in 1871 came to Fawn township, locating on the farm which they now own. Mr. Negley has held several official positions in the township. He and his wife have six children: Mary E., Clara B., James C., Charles S., Frank J. and Harry C. The parents are members of the Methodist Church.

A. W. NEGLEY, farmer, postoffice Tarentum, son of Casper and Elizabeth Negley, was born in East Liberty township, Allegheny county, in 1827. In 1849 he married Mary, daughter of John Mohler, of East Liberty, and to them were born three children: John, Mary (Mrs. Hepler) and Ida (Mrs. Presley). Mrs. Negley died in 1865, and Mr. Negley afterward married Eliza J., a daughter of Andrew Ashbaugh, of Leechburg,

Armstrong county, Pa. To them have been born the following-named children: William, James, Edward, Laura, Minnie, Bertha and Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Negley are members of the Lutheran Church. He located, in 1850, on the farm which he now owns, in Fawn township.

JAMES GRUBBS, farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, is a son of John and Isabella (Reed) Grubbs. Andrew Grubbs, his grandfather, who was a native of Germany, emigrated to America in or about 1780, married Rhoda Powell, located in Pittsburgh, and afterward on the Walter farm, in what is now Hampton township, where most of their children were born, and in 1817 he removed to Indiana township. They reared a family of eleven children, Rachel, now Mrs. Philip Hodil, of Ross township, being the only one now living. Andrew was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1850; his widow in 1855. John, who was the eldest son, was born on the homestead in 1807. He afterward settled in West Deer township, and later in McCandless township, where he died in 1874; his widow died in 1888, at the age of eighty-one years. They had eight children, six of whom still live: Andrew, a physician of McKeesport; Lewis, a merchant in West Deer township; Adam R., in Johnstown; Francis A., in Fayette county; Martha A., now Mrs. Robert Houston, of Westmoreland county; and James, who is the third son, and was born in Indiana township in 1835. He was reared and educated in West Deer township, in 1849 moved to what is now Hampton township, and in 1874 to his present farm. In 1865 he married Violet Jane, daughter of John and Eliza Jane (McBride) Trimble, of this county. She died in 1873, leaving two children: Harry A. and Lyla J., both at home; he next married, in 1875, Maggie A. Trimble, a sister of his former wife. They have no children. In 1877 Mr. Grubbs was elected justice of the peace of the township, which office he still holds, and has also been assessor and supervisor of the township; also served nine years on the board of school directors. He and family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pine Creek, he being an elder in same.

LEVI LUDWICK (deceased) was born near Sardis, Westmoreland county, Pa., Feb. 27, 1829, son of Abraham and Mary Magdalena Ludwick, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. While he was young his parents moved to Jefferson county, where he assisted to clear a farm. At the age of twenty-one he left the farm and became a contractor and builder. He took the contract and built the first house in Irwin; also a great many others in same town. In 1856 he came to Allegheny county, and took the contract and built the inclined-plane trestles and houses at the Coleman mines, now in the city limits. In 1860 he purchased the Wilkinsburg mill, which he operated till his death, Sept. 21, 1887. He remodeled and rebuilt parts of the mill twice. He was a member, and many years a trustee and steward, of the M. E. Church, and was a school director while Wilkins borough formed part of the city. In his political sentiments Mr. Ludwick was a republican. He is survived by a widow and two daughters—Mary Letitia and Blanche. His widow, Mrs. Nancy Jane Ludwick, is a daughter of John and Letitia (Morrow) Anderson, and was born in Wilkins township, this county. Her father was a native of Westmoreland county, of Irish descent, and her mother was a daughter of James Morrow, an Irishman, who settled in Pennsylvania.

JOHN JAMES, machine draftsman, postoffice Verona, Pa., was born in Caermarthen, South Wales, Nov. 4, 1841. His grandfather, Evan James, was a brightsmith, as was his father, Hugh James, likewise a No. 1 practical engineer, as was said by all who knew him. Hugh James was born in Breckon, England, and acquired a thorough knowledge of his trade from his father, who located himself at Caermarthen, whence he went to Bristol, England, and worked at Acraman & Jones', engineers, he being one of the parties who worked on the first Atlantic steamer from Bristol, called the Great Britain. Mr. James now has a model of the propeller of this vessel, which was six-bladed. Mr. James married Miss Eleanor George, daughter of John and Elizabeth George, from Cardiganshire. She was born at Caermarthen, and died there, as did Hugh James, being buried at St. David's church, Lamas street. John James was reared in his native town, where he had access to excellent schools, and made a special study of drawing. When twelve years of age he went into a machine-shop and acquired a mastery of his trade. In 1870 he came to Pittsburgh, and was for a time employed by the Keystone No. 1 Bridge company, then engaged in building the famous St. Louis bridge. In September, 1871, he engaged as a machinist with the A. V. R. R. Co., and for two or three years has been engaged in making drawings. He became a resident of Verona in 1876, and owns two houses on Penn street. Mr. James has a sister, Elizabeth Bower, now a widow, having buried her husband, Henry Bower, July 17, 1888, and is now residing with her two sons, David and Henry Bower. Both are members of the Masonic fraternity, and reside at South Side, Pittsburgh. David is a blacksmith, as was his father, and Henry is a machinist. The mother was born at Caermarthen, and is now (1889) fifty-six years old. Of her two sons, David was born at East St. Louis, Ill., and Henry at Llanelly, Caermarthenshire, Wales.

Mr. James is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. In 1866 he was married to Miss Diana Jones, daughter of Evan and Mary Jones, and a native of Wales. Of seven children born to this couple six survive, as follows: Jane Eleanor, Elizabeth, John Hugh, Mary, William David and Nelly.

Margaretta, the third child, died when less than two years old and was buried at Allegheny cemetery. Mrs. James has one brother, Thomas Jones, in Illinois, and also a nephew and a niece near Peoria, Ill., they having buried their father and mother some eleven or twelve years ago; their names are Peter and Mary Davies. Her brother, John Jones, is at present at New Tredegar, Monmouthshire, England.

HENRY LARGE, distiller, West Elizabeth, son of Jonathan and Easter (Finney) Large, was born July 4, 1836, on the place now owned by him, in Jefferson township. His grandfather, John Large, a soldier in the Revolution, and a native of New Jersey, came to this county about 1796, locating on the Boggs farm, Upper St. Clair township; later moved to Jefferson township, purchased the farm adjoining that owned by Henry Large, and built a distillery. His family consisted of seven children: Jonathan, Samuel, Margaret, Henry, Isaac, Nancy and Thomas, all of whom are deceased, excepting Henry, now a resident of Mifflin township, aged ninety-two years; and Margaret, now of Crawford county, Iowa. Jonathan Large was born in New Jersey, and came here when young. He married Easter, daughter of Andrew Finney, of Mifflin township; bought a farm near Lebanon church, built a distillery and tramp-mill, which later he disposed of and purchased the place now owned by Henry Large, Jr., on Peters creek, Jefferson township, and known as the Ferree purchase. The Ferrees were in the war of 1812, and Col. Ferree was identified in the whisky insurrection. Peters creek derives its name from an old Indian trapper called Peter. It was on this farm that a fort was built, in a field known as "fort-field," only accessible from one point, being a natural fortification and affording a view of nearly eight miles up and down the creek. Jonathan Large's children were Jane, John, Andrew, Levi, Samuel, Nancy (deceased), Harriet, Jonathan, James, Isaac and Llewellen (twins) and Henry, the youngest of the family. In 1861 Henry, the subject of this memoir, married Anna H. Greenly, and in 1863 bought the property he now owns. He is engaged in the manufacture of Monongahela rye whisky, the brand having been established by his grandfather, and has a national reputation for excellence.

M. ROBBINS SMITH, superintendent of Robbins & Co.'s mines, McKeesport, a son of Samuel I. and Mary Jane (Robbins) Smith, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1849, and came to this county Oct. 13, 1872, locating in Lincoln township. Samuel I. died in Cumberland county, and his widow removed to Lincoln township in 1880, where she died Dec. 8, 1887. Their children were William Lloyd, of Streator, Ill., Annie M. (Mrs. Nimmo) and M. R. The last named has been superintendent of mines in Lincoln township, now owned by W. N. Robbins & Co., of McKeesport, since 1880. These mines were established in 1846 by Pollock & Dunseth, who were succeeded by Pollock & Lee, and they by Stone & Phillips, following whom Mr. Stone became sole owner. In 1870 they were purchased by Robbins & Jenkins, and in 1880 the firm changed to W. N. Robbins & Co., present owners. The mines afford employment to 150 men, have a daily capacity of 10,000 bushels of coal, are among the oldest on the river, and contain the last coal between Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers west of Murrysville anticlinal.

C. C. TEETER, chief clerk for the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, Braddock, was born in Cambria county, Pa., in 1846, a son of Major Isaac Teeter, of Bedford county, Pa., a builder and contractor by occupation. He was reared and educated in Cambria county, and early in life commenced his business career in the capacity of clerk for the Cambria Iron company of Johnstown, Pa., where he remained until 1875, since when he has filled his present position. In 1862 Mr. Teeter enlisted in Capt. William Palmer's independent company of "Silver Greys," re-enlisted in Co. F, 21st P. C., and for two years and one day served with the company in all the engagements in which it was present, and was wounded in the side Dec. 27, 1863, at Harper's Ferry, Va. Mr. Teeter is a F. & A. M., and a republican.

R. D. BOWMAN, one of the superintendents in the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, Braddock, was born in Carbon county, Pa., in 1847, third of the nine children born to Henry and Lovina (Peters) Bowman, of Eastern Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and was for many years engaged in the paint-manufacturing business, until entering the employ of the Edgar Thomson Steel Manufacturing company. Mr. Bowman was married in 1868 to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Rev. John G. Jones, and sister of Capt. William R. Jones, general manager of the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, and to this union one son, Lee H., has been born. Mr. Bowman is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a republican.

ANDREW CRAIGHEAD, real-estate dealer, Elizabeth, is a grandson of Robert Craighead, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country at a very early day and settled near Carlisle, Pa. John Craighead was the third son of Robert, and is the father of our subject. He was born near Carlisle, Pa., and when quite young came to this county, and was one of the very earliest settlers of this borough. He started in life as a farmer, and afterward engaged in the lumber business with Maj. John Walker, which continued until his death. They built some of the first sawmills erected in the county. He was one of the first justices of the peace of this borough, and held that office until his death, in 1838. His wife was Abigal Stewart, of this town, and they reared a family of six daughters and five sons; one daughter and four sons are still living, as follows:

Diana, Mrs. Frank Sawhill, of Mount Washington, Pa.; James, of Beaver Falls; John and Andrew, of this borough, and Robert, of Allegheny City. Andrew Craighead was born in this borough July 29, 1831, and was reared here and educated at the public schools. He has followed various occupations, but has been a dealer in real estate since 1850. In 1862 he enlisted as drum-major in Co. E, 155th P. V., and was honorably discharged the same year. He then engaged in shipping lumber and coal to Cincinnati and Louisville until the close of the war. In 1857 he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Matthew and Jane (Robinson) Drennan, of Ohio. They have reared eight children, one of whom, Charles B., died Aug. 27, 1887, at the age of twenty six years; he was a very promising young man, and had been engaged in the wholesale commission business in Philadelphia. He was a member of the U. P. Church for a number of years before his death. He leaves a widow, Maggie, daughter of William Pierce, of Elizabeth township, and one son, Charles B., Jr. The other seven children are still living, and are Samuel H., of Beaver Falls, Pa.; Joseph T., of this town; William E., Jennie D., Matthew D. and Don Carlos, all at home, and Annie M. Craighead. The mother is a member of the U. P. Church. John, Robert and Andrew Craighead laid out the addition to Elizabeth, which was taken into the borough after a few years, and with some others they laid out the beautiful cemetery just outside the borough limits.

JONATHAN WYCOFF, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a grandson of Jonathan and Sarah C. (Lefevre) Wycoff, natives of New Jersey, who were among the Jersey settlers in this county, coming here some time prior to 1780. They settled on the farm now owned by Wilson Wall, and lived there until their deaths, in 1845. Isaac, the father of our subject, was the fourth son, and was born Nov. 11, 1794. He learned the carpenter's trade, and built many of the first houses in Elizabeth borough. His wife was Gertrude, daughter of Joseph Van Kirk, Sr., of this township. They raised eight children, four of whom still live, namely: William V., Joseph V., Sarah (Mrs. P. A. Lyttle, of Forward township) and Jonathan, who was born on the homestead July 31, 1822, and has always followed farming. In 1850 he was married to Eliza C., daughter of George Rine, of Fayette county, who died April 16, 1887. They have seven children living: Anna R., Gertrude V., Yeurith M. (Mrs. Dr. H. T. Billick, of Washington county), Isaac O., Nathaniel R., Jennie E. and John W., all at home. Mr. Wycoff and some of the family are members of the Baptist Church. The father of Mr. Wycoff died in 1883, aged eighty-nine and a half years, and the mother in 1879.

W. J. E. MCLAIN, merchant, Dravosburg, was born Nov. 4, 1853, in Washington county, Pa., a son of Hon. J. R. McLain, of Washington county. A brief genealogy of Mr. McLain's family is as follows: In 1680 six brothers from the Isle of Mull, Scotland, emigrated to America. They were all civil engineers, and settled in the Cumberland valley. Of their descendants, William McLain settled in Washington county in an early day. His son, Hon. J. R., was a farmer and wool-merchant in Washington county; in 1877 was elected to the legislature, and in 1886 was elected state senator. He married Susannah Ralston, who became the mother of five sons and four daughters. W. J. E. McLain was educated by Rev. W. H. Lester, at the West Alexander Academy, and afterward took a classical course at Amherst College. He taught school two years in his native county, and one term in Iowa. For two years he had charge of the fitting-school for boys in Mifflin township, near Lebanon church. He then became the first principal of the Amity Academy of Dravosburg, where he taught two years with great tact and ability. In 1878 he opened a large general store in Dravosburg, which is in a flourishing condition, and does business under the firm name of J. R. McLain & Co. He was married Oct. 16, 1888, to Miss Anna M., daughter of Addison Lysle, Esq., of Allegheny City, Pa. Mr. McLain is identified with the K. of P., Jr. O. U. A. M. and R. A. He is a director of the First National Bank of Homestead; in politics he is a republican.

WILLIAM B. MOYLE, merchant, Tarentum, was born at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1859, a son of William and Hannah (Lloyd) Moyle, the former a native of Cornwall, England, the latter of Wales. They were married at Sharpsburg, where Mr. Moyle was engaged in business, but later he removed to Allegheny City, and there carries on a general furniture-store. Their children were Emma, Luella, Alice, Charles, Edith and William B. Our subject remained at home until his marriage, in 1886, with Jessie, daughter of Thomas H. Neal, of Bellevue, Pa. In 1887 they removed to Tarentum, where he became established in business as a dealer in furniture. Mr. and Mrs. Moyle have one child, William Lloyd.

JACOB G. VOGELEY, merchant, Tarentum, was born at Butler, Butler county, Pa., in 1853, a son of George and Mary (Gass) Vogeley, former of whom is one of of the pioneers of Butler county, and is in business at the same corner where our subject was born. Mary, his wife, died July 25, 1878. Their family consisted of seven children: Edward, Jacob G., George Henry, Sarah M., Emma E., Aaron E. (deceased) and Clara. In 1870 Jacob G. commenced to learn the carpenter's trade of F. Feigel, of Butler, which he followed until 1875, in which year he went to California, where he followed his trade for about a year; then accepted a position with a mercantile house, with which he remained until the spring of 1882. Returning to Pennsylvania, he married Annie C., daughter of Charles and Louisa Wohlleb, of Tarentum. The young couple

then proceeded to California, but owing to the ill health of Mrs. Vogeley they returned to Allegheny county, and located at Tarentum. Here Mr. Vogeley commenced general merchandise business, consisting of dry goods, wall-paper, furnishings, notions, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Vogeley have two children, Charles George and Lillian P. Mr. Vogeley is a member of the R. A. Lodge, No. 910, of Tarentum. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS HARE, merchant, Pittsburgh, was born and reared in County Derry, Ireland. At the age of eighteen years he came to America, and in 1847 settled in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the regular hardware business with Logan, Wilson & Co., since changed to Logan, Gregg & Co. Later he engaged with R. T. Leach, and remained in his employ four years, and afterward commenced business on a small scale at 513 Wood street, in partnership with Mr. McWhinney. The firm was known as McWhinney, Hare & Co. They continued successfully for ten years, when the firm changed to Thomas Hare & Bro., and later to Hare & Son, the son being Thomas C. They are conducting principally a wholesale business, and are doing an excellent trade.

CHRISTIAN WILHELM, merchant, Fetterman, was born in Germany in 1834, son of Powell Wilhelm. He was educated at the schools in Germany, was formerly employed in coal-mining, and for the past twenty-five years has been in mercantile business. He came to his present location in 1865. He was married, in 1860, to Louisa, daughter of Henry Koch, and they have had seven children, five of whom are now living: Fred, Louisa, William, August and Mena. Mr. Wilhelm is a republican, a Freemason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Red Men. The family are members of the G. P. Church.

JOHN B. SHERRIFF, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a grandson of John and Martha (Neal) Sherriff. John was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1785, first settling near Carlisle, Pa., where he married, and afterward located on Peters creek, but later removed to Saw-Mill run, where he was accidentally killed in 1810. His eldest son, William, the father of our subject, was a carpenter, and settled in Mercer county, where he died Oct. 4, 1849. He married Jeanette Black, who died August 10, 1877. Eight of their children are still living, as follows: Martha (Mrs. John Robinson), Jeanette (Mrs. M. Vanmeter), Adam and Joseph, all of Lawrence county, Pa.; Elizabeth (Mrs. James Shields, in Iowa), Harriet (Mrs. William Somerville, deceased, of Ohio), William H. (Iowa), and John B. The last named was the eldest, and was born July 18, 1811, in Mercer county. When seventeen years old he went to Pittsburgh and learned the trade of coppersmith, and in 1835 established a business there, which he continued for fifty-two years, retiring in 1887. In 1865 he purchased his present farm, on which he has since resided. July 11, 1837, he was married to Sarah H., daughter of John and Rebecca (Gordon) McGraw, of this county. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are living. Their names are as follows: Henry C., William J., Annie M. (Mrs. Isaac Taylor, deceased), Rebecca J. (widow of S. O. Wiley, and now Mrs. West, of Ballard, Cal.), Charles F., Agnes L. (Mrs. Matthew P. Winterburn). Mr. and Mrs. Sherriff are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHRISTIAN GAUF, tobacconist, Elizabeth, was born in Prussia Sept. 27, 1835, and came to this country in 1853. He located at Pittsburgh, and afterward in St. Louis; remained at the latter place until 1861. He then enlisted in the Missouri militia, and served three months, after which he enlisted in the 4th M. C., Co. C, and afterward in Co. I, and served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner July 10, 1863, at the engagement at Union City, Tenn., and was confined in Libby prison and Belle Island for about six months. At the close of the war he came to Elizabeth borough and engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and has since resided here. He is a member of the old Monongahela Lodge, No. 209, and Encampment, No 109, I. O. O F.; Joseph Stevens Post, No. 111, G. A. R., and K. of P. Lodge, No. 444. In 1867 he was married to Mrs. Margaret A. Baum, daughter of Maxwell Wall, of Forward township. They have two children living: Bertha and Alfaretta. Mrs. Gauf has one son by her former marriage—Reno Kerney Baum. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

AMOS MILLER, contractor, Wilkinsburg, was born in Hempfield, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1847, a son of John and Elizabeth (Long) Miller, natives of that county. His grandfather, John Miller, was a blacksmith, and came of German stock. The father and mother now reside on the farm owned by Tobias Long, father of the latter. Amos Miller remained on the home farm till eighteen years old, when he went to learn the carpenter trade, and a year later began building barns for neighboring farmers. In 1874 he came to Wilkinsburg, and was employed as journeyman till 1886, when he began contracting. He was formerly associated with the Lutheran Church, but is now united, along with his family, with the Reformed Church; he is a democrat. Nov. 17, 1870, Mr. Miller was wedded to Sarah J. Steimer, a native of Westmoreland county, and daughter of Jacob G. and Mary Magdalene Steimer, of German descent, and following-named children have been born to this union: Francis Marian, Anna Mary, Sarah Elizabeth, Adda May and Alice Edna, living, and Simon Henry, George Wilson and Emma Jane, deceased.

JAMES ELLIS BOOTH, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born March 18, 1854, in Pittsburgh, a son of Thomas and Mary (McGregor) Booth. Thomas was born in England in 1828, a son of Thomas, Sr., and Elizabeth (Jones) Booth, natives, respectively, of

Cheshire, England, and North Wales, and were born on the same day, July 8, 1798. Thomas, Jr., was brought from England when he was eight months old to Jersey City, where, after arriving at manhood, he followed carpentering for eight years, at which time he moved to Pittsburgh, and died Jan. 25, 1858. Here his son Thomas was educated, and for many years followed carpentering and architecture. In 1861 he engaged in the brewing business in Allegheny City, in company with Mr. Brown, now president of the East End Bank, which he conducted successfully until 1883, when he retired. In 1878 he bought the farm which he now owns, and erected a house costing $5,000, and other buildings to correspond. He died in April, 1887. His wife, Mary Booth, a daughter of James and Martha (Wilson) McGregor, was born in Penn township, Aug. 2, 1825. Her father was born in Ireland and her mother in Lancaster county, Pa. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Booth: James Ellis, the only one living; Sarah Ann, who died in 1875, aged nineteen years; Ellen Elizabeth, who died Feb. 3, 1862, aged nine years; Robert and William (twins), who died Oct. 17 and 21, 1861, respectively. James Ellis Booth was educated in the old Fifth ward and high-schools of Pittsburgh, and learned the brewing business with his father. His health failing, he moved, in 1880, to his father's farm. He married, Oct. 17, 1878, Georgie Vincent, who was born in Noblestown, Washington county, Pa., in May, 1857, a daughter of James and Julia (Welsh) Vincent, of Washington county, former of whom died Feb. 14, 1876, aged seventy-one years; latter lives in the city of Allegheny. Four children, Florence E., Thomas B., Vincent and Georgie, make happy the home circle. Mr. Booth is a republican, and he and Mrs. Booth are members of the U. P. Church. He owns 280 acres, well improved, with fine buildings; also brewing property and houses and lots in Allegheny City. His mother also owns a fine block on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, but makes her home with her son on the farm.

Alexander Boyd Boal, farmer, postoffice Parnassus, was born in County Down, Ireland, about 1830, a son of John and Resan (McWhirk) Boal, who died in the old country. He received his education in Ireland, and, as he was the seventh son, was educated for the ministry, but coming to Pittsburgh, in 1847, he engaged with James Reece, to learn steam-engine building, at which he remained three years. He was at the Fort Pitt Iron-works ten years, and then he and his brother began business together. This enterprise not being a success, he in 1864 took charge of the mechanical department of the Standard Oil company's works for three years. He was about the Eclipse works two years, and was foreman for Robert C. Totten three years. In 1873 he was elected one of the directors and superintendent of the Portsmouth Foundry & Machine company, Portsmouth, Ohio. The year was a very successful one, and he was unanimously re-elected; however, five months later he was discharged without cause, and brought suit for the remainder of the year's salary, which passed through the courts to the supreme court and was decided in his favor. Returning to Pittsburgh in 1875, he soon after engaged at the Westinghouse Air-Brake works, remaining until 1885, when he exchanged some city property for his farm in Plum township.

Mr. Boal married, in 1852, Rachel Kennedy, who died one year later; he next married, in 1856, Caroline Davis, of Pittsburgh, daughter of David Davis and Mary (Daniels) Davis, both deceased. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boal, five of whom are living: William H , Euphemia K., Nellie W., James H. and David John Alexander. The family are members of Parnassus Presbyterian Church. Mr. Boal is a republican, and while in Pittsburgh was commander of the Grant and Lincoln clubs.

James Davison Carothers, plasterer, Wilkinsburg, was born in May, 1833, on the north side of Penn avenue, about midway between Wood and Centre streets. His grandfather, Charles Carothers, came from Ireland when a young man, and Charles, son of the latter, was born in Patton (then Plum) township in 1797. Charles, Jr., married Eliza McCowan, who was born in what is now Penn, and opened a store on the site of Wilkinsburg about 1831. He was the first justice elected here, and was a stanch whig. After doing business some time in Pittsburgh, he went to New Castle in 1853, and kept store twenty years. He died in Wilkinsburg in 1876, in his seventy-second year; his widow died July 4, 1888, in her eightieth year; they were both identified with the Presbyterian Church. They reared two daughters and one son: Mary (Mrs. H. W. Sumner), Mary Margaret (wife of J. W. F. Beatty) and James D. The subject of this memoir received a common-school education in Wilkinsburg, Pittsburgh, and in Monroeville, and when twenty years old began work at plastering, which trade he has followed ever since. For the last sixteen years he has dwelt at Wilkinsburg, and is united with the Presbyterian Church, A. O. U. W. and R. A., and he is a republican. In 1859 Mr. Carothers married Olivia J. Johnston, born in Penn, sister of W. F. Johnston (whose sketch appears elsewhere). Mrs. Carothers died in March, 1881, in her forty-seventh year, leaving three children: Harry McMillen, in Anson, Mo.; Ellen Mary, wife of Curtis Graham, in Wilkinsburg, and Charles Monroe, in Wilkinsburg; Frances, the third born, died in infancy.

Louis M. Hattman, upholsterer, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of Henry C. E. and Magdalena Hattman, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1854. His father was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1814, and immigrated to America about 1840, first locating in Cincin-

nati, where he became the first foreman of Dr. Crampton's Star candle-works, remaining until 1842. He then came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and was foreman of Sawyer's soap- and candle-factory, which occupation he followed until his retirement in 1856. He and his wife still reside in Pittsburgh, the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Henry B., Frederick A., William A., Louis M., Louisa D. (wife of J. H. Garrett), Sarah (wife of John A. M. Nagle), Albert R. (born on the day Richmond was taken, April 2, 1865), and Rebecca (wife of George McKee). During the civil war Henry C. E. and his sons, Henry B. and Frederick A., served three years in Co. A, 99th P. V. I., and participated in all the engagements of that regiment during the war. Mr. Hattman was the first to learn the process of making white glue out of bones. Louis M. learned the furniture-upholstering and car business, which he has followed since he was sixteen years old. He and his brother, Frederick A., some years ago, at an elevation in the East End of Pittsburgh, discovered a part of the remains of a mastodon, two teeth of which weighed jointly fifteen pounds, and a tusk was nearly nine feet long. One of the teeth was presented to the Burnell museum, and is now on exhibition in New Orleans.

Daniel L. McGreevey, farmer, postoffice Chartiers, son of Daniel and Ellen McGreevey, was born in Philadelphia in 1832. His father came from Ireland to America in 1831, and located in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1839, when he moved with his family to Squirrel Hill, East End, Allegheny county, and followed farming and gardening. In 1850 he bought the place where his son, Daniel L., now resides. His wife died in 1865, at the age of sixty-seven years, and some years after her death he sold the property to his son, Daniel L., and moved to Robinson township. He died in 1881 at the age of seventy-five years. Of his eight children only two are living: Daniel L., on the old homestead, and Hugh H., in Pittsburgh. Daniel L. has always followed farming and gardening. He was married, in 1859, to Ann Matthews, of this county, and they have one child, Ellen C., now wife of William Debold, of Pittsburgh.

E. L. Erbeck, station-agent, Homestead, is a native of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., a son of Christian Erbeck, of that county. He was educated in his native place, and graduated at Duff's Commercial College in the class of 1879. After clerking ten months in a store he began work for the Lake Erie Railroad company, and was an operator for many years. In October, 1883, he came to Homestead, where he has held the position of station-agent ever since. He has also been conducting a wholesale business in the interest of the railroad company. Since January, 1887, he has been in the builders' supply business, and has now his brother, F. J. Erbeck, as a partner. Mr. Erbeck married Zella T., daughter of Daniel Carns, and they have one child—Anna Lola.

Patrick F. Hanley, engineer, postoffice Homestead, was born March 17, 1846, in Ireland, and came to Albany, N. Y., when very young. He is a son of Thomas and Bridget (White) Hanley, natives of Ireland, former of whom was a contractor in Milwaukee, Wis., where Patrick F. was educated, and learned the machinist's trade in the machine-shops of Sanford & Sircum. There our subject followed his trade until his twentieth year, when he commenced railroading on the Chicago & North-Western railroad and the Illinois Central, as engineer. He was also in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad, and ran the first engine over the famous Dale creek bridge, on the summit of the Rocky mountains. In 1874 he returned east and followed engineering on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Subsequently he ran an engine on the Little Saw-Mill Run railroad, was in the accident there, and his escape from death was one of the most marvelous in the history of railroad accidents. Later he was foreman in the Pittsburgh and Glenwood shops, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. At present he is in the Armor Plate-mill, where he has charge of the big engine. He invented the first lateral and moving table for lifting heavy iron and a system of railroad signaling, and distinguished himself as a capable workman. He married, in Pittsburgh, Maggie Barrett, a native of Ireland, and they had two children, one now living, Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Jacob A. Alter, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born in Plum township, in his present house, in June, 1844, a son of Jacob and Jane (Bratton) Alter, who were born in Washington county, April 27, 1802, and Jan. 18, 1802, and died Aug. 7, 1883, and Oct. 26, 1880, respectively. His grandfather, David Alter, died in this county. His father was a blacksmith, and also owned a farm, which his sons or hired help cultivated; was major of militia, and held many offices in Plum township; was the father of thirteen children: George, Eliza, Samuel, Mary, Sarah Jane, Nancy, Margaret Ann, Lucinda, Susan, Rebecca, Elvira (deceased at seventeen years of age), Jacob A. and William Daniel. He celebrated his golden wedding, and his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were present to the number of ninety-six. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education in Plum township, and always lived on the farm and took care of the family. He married, June 20, 1883, Jane Hamilton, sister of the county superintendent of schools, and daughter of Samuel and Mary (Patterson) Hamilton, natives of Washington county, Pa., and of Ireland. Mr. Hamilton died in September, 1864. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alter: Jacob Hamilton, Howard Russell and Marie. The family are members of Plum Creek Presbyterian Church. Mr. Alter enlisted in August,

1862, in Co. G, 136th P. V. I., Col. Bayne, and was discharged in January, same year, on account of sickness.

JOHN H. BRYANT, foreman-machinist, Pittsburgh, is a son of William and Eliza Bryant, and was born in Allegheny City, Pa., in 1851. His grandfather came from Ireland about 1799, and settled in Washington county, Pa., where his son, William, was born in 1804. He married, in Monongahela City, Ann E. Beebe, of that city, and their children were James, William (deceased), Annette (wife of William Seifert), Sarah (wife of H. D. Rhine), John, Charles (deceased) and Edwin. William Bryant, though a democrat during the civil war, held the position of wagon-inspector under Lincoln's administration. He died in May, 1879, a member of the Masonic fraternity; his widow survived him only six weeks. Mrs. William Bryant's father carried on boat-building in Monongahela City for many years. John H. began to learn the trade of machinist when seventeen years old, has followed it ever since, and is foreman-machinist in the firm of Singer, Nimick & Co., Pittsburgh, where he learned his trade. He married, in 1872, Emma F., daughter of Richard and Mary J. Cuddy, and their children were Nellie, George A., Emma F., Mary J. (deceased), Grace A. and William E. Mr. Bryant is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

JAMES GRIERSON, farmer, postoffice Carrick, was born Aug. 7, 1850, in Allegheny county, Pa., a son of John and Marion (Muckle) Grierson, natives of Scotland, former of whom came to America when a lad and successfully followed gardening in Brownstown up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife, who survived him until March 18, 1885. She was the mother of three children: James, Elizabeth and Mrs. Matilda Semmelrock. The subject of this memoir was educated in this county, and has followed gardening and farming successfully, having a farm of twenty acres. He married here, Jan. 5, 1882, Mary, daughter of Thomas Butler, and they have two children, Walter and Milton. Mr. and Mrs. Grierson are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

DAVID PIERCE, farmer, postoffice Monongahela City, son of Jonathan and Maria (Bell) Pierce, was born in Monongahela City in 1832. His parents and grandparents afterward removed to the farm now owned by David, where they died. Jonathan's family were James, born in 1818; Joseph, in 1820; Cassander, in 1822; Nancy, in 1823; Lewis, in 1825; Israel, in 1828; Elizabeth, in 1830; David, in 1832; Emma, in 1834; John, in 1836; Martha, in 1838; Mary, in 1840; Violet, in 1843. Joseph, John, Nancy and David are still living. David married Eliza Jane, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Ketchum) Pierce, in 1871. Her brothers and sisters were William, Benjamin, Eliza Jane, Francis, Hannah and Joseph. The first two are deceased. David has a family of four children: Bessie, Gertrude, William and George. Mrs. Pierce is a member of the Methodist Church.

DAVID N. LEA, postoffice Woodville, is the second son of Robert and Mary Lea. He was educated at the public schools of Scott township, and early in life commenced the study of steamboat-engineering, which business he has followed over thirty years. In 1846 he made his first trip to New Orleans, under Capt. Steven Stone, on the steamboat Pennsylvania, and after that made three trips to New Orleans from Pittsburgh. He belonged to the volunteer fire company of Pittsburgh for eight years, and fought the big fire of 1845 from beginning to end. During the war, in the year 1861, he was employed by the government to take four engines from Pittsburgh, by railway, to St. Louis, to place on the two gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburgh, and deliver them by water, on the Mississippi, ready for service at Cairo; then returned home on account of sickness in the family. Among his most noted voyages was that in 1881, when he safely carried the government supplies up the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers, to a point beyond Fort Custer, which, until then, had never been explored so far by steamboat. This trip required three months, and Mr. Lea regards with pride the success of the enterprise. His principal work has been on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He is now living retired on a part of the old homestead, which is some of the original tract purchased by his ancestors. He was married, in 1848, to Ellen Fryer, and to them were born Annetta (Mrs. Keller) and Kate (Mrs. Gullett). His second marriage took place in 1865, with Miss A. E. Harbison, daughter of Matthew and Jane (McCormick) Harbison, and two children were born to this union: William N., a painter by trade, and Jennie, now Mrs. Watson. Mr. Lea, although retired from active life, superintends the work on his farm. He is a republican; the family are members of the U. P. Church.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, miller, postoffice Woodville, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1843, the eldest son of twelve children born to James and Margaret (Arberthnot) Campbell. He attended the schools of his native land until he was fourteen years of age, when he commenced to learn the millwright's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He came to this county in 1871, and was superintendent of his present mill, then owned by other parties, for twelve years. He purchased the property in 1884, and since then has made great changes and improvements. His work is done by the old French burr system, and his superior flour, consumed by local trade, speaks best for its quality. Mr. Campbell undoubtedly understands the details of the mill business, and by close application and skill has been successful. He was married in 1860 to Miss Agnes Rodgers, who has borne him thirteen

children, nine of whom are now living. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

MAURICE KAPP, mine-boss, postoffice Carrick, was born March 28, 1833, in Hessen, Germany, a son of Wendal and Joseva (Wiegand) Kapp, natives of the above-named place. He emigrated to America at the age of twenty, engaged with J. B. Hays in the Shoenberger Coal-works, and subsequently was promoted to the position of boss with Thomas Briggs, for whom he worked three years, and then engaged as boss with Joe Walton. To the present time he has been mining-boss for twenty years, and has had as many as three hundred employés. He commenced at the bottom of the ladder and by his industry and good habits worked himself up. He married here Geneva Holzheimer, a native of Germany, and seven children have blessed their union: Mrs. Mollie McCarry, Mrs. Lizzie Soulier, John, Catherine, Minnie, Joseph and Peter. Mr. and Mrs. Kapp are members of the Catholic Church; politically he votes for principle.

N. F. SANFORD, superindendent of coal-works, postoffice Mansfield Valley, is a native of Youngstown, Ohio, born in 1843, a son of Samuel Sanford, a farmer of Ohio. He is the first-born of six children, and was educated at the Warren high-school, subsequently taking a commercial course at Oberlin College, Ohio. Early in life he engaged in the coal business, which he has followed since. His first connection with the works of which he is now superintendent was with what was known as the Essen mines of the Chartiers Coal company, owned and controlled by the Economite society. Mr. Sanford came to Allegheny county in 1883, and the works, of which he is a member, and known as Sanford & Co.'s Coke and Coal Works, was organized in that year. He is superintendent and general manager, and the market for his production is Youngstown during the winter and the lakes in the summer. Mr. Sanford was married in 1861 to Ostia Louise Leet, daughter of Homer M. Leet, of Connecticut, a prominent engineer and surveyor. Seven children, five of whom are living, have been born to their union: Jesse H., formerly superintendent of the works of Sanford & Co., now owner of mines and stores; Bertha, Erl, Ida May and Violet. Mr. Sanford started in life comparatively poor, but by close application and industry has made life a success. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford's ancestors were early pioneers of Trumbull county, or "Western Reserve," Ohio, where some of the direct lineage from the old Pilgrims or Puritans (from whom Mrs. Sanford claims direct lineage) settled (coming from the east) while the country was a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and Indians. Mr. A. Woodford, uncle of Mrs. Sanford, was the first white child born in Trumbull county, eight and one-half miles north of what is now the city of Youngstown, Ohio.

THOMAS E. MORGAN, general merchant, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in West Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., March 29, 1845. He is the eldest son of David and Charlotte (Rodgers) Morgan, the parents of six children. David Morgan came from Wales to America at an early date; his wife was a German lady. Thomas E. was educated at the common schools, and for one year was a student at Iron City College, Pittsburgh. After finishing school he was for a number of years employed as clerk on a steamboat; later worked in a teahouse, and then for thirteen years in manufacturing-works. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. E, 155th regiment, and served until the close of the war. In 1865 he removed to Mansfield, where he has since resided, engaged in the grocery business, in which he has been very successful. He married, Oct. 28, 1869, Mary E. Boyd, daughter of Irwin J. Boyd, and seven children were born to them, four yet living: Lottie E., Sarah B., James W. and Eva S. T. Mr. Morgan and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

HARTMAN GUISE, pilot, postoffice McKeesport, son of William and Catherine Guise, was born in Germany in 1823. His parents immigrated to America and located in Pittsburgh in 1831, where his father readily found employment, being a mason and bricklayer. In 1840 he removed to Versailles township and engaged in mining coal. Hartman Guise came to Pittsburgh with his parents, and when eight years of age began work in the John Robinson Glass-works, remaining there several years. He was afterward, for about five years, employed at John Hay's glassworks, and in 1840 he removed to Versailles township. Mr. Guise was a pilot on the Ohio river between Pittsburgh and Louisville for a period of fifteen years, and in 1853 he married May, daughter of James McCain, of Armstrong county. He purchased and located on the farm he now owns in Versailles township. They have one son, William J., who married Miss Anna Williams, of Monroe county, Ohio. Their home is with Mr. Guise, in Versailles.

JOSEPH MCNALL, farmer, postoffice Imperial, was born near Candor, Washington county, Pa., June 10, 1838, a son of James and Mary (Donehoo) McNall, natives of Washington county, former of whom was a soldier in the war of 1812. Daniel and Nancy (McCune) Donehoo, parents of Mrs. Mary McNall, natives of Ireland, and Presbyterians, were early settlers of Findlay township, but afterward moved to Washington county, Pa. James and Mary (Donehoo) McNall had nine children: Ellen (wife of John B. Burns), Nancy (wife of Henry Adams), Jane (wife of James Farrar), Eliza M. (died young), Mary, Martha (deceased), Isabelle, Joseph and James (deceased). Joseph married, August 29, 1859, Harriet A. Buchannon, daughter of John and Eleanor (Phillis) Buchannon, old residents of Wash-

ington county, Pa. After his marriage Mr. McNall settled on his farm in Robinson township, Washington county. In 1882 he sold out and purchased his present farm in Findlay township. Mr. and Mrs. McNall have six children living, viz.: James E. B. (reporter for the *Evening News*, Kansas City, Mo.), Nannie E., Alfred A., Joseph W., Sadie J. and Leonard E. Mrs. McNall is a member of the U. P. Church at Clinton.

J. L. FORSAITH, manufacturer, Etna, was born Aug. 27, 1837, in Lisbon, Grafton county, N. H. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and highly respected citizens of the above-named place. J. L. was educated in Boston, where he also learned the bricklayer's trade. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Co. H, 50th Mass. V. I., as a non-commissioned officer; served one year, and participated in Banks' expedition up the Red river. After the war he came to Pittsburgh, engaged in gauging crude oil; in 1870 was elected city gauger, and paid more money into the city treasury in one year than anyone preceding or succeeding him. He was next appointed oil-inspector for Allegheny county, and served four years. Since then he has been a manufacturer in Sharpsburg of rolling-mill greases, and lamps for furnaces and foundries, which he patented; also conducted the tin-roofing business, and has large quarries in Etna, where he resides. Mr. Forsaith married, in New Hampshire, Sophia T. Parker, and they have six children, viz.: George B., Adah L., Blanche, Herbert J., Maud and David. Mr. and Mrs. Forsaith are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is trustee and steward. He is a member of the G. A. R., is a republican, and has filled the offices of burgess and councilman of Etna.

JOHN and HIRAM GAMBLE, farmers, postoffice Gamble's, are sons of John and Sarah (Douthitt) Gamble. John was born at West Newton, Westmoreland county, and with his parents removed to Black Horse farm, where Mr. Weaver now lives, thence to the farm he now occupies. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Round Hill, and is a prohibitionist. Hiram was born here in 1825. Their father was a native of Westmoreland county, and settled on this farm about 1820. Hiram married Mary Jane, daughter of John Torrence, of Elizabeth township, who died in October, 1884, leaving four children: Hezekiah D., Power T., Elliott A. and Oliver P., all of whom make their home at their father's house. Hiram Gamble is a democrat. A sister of the two brothers lives with them, Miss Mary B. Gamble, who was born in Forward in January, 1821. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Round Hill.

ROBERT P. WATSON, lumber-merchant, Glenshaw, was born March 15, 1834, near Newport, R. I. The genealogy of the Watson family in New England dates back to colonial days, when the great-grandfather, Job Watson, was the largest landowner of Conanicut island, and a member of the gubernatorial council. His son, Robert Hazard Watson, was the father of Dr. Daniel Watson, one of the best-known physicians of that country. He married Sarah C. Arnold, and they had eight children. Of these our subject was educated in Rhode Island, and became a farmer there. He came to Pittsburgh in 1861, where he was a salesman seven years. In 1871 he took charge of the Glenshaw Coal company, and was superintendent until 1879. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and the lumber business. He married Ellen K., youngest daughter of T. W. Shaw. In the spring of 1879 Mr. and Mrs. Watson organized a Sabbath-school in the old Shaw sickle-factory, of which he was superintendent for seven years. He and Mrs. Watson were faithful workers in this labor of love, which was the foundation of the present flourishing Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, farmer, postoffice Gamble's, is a son of John and Ann (McConnell) Irwin, and was born in 1843 on the farm now owned by him. His grandfather was a native of Ireland, and came to this country, where John was born, and served in the war of 1812. William's father was twice married, his first wife being Sarah La Fever, who was born in 1793, and died in 1832. John was born in 1788, and lived to be ninety-one years old. Their children were Harriet, Margaret, John Brady, Joseph L., Mary Catherine, Charity Elenor, Rebecca Ann, Martha Ann, Henry F. and Susanna. Ann (McConnell) Irwin was born in 1802, and lived to be eighty years old. Their children were Sarah Alice, Nancy D., Findley D., Loressa J., William W. and Anna A. The following are deceased: Charity, Rebecca, Catherine, Susan, Nancy D. and Henry F. Henry F., Findley D. and William W. served in the late war. Findley D. was wounded and taken prisoner. In 1873 William W. married Nora, daughter of John McHenry, whose parents were natives of this county. Their children are Frank W., Bert M., Henry F., John F., Anna B., Marion P. and Maggie; the last named is deceased. The rest are still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are members of the U. P. Church; he is a republican.

WILLIAM MULLEN CRIBBS, druggist, Turtle Creek, was born in Homer City, Indiana county, Pa., June 4, 1865. His grandfather, Daniel, was a farmer, near Clarksburg, Indiana county, and was probably born of German parents. George, a son of the latter, kept a hotel for many years at Homer City, and died in 1875; his widow, Isabella Devers, of French ancestry, resides with William at Turtle Creek. A younger son and a daughter are the only other living children and are all together. William Cribbs finished his education at the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, and when his eldest brother, James, died took control of his drug business. Although only seventeen years old at that time, he managed the business successfully, and does a retail and jobbing trade amount-

ing to from ten to fifteen hundred dollars per month. Besides the family residence and a farm of eighty-five acres in Patton township he owns real estate in Homestead and Millwood. He is a supporter of the republican party; is treasurer of the M. E. Sunday-school, and a member of the official board in that church, with which all the family is associated.

JAMES GAYLEY, superintendent of furnaces in the Edgar Thomson works, Braddock, was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1855. His father, Samuel A. Gayley, a Presbyterian minister, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, emigrated to America about 1840, and for thirty-one years has been pastor of one congregation. His wife is Agnes, daughter of Peter Malcolm, a grain-merchant of Baltimore, Md. Our subject received his preliminary education at West Nottingham Academy, Maryland, and at the age of sixteen entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., graduating at that institution in 1876. Mr. Gayley commenced his business career in the capacity of a chemist for the Craine Iron-works at Catasauqua, Pa., and for three years remained with that company. He then identified himself with a large furnace company at St. Louis, where he continued for two and a half years; then went to the E. & G. Brooke Iron company, at Birdsboro, Pa., where he had charge of their blast-furnace department for three years. In 1885 he entered the employ of the Edgar Thomson works, Braddock, as superintendent of the blast-furnace department, which position he now holds. In 1884 he married Julia T., daughter of Col. Curtiss C. Gardiner (a prominent insurance-man and lawyer of St. Louis) and Mary (Thurston) Gardiner, daughter of Judge Thurston, of Elmira, N. Y., the latter being a descendant in the sixth generation of Miles Standish. Mr. and Mrs. Gayley are parents of two children: Mary Thurston and Agnes Malcolm. They are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a democrat.

JOSEPH TILBROOK, farmer, postoffice Stewart's Station, was born in 1822, within five miles of his present residence, a son of William and Martha (Taylor) Tilbrook, natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Mr. Tilbrook, came from England; was a schoolteacher, and had a small farm in Versailles township, whereon he reared his family; his wife was a Virginian, or English. William, their son, settled on a farm in Patton about 1818. He was an elder in the Murrysville Presbyterian Church, afterward in the Cross Roads Church, and politically he was a republican. Joseph is the second of nine children, and has passed his life in Patton township. In 1846 he married Lucinda McDowell, a native of Penn township, and settled on his present farm. Alexander McDowell, father of Mrs. Tilbrook, a native of this county, and of Irish descent, served under Gen. Harrison in the campaign against the western Indians. His wife, Jane, was a daughter of Gen. Lapsley, an English soldier of the Revolution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tilbrook are Zachariah, Hiram McDowell, John Francis, Andrew Austin, Jennie M.; William Alexander, the eldest, was killed by a flat-car which he was trying to stop on a switch at Stewart's Station in 1883; he was very intelligent, and greatly respected. Mr. Tilbrook is a republican, a member of Cross Roads Church.

ALEXANDER M. SCOTT, merchant, Camden, was born Jan. 18, 1851, in Mifflin township. His great-grandparents were Thomas and Mary (Wilson) Scott, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to Ireland, where they reared a family of six boys and three girls. Of the sons, James married Nancy Jamison, came to America in 1836, and after ten years' residence in Butler county moved to this county, where he died July 3, 1862, aged eighty-three years, and his widow April 30, 1883, aged ninety-six years. They had seven children: William, Thomas, Alexander M., John, Maria, Nancy and Sarah. Of these Thomas married Lucinda, daughter of John and Sarah (Becket) Snodgrass. She died leaving five children: John S., Alexander M., William, Sarah and Elizabeth. His present wife, Maggie, daughter, of David Moore, is the mother of Lucinda, Samuel, Mary, Howard, Annie, Blair and Maggie I. Mr. Scott owns the old farm of one hundred acres. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

The subject of this biography entered a mercantile career at the age of thirteen as a clerk in Camden, and has been identified with the store in Camden almost ever since. In 1870 he was employed by Lysle, Bailey & Co., as clerk, and made himself so generally useful that he became a partner and general manager two years later. He is also president of the Monongahela and Peters Creek Gas and Coal company. Jan. 1, 1889, he associated himself in business as copartner and general manager of the wholesale grocery business founded by Mr. Kirkpatrick in 1852 and at present conducted at 903 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, under the firm name of Allen Kirkpatrick & Co. Mr. Scott is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, and for twelve years was superintendent of the Lebanon Sabbath-school. He married Margaret B., daughter of Allen and Rebecca (Bell) Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh.

GEORGE M. PARKER, merchant, Tarentum, son of William and Mary Parker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1851. His parents removed to Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1865. In 1871 he married C. A. Renouf, daughter of Nicholas Renouf, of Tarentum, and they have since made their home there. Mr. Parker is one of the leading business-men of the borough, having for some years been engaged in general merchandising, but at present is dealing in teas, baking-powder, spices, confectionery and musical instruments, and has made "Parker's Tea Store" a popular resort. He has two children: Edwin M., who died at the age of

two years, and Myrtie May, now fourteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the Methodist Church.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN ROBERTS, railroad conductor, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born at West Newton, Pa., April 16, 1851, a son of John Roberts, who was a native of Wales, but reared in London, England. John was a tinworker, and when twenty-six years old came to this country and located at West Elizabeth, Allegheny county, where his wife, Elizabeth, died. He afterward married Anna Catherine Keck, who was born in Germany and came with her father, Michael Keck, to this country when she was six years old. For a time Mr. Roberts kept a large store at West Newton, and afterward engaged in farming near there. In 1863 he removed with his family to Turtle Creek, where he died in 1876, aged sixty-three; his widow died in 1885, aged fifty-eight. They had ten children, seven now living, of whom Joseph F. is the third. Rosetta, the eldest, died when six years old, and Charles Samuel and Daniel at four years and fourteen months, respectively. The others are named as follows: George Oliver, Matthias Mansell, Mary Melvina (Churchfield), Margaret Ann (Gilliland), Homer Clark and Sarah Ellen (Church). In 1870 Joseph Roberts engaged as brakeman on the Brinton coal-train on the Pennsylvania railroad, and after six weeks' service was given charge of the train. With the exception of two years each at East Liberty and Brinton, as yardmaster, he has occupied the same position ever since. He is a member of the Conductors' Brotherhood of the Pennsylvania railroad, relief department, and of the Royal Arcanum. His first vote was cast with the democrats, but he afterward became a republican, and is a supporter of the prohibition movement. In 1876 he married Margaret Kidd, who was born in Scotland. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are Andrew Kidd, John Franklin, Homer Clark and Isabella Bowman. Mr. Roberts and family are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, merchant, Verona, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1842, and came with his parents, William and Jane Cruikshank, to America when he was four years old. The family arrived at Pittsburgh in January, 1847, and the father, who was a blacksmith, found his first employment in turning horseshoes for the government for use in the Mexican war. The family dwelt two years at Monroeville, Patton township, where the mother died in 1851. Eight years were spent in Moon township, Allegheny county, and from there they removed to Kendall, Beaver county. The last shop operated by William Cruikshank, Sr., was at Sandy Creek, Penn township, where he died in 1877, aged sixty years. There were four sons: Joel and Thomas, conducting a shop near Brinton; William, and James, who was lost at sea on his way to Ireland, in 1884. William assisted his father in his shop in Kendall, Beaver county, and from there went to Steubenville, Ohio, in 1861, to work at his trade. In August of that year he enlisted in Co. B, 4th P. C., in Pittsburgh, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the civil war—four years lacking twenty days. He was company blacksmith, and learned much during his service. His brother Thomas was in the same company from 1862, serving three years. For one year after the war William assisted his father at Sandy Creek, and then succeeded to the ownership of the business. He was an expert shoer, and did a very profitable business until 1877, when he sold out. Next year he came to Verona, and in 1880 built the store and residence which he now occupies. He also purchased the adjoining property, in which he carries on a livery and undertaking business. For two years he served as collector of taxes in Penn township, and five years as justice of the peace. He is a republican in politics, and in religion a Presbyterian. He is a member of the G. A. R., K. of P. and I. O. O. F. July 4, 1866, Mr. Cruikshank was married to Elizabeth Edgar, who died in 1877. Of her four children only one survived her—William Lavery. In 1879 Mr. Cruikshank married again, the bride being Annie E. Ferstl, who became the mother of three children—Annie, May and Selma, surviving—and died in 1884.

EDWARD B. GODFREY, paper-bag manufacturer, Tarentum, a native of New Hampshire, came to Pittsburgh, and in 1856 he started a paper-manufacturing establishment. At his works, in 1861, was manufactured the first paper flour-sack ever made in the United States, Mr. Godfrey being the manufacturer of both the paper and the bag. His works at that time were on the Monongahela river, where he had two mills, but fire destroyed the big mill in 1883, and in 1884 he built a new mill at Tarentum, whither he removed the one from Monongahela river. The works have a capacity of ten tons of flour-sack paper daily, or 150,000 flour-sacks daily, and afford employment to from seventy-five to one hundred people. The firm is now Godfrey & Clark, with J. W. Rutherford as superintendent.

JOHN MERTZ, iron-worker, Pittsburgh, is a son of John and Eve Mertz, and was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1833. His parents came from France to this country in 1831, and settled in Pittsburgh, where they resided until the father's decease, in 1877, when he was seventy-five years of age. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-three years. John Mertz, Sr., was a watchman at Lawrence & Cutty's iron-works for twenty-five years, now J. Painter & Sons Co. His children were: George, John, and Eve C., wife of C. D. Agerter. By industry and perseverance Mr. Mertz accumulated considerable property, leaving his family in good circumstances. He and his wife were members of the G. L. Church. John Mertz, Jr., married, in 1857, Josephine, daughter of George and Freelove Dougherty, and their children are John C., George D., Freelove, Robert H., Sidney J.,

Eve and Park S. Mr. Mertz has been engaged in the iron business since he was sixteen years old. He is a Freemason, a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and Sovereigns of Industry. He is a republican. His family are members of the Eighth Presbyterian Church.

JACOB BOOBYER, JR., Sewickley, is a son of Jacob Boobyer, Sr., a native of Devonshire, England, a carpenter by trade, married to Elizabeth Baker, who was a teacher, coming of a literary and cultured ancestry. Jacob Boobyer, Jr., and family came to America, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was a window-blind manufacturer. In 1830 he removed to Pittsburgh, and eventually came into the country and engaged in farming. He died in 1874, aged eighty-three years. Jacob Boobyer, Jr., came from England to Philadelphia in 1830; at twelve years of age was errand-boy for John Robinson, in Pittsburgh, Robinson being one of the first flintglass-manufacturers in the west; subsequently he learned the tailor's trade with J. B. Evans, and worked for Digby & Hopewell nearly ten years. In 1848, he started in business for himself, and retired from the same in 1872; then afterward he lived on his farm in Sewickley township. Mr. Boobyer was married to Anna, daughter of Louis J. Chamberlin, a dentist in Pittsburgh.

BRUCE TRACY, carpenter and builder, Sewickley, was born Sept. 27, 1810, in Uniontown, Pa., son of George and Leah (McCoy) Tracy. His great-grandfather, Col. Gattis, was in the revolutionary war; his wife was a Miss Bruce. His grandfather, John McCoy, was an early settler at Uniontown, where he owned much land. Bruce Tracy was reared in Wayne county, Ohio, where he partly learned carpentering. He came to Pittsburgh in March, 1827, and completed his trade, which he followed there till 1839, when he came to Sewickley, where he has followed carpentering ever since, and built many dwellings. He may be called the grandfather of carpenters at Sewickley, as he has apprenticed and trained many of the carpenters in that place. At present he is engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Tracy was an abolitionist, and is now a prohibitionist. He cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson, and also voted for Gen. Harrison. In Sewickley he has been a member of the town council. He was first married, in the city of Allegheny, to Miss Ann McCowan, and to his second wife, Miss Mary McCowan, in the city of Pittsburgh. His son, John D. Tracy, was killed in the battle of Antietam. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy attend the M. E. Church.

THOMAS H. S. ARMSTRONG, machinist, Allegheny, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 25, 1848, son of Richard Wilson and Matilda (Graham) Armstrong, former of whom was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1809, and died at the age of seventy-six years. When eight years of age Richard W. came to Moon township, this county, where he lived for several years with a Mr. Nichols. On coming to Allegheny he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1872, and was employed as millwright and boss blacksmith in the Wayne Iron and Steel works for twenty-five years. He resided in Allegheny for fifty years, and was elected alderman in 1872, serving four years; was tax-collector four years, and United States inspector of boiler-plates until the office was abolished. He was a Master Mason when they had to hold meetings in the garrets in Pittsburgh and all Masons were in danger of their lives; was a member of the I. O. O. F. fifty-four years. His widow, who now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Hettie Eyster, was born in Allegheny, Pa., in 1811. The subject of these lines received his education in Allegheny, and in 1864 commenced the machinist's trade, working six years. He then followed engineering on the river until 1880; then was employed three years as foreman for Wilcox, Shinkle & Co., and is now in the Westinghouse air-brake factory. Mr. Armstrong was married Nov. 24, 1875, to Maggie E. Lloyd, of Pittsburgh, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Lloyd, natives of Wales. Three children blessed this union, viz.: Martha Sterling, Henrietta Lloyd and Charles F., who died in 1878. Mr. Armstrong is a Royal-Arch Mason, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He moved to his new home at Emsworth in September, 1884.

CHARLES I. MCKEE, commission-merchant, Allegheny, was born Sept. 7, 1857, in Birmingham, Ohio, son of Daniel and Amelia (Evans) McKee, latter of whom was born at New Castle, Pa. Daniel McKee, who was a native of Salem, Ohio, and a blacksmith by trade, moved, when Charles I. was quite young, to New Castle, where the latter was educated until thirteen years of age. He (Charles I.) then came to Pittsburgh, where he worked for a grocer for a time; then entered the office of Brace Bros'. laundry, as office-boy, where he rose step by step until he was placed in charge of their office on Sixth street. At the end of nine years Mr. McKee resigned to accept a position as collector for William Moyle, Allegheny. Here he served three years, and then, in 1888, opened a commission-store at 33 East Diamond street, that city. Mr. McKee was married May 26, 1884, to Mattie E. Lloyd, sister of Mrs. Thomas Armstrong (see sketch of Thomas H. S. Armstrong), and they have one child, Margaret M. Mr. McKee is a member of the R. A., A. O. U. W. and Select Knights. Mrs. McKee is a member of the M. E. Church. Their home is in Emsworth.

WILLIAM SCOTT, machinist, Wilkinsburg, was born in Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland, May 5, 1833, a son of David and Mary (Smith) Scott. When seventeen years old he commenced to learn the machinist's trade, and became an engineer. For three years he was employed as engineer on a steamer belonging to the Cork Steamship company, plying between Cork and Liverpool and other

ports. In 1863 he set out for America, and landed at Portland, Me., where he engaged as engineer of the government transport Star of the South, which cruised along the Atlantic and gulf coast. Just before the close of the civil war he came to Allegheny county, and settled at Wilkinsburg. In 1865 he married Mary K., daughter of John and Maria (Speedy) Kelly, of Irish descent. Mrs. Scott is a native of Indiana county, her father having moved from here to that locality in early life. Mr. and Mrs. Scott's children are named as follows: William Wright, Maria, Belle, Mary Kelly and Annie D. The third child, Maggie C., died in 1887, aged nineteen. In 1871 Mr. Scott built his present residence on Rebecca street, and has ever since been employed by the A. French Manufacturing company, of Pittsburgh. In 1883 an accident destroyed the use of his right arm, which was caught midway between the wrist and elbow by a steam drop-hammer, and since then he has operated the engine. He is a member of the M. E. Church, I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and is a Freemason. He is a republican.

Charles Wesley McMinn was born in Salisbury, Lancaster county, Pa., Dec. 11, 1842. His grandfather, Robert McMinn, was the son of a Scotchman, and was born in Lancaster county, as was his father, Isaac Wilson. The latter married Mary A. Bender, also a native of Lancaster county, and died at the age of thirty-five; his widow now resides there. He was a teacher, and kept a country store. C. W. McMinn attended the public schools, and taught one year; and when twenty-two years old came to Pittsburgh, where he attended the Iron City Commercial College. He then taught in what is now the Twenty-first ward of Pittsburgh for eight years, it being in Collins township during the first three years. For several years he was clerk in a dry-goods store in Pittsburgh, and in 1882 built and stocked his present store on Centre street, Brushton, a continuation of Tioga street, Pittsburgh. He took up his residence here in 1872, and has held a number of township offices. He was formerly a republican, now a democrat. He is a trustee in the M. E. Church, of which Mrs. McMinn is a member. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of the R. A. and of the Order of Solon. His marriage with Miss Caroline Chadwick, a daughter of Thomas Chadwick, took place in 1866, and their living children are Harrie F., Jennie E., Mary A. and Clara; the second, third and fourth died when very young.

Frederick Wilde, blacksmith, Chartiers, is a son of Charles and Mary Wilde, and was born in Germany May 19, 1845. His father died in Germany in 1861, and in 1881 his mother came to this country, and now resides in the city of Allegheny, at the age of sixty-eight years. Frederick arrived in New York May 5, 1869, and worked one year on Long Island; in 1870 he came to Pittsburgh, and in March, 1874, located in Chartiers, Stowe township, where he bought property and established a general blacksmithing and wagon-making business, which he has successfully carried on to the present time. He first married, in 1872, Caroline Teitz, who died the following year at the age of twenty-six years. His second marriage occurred June 26, 1874, with Catherine Eisenbeiser, and by this union there are eight children: Lena, Louisa, Annie, Katie, Frank, Bertie, Emma and Friederika.

John S. Waddle, blacksmith, postoffice Bakerstown, is a son of Thomas and Sarah J. (Swaney) Waddle. His grandfather, William Waddle, was a native of Ireland, and one of the early settlers of this county. Thomas Waddle was born in Allegheny county, and followed blacksmithing. Three of his children still live here—John C., Mary Jane, widow of James McElwain, of Allegheny county, and Sarah Jane, wife of Nathan White, of Allegheny. John S., the eldest of the family, was born Sept. 9, 1838, on the place now occupied by him. In 1857 he married Maria, daughter of William and Annie McKibbins, of West Deer township. They have four children living: William M., a merchant of Bakerstown; Thomas A., of Allegheny; Margaretta A., wife of Charles Karbin, of Sharpsburg, and Charles Howard, at home; a daughter deceased, Elizabeth I., was the wife of Harry Cowan, a merchant in Pittsburgh. Mr. Waddle and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Bakerstown.

Harry Gordon, foreman of the pattern department of the National Tube-works, McKeesport, was born at Stockport, Lancashire, England, Jan. 28, 1850, son of Robert and Mary A. (Eden) Gordon. He was reared and educated in his native town, where he served an apprenticeship of five years at the pattern-maker's trade. In 1873 he came to America and located in McKeesport, entering the employ of the National Tube-works company as a pattern-maker, and since 1880 he has been the efficient foreman of that department of their works. Mr. Gordon visited England in June, 1878, and August 7, same year, married Sarah Ellen, eldest daughter of Edmund J. and Damaris (Shawcross) Wild, of Stockport, by whom he has four children: Herbert Edmund, born January 28, 1880; Mabel Wild, born July 24, 1882; Minnie Eden, born Nov. 12, 1883, and Ellen, born Oct. 25, 1885. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Episcopal Church, the K. of H. and Foresters, of which latter organizations he has been treasurer for several years; politically he is a republican.

Lewis Roll, blacksmith, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of John P. and Elizabeth Roll, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1844. His grandfather, John L. Roll, came to this country from Germany, in 1828, locating same year in Pittsburgh, where he followed the trade of stonemason, and the foundation-stones of many of the old buildings of that city were laid by Mr. Roll. He died in

January, 1881, in his ninety-first year, leaving five children: Margaret (Mrs. Holland), Magdalena (wife of Mr. Becker, a local preacher), Katie (Mrs. Shearing), Hannah (Mrs. Metz) and John P. The last named came with his parents to this county when about five years of age; he is a farmer and carpenter, and resides in Butler county. In 1843 he married Elizabeth Noss, of this county, and their children are Lewis, Katie (wife of Walter Campbell), Simon, William, George, Maggie (wife of Ira Porter), James, Wilson, Robert M., Lucinda and Frank. John P. Roll is a member of the I. O. O. F., in religious belief an adherent of the German Lutheran Church. Lewis Roll began the trade of blacksmith in 1861, which he has since followed, and now has a livery- and sale-stable in connection. He married, in October, 1867, Henrietta, daughter of Sebastian Goss, of this county, and their children are Ida and Lula M. Mr. Roll is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Heptasophs. He is an English Lutheran.

James Campbell, foreman in the National Tube-works, McKeesport, was born in Prince Edward Island Sept. 21, 1839, a son of Roderick and Isabel (Stewart) Campbell, and is of Scotch parentage. He was reared and educated in the provinces, and for eighteen or twenty years followed the seas, serving in every capacity from a common sailor to master of a vessel. He served three years in the western gulf squadron, under Admiral Farragut during the civil war. In 1871 he entered the employ of the National Tube-works company, at Boston, Mass., and in 1873 came to McKeesport in the interest of the same company; he has been foreman of the finishing department of their works here since 1876. Mr. Campbell has been twice married, his first wife being Mrs. Anna (McClure) Lawson, of England. His present wife is Mary J., daughter of Richard A. and Mary (Sleep) Hitchens, of McKeesport, and by her he has three children: Roderick, Hector and Edmund C. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Baptist Church, F. & A. M., K. of H., Heptasophs, G. A. R., Protected Home Circle and Order of Solon. He is an active temperance worker, and president of the Blue Ribbon club of McKeesport, 1887–88–89. He is serving his second term as member of the borough council; politically he is a stanch advocate of prohibition.

Peter W. Schmidt, proprietor of the Farmer's Exchange, McKeesport, was born in Mifflin township, Sept. 6, 1853, a son of Peter and Augusta (Roof) Schmidt. His paternal grandfather was John Schmidt, a native of Germany and a coal-miner by occupation, who settled in Mifflin township in about 1847; his children were Peter, Mary, Catherine, Jacob, John, George, James and Margaret. The parents of Peter W. were both natives of Germany, and both now reside in Mifflin township. The father in early life followed mining as an occupation, but later embarked in business as a grocer and saloon-keeper. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schmidt have seven children living: Peter W., Jacob, Margaret, Joseph, Mary, Barbara and Elizabeth. Peter W. was reared and educated in Mifflin township, and began life as a coal-miner, which occupation he followed seventeen years. In 1882 he located in McKeesport and became the proprietor of the Farmers' Exchange, which he has since successfully conducted.

Charles C. Henderson, Etna, son of the late James L. Henderson, one of the oldest residents in Etna, is connected with the office department of Spang, Chalfant & Co., where he has been since 1879.

James Reese, steelmill-roller, Pittsburgh, a son of William and Jane Reese, was born in this county in 1834. William came from Wales, settled in Pittsburgh, and married Jane Frunick, who bore him following-named children: William, Daniel (deceased), John, Ann (deceased wife of Rev. John Danks), Henry, Joseph, James and Reuben. William died in 1836, his widow April 11, 1885, at the age of eighty-six years. James Reese was put to work in the rolling-mill when but seven years of age, and has followed that business since; he has worked for Oliver Brothers & Philip about eleven years. He has been twice married; first in 1865, to Lucy W. Obey, and by this marriage there were six children: William B. (married in March, 1885, to Sarah Scott, and has two children, Lucy and Ida), Jane O. (deceased), Emma D., James A. (deceased), Bertha and John O. Mrs. Reese died in 1876, at the age of forty years, and Mr. Reese next married, Dec. 24, 1882, Sarah Reese, who died Sept. 1, 1883. Mr. Reese is a member of the Amalgamated association, and is a republican.

Henry Johnston, gardener, postoffice Chartiers, was born near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1824, son of Edward and Margaret Johnston. He came to America in 1845, and settled in Allegheny county, Pa., the same year. He was employed as a gardener several years, and in 1849 leased some land for the same purpose, but in 1852 met with serious losses by flood. In 1866 he purchased forty-eight acres of land where he now resides, and has added to it so that he owns seventy-five acres in a high state of cultivation; has also six dwelling-houses. He is one of the most extensive gardeners in Allegheny county, having over one thousand hotbeds on his place, and has had a stand in the market at Pittsburgh since 1849. He retired to private life in the fall of 1888.

Mr. Johnston married, in 1847, Eliza A., daughter of Charles and Mary Pugh, and they have thirteen children, of whom the living are William F., Anna Mary (wife of Edward Johnston), Charles P., Margaret (wife of William College), Melissa, J. Harry, Robert C. and Ira W. In politics Mr. Johnston is republican; in religion, English Lutheran. He has been school director in Chartiers township, and is one of the most industrious, successful and substantial citizens.

H. S. Ayres, freight-agent, Sharpsburg, was born in Blair county, Pa., Aug. 26, 1846, and comes of mixed extraction. His grandfather, William Ayres, was an iron-worker, and lived in Eastern Pennsylvania. He married Mattie Martin, of Welsh descent, and by her had twelve children, five now living. William, the sixth child, was born in 1824, in Centre county, Pa., and married Mary, daughter of John Funk, a farmer of Blair county. William was a nailer by trade, came to Allegheny county in 1849, and with the exception of six years has since resided in Sharpsburg. He is the father of nine children, all living, Henry S. being the eldest. The latter was educated at the public schools, and at the age of thirteen years became a clerk in Pittsburgh, where he remained seven years. Since 1866 he has been engaged in the railroad business, holding prominent positions in every department. He married, in 1871, Elizabeth Douglass, of Pittsburgh, and three children, all living, are the result of this union: Clara, Douglass and George. Mr. Ayres is one of the prominent citizens of Sharpsburg, and has served in the town council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a republican.

H. W. Ochse, merchant, Etna, was born Feb. 13, 1850, in Etna, Pa., a son of Henry Ochse, a native of Hessen, Germany, who came to this county at the age of eighteen years. Henry was a heater in Spang's mill for about twenty years, and has been identified with every interest of Etna. He was the first burgess of the borough, was councilman for many years, besides filling other offices of trust. He married Maria, daughter of Samuel Sutter, who came to Etna in 1827. Their children now living are Charles D., Henry W., Samuel J., Wilhelmine S., Mary F., Emma E. and Louise R. His eldest son, John J., gave up his life in the service of his country. Mr. Ochse and family are active members of the German Church of Etna. Henry W. is one of the enterprising merchants of Etna, with whose growth he has been closely connected. He married, April 11, 1872, Julia D., a daughter of Jacob Newmaster. Mr. Ochse is an ardent republican.

P. T. Berg, chief draftsman for the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, Braddock, is a native of Sweden, born in 1853. He graduated at the Polytechnical School and School of Mines at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1878, and in 1879 emigrated to America. He entered the employ of the Edgar Thomson Steel-works the same year as a laborer, was given a position in the drafting-office of the works the following year, and was promoted to that of chief draftsman in 1886. Mr Berg is a F. & A. M., and is a republican.

William Ramsay, merchant, Homestead, was born April 19, 1849, in Fifeshire, Scotland, a son of James Ramsay, a descendant of an old Scotch family. He received a common-school education, came to America at the age of nineteen, and became an engineer at Shafton, Pa. In 1881 he came to Homestead, where he opened a grocery-store, and, although he had no experience in the business, relying on his own native talents, he soon became one of the leading merchants of the town. He married Susan Stahl, who has borne him one son, James. Mr. Ramsay is a member of the R. A. and K. of P. He has always been identified with the republican party.

Samuel Moor Gray, foreman of the boiler department of the Allegheny Valley railroad shops, Verona, is a grandson of Moor Gray, a native of Delaware, who served as a soldier through the Revolution, and was justice of the peace in Dover. The family ancestors were Presbyterians, and probably of Scotch birth. Samuel Moor Gray, son of Moor Gray, married Hannah Wilkinson, a native of Delaware, but of English parentage, and to this couple was born our subject on the 14th of April, 1834, in Wilmington, The father was thrown from an oyster-boat in Delaware bay, being struck by a boom, and drowned, in 1863, aged fifty-one years. Samuel, Jr., was reared in Wilmington, and attended the city schools until he was fifteen years old. At that time he was articled as apprentice in a boiler-shop at Port Richmond, and served five and a half years. He was employed for a time in his native city, and was sixteen years in the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Harrisburg. In 1871 he engaged with the Allegheny Valley railroad, and after six months took charge of the boiler department, filling that position ever since. He is a republican, and the family is associated with the M. E. Church. In October, 1861, Mr. Gray married Mary Ann Koutze, who died eight years later, leaving three children: Samuel Moor, Elizabeth H. and William Lincoln. In 1871 he married Sarah Jane Leister, who is the mother of three children: John, Clara and Francis.

William H. Camp, merchant, Tarentum, is a son of Henry and Jessie (McIntyre) Camp, and was born in Allegheny City, Pa., in 1853. His father was a native of Armstrong county, Pa., and his mother of Scotland. They were married in 1847 at Allegheny City, Pa., and remained there until they removed to Tarentum in September, 1885. They have four children, all of whom are residents of that borough, viz.: Oliver C., Agnes D., William H. and James M. In 1855 William H. and his brother, Oliver C., came to Tarentum and engaged in general merchandising. Oliver C., before locating in Tarentum, was in the telegraph service, being manager of the Western Union telegraph lines in the Bradford oil-field from 1878 to 1884 inclusive. The rapid growth of Tarentum necessitated an increase in the number of its business-houses, and Camp Brothers occupy a prominent place among the business-men of the borough. James M. Camp is a chemist in Pittsburgh.

John H. Miller, merchant, Redman Mill, was born Feb. 26, 1848, in Westmoreland county, Pa., son of John and Jane

B. (Hartley) Miller. John Miller was by trade a blacksmith, and was in the coal business and the manufacture of salt in Westmoreland county. In Allegheny county he followed merchandising, and also founded the Iron City docks. He was a man of good business ability, and an earnest Christian. He died in February, 1882. The names of his children are Morris, John H., William, Charles, Miranda, Hester and Elvira. John H. Miller was a blacksmith for seven years, and then engaged in mercantile business. He was one of the founders of the American Glass-works, limited, and is yet one of the proprietors. He married Miss Eleanor Griffith. They are both members of the Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon; he is a republican.

Charles M. Schwab, superintendent of steelworks, postoffice Munhall, was born Feb. 18, 1862, in Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa., a son of John A. Schwab, also a native of the above place, and of German descent. The subject of these lines has always been a lover of books, and is a graduate of St. Francis College, Loretto, class of 1879. Immediately after graduating he engaged in civil and mechanical engineering at the Edgar Thomson Steel-works in Braddock, where he was actively engaged in the construction of blast-furnaces and new rail-mill. He soon attracted the attention of his superiors, who afforded him every opportunity to develop and climb higher and higher. He was appointed general superintendent of the Homestead Steel-works in January, 1888, and now occupies that position. Mr. Schwab is generally known as the youngest steel-manager in the country, being at the time of his appointment at Homestead but twenty-six years old.

Robert Wilson, retired, of Ellrod, son of John and Mary Wilson, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1830, and coming to America in 1848 located in Pittsburgh, removing to Greenock in 1853, where he remained until 1883, when he came to his present residence at Ellrod, in Versailles township. Mrs. Mary Wilson, daughter of William and Isabella Black, was born in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1828, and came to America in 1844. The family first located in McKeesport, and removed a year later to a point on the Youghiogheny river, about six miles above McKeesport. A considerable village soon grew up around them, and Mr. Black named it Greenock, that being the name of the last town seen by him when leaving his native land. Mrs. Wilson is a niece of Nelson (the inventor of the "hot blast"), to whom a large monument has been erected in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. Their children are Anna M., who is a graduate of California State Normal school, and now a teacher at McKeesport; John G., shipping-clerk at the National Tube-works, McKeesport; William F., an architect, of Pittsburgh; Martha J., now Mrs. John Pierce, of Elizabeth township; James B., graduate of Clarion State Normal school, and Marguerite N. Mr. Wilson is a republican, and has been identified with the township in various official capacities. Both he and Mrs. Wilson are members of the M. E. Church.

W. S. Bullock, merchant, Homestead, was born Jan. 6, 1837, in Philadelphia, Pa. The first of his ancestors to come to this country was John Bullock; the second, who sailed from Hull, England, with his family, June 24, 1679, and October 20, same year, landed at the falls of the Delaware. He obtained a grant of land from Charles II, and then bought it from the Indians, thus emulating the worthy example of William Penn. Amos Bullock, the grandfather of W. S., was born Dec. 2, 1752, and was twice married; his first wife was Margaret Butcher, and his second wife, Lydia. He was the father of ten children, of whom David B., born Feb. 17, 1785, married Susan, daughter of Luke Derrickson. The latter built the first church in Wilmington, Del., which place was originally settled by his ancestors, who were natives of Sweden. David B., the father of W. S., became a merchant-tailor in Philadelphia, where he died in 1850.

The subject of this sketch was educated in Philadelphia, and at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. He came to this county with his uncle, John Derrickson, who kept Lock No. 2, on the Monongahela river, and afterward had charge of the city farm, being assisted by Mr. Bullock, who, after his uncle's death, was superintendent for four years. After this he merchandised in Pittsburgh four or five years, and then once more superintended the city farm, which position he filled with ability. At the close of his term he entered into the builders' supply business in Pittsburgh in partnership with C. W. Taylor. He married Mary E. Hargrave, who was born in Westmoreland county, March 24, 1852, a daughter of Rev. O. P. Hargrave, and five children were born to them: William H. (born May 9, 1874, died Aug. 27, 1877), Annie G. (born Feb. 20, 1878, died Aug. 20, 1882), Mary A. (born March 26, 1881), Sue E. (born Dec. 6, 1883), Lavina A. (born Dec. 11, 1886, died Dec. 11. 1886). Since February, 1879, Mr. Bullock has resided in Homestead, where he has filled various municipal offices, and was the first burgess who served his full term. He is a member of the R. A., and is a republican.

Elliott S. Thomas, merchant, McKeesport, was born in Washington county, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bebout) Thomas. He was reared in his native county, and educated at Washington and Jefferson College. In 1880 he taught school; from 1881 to 1882 he was a clerk in a large retail shoehouse in Pittsburgh, and then for two and a half years was in the employ of the wholesale boot and shoe firm of W. E. Schmertz, of Pittsburgh, as traveling salesman for the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1885 he came

to McKeesport, and in partnership with Mr. John Tress, of Pittsburgh, opened a large retail shoehouse on Fifth avenue. After one year Mr. Thomas purchased his partner's interest, has since conducted the business alone and enjoys a large and extensive trade; is also a jobber in leather and findings. He married, Nov. 10, 1887, Lulu B., daughter of C. R. Stuckslager, of this city. He is a prominent young business-man; is a member of the First M. E. Church and Jr. O. U. A. M.: also active and sustaining member of Y. M. C. A.; he is a republican.

FREDERICK GEDEKOH, retired, Elizabeth, is a native of Germany, born at Shaunsburg Lippe, and came to this county in 1842. He married Wilhelmina Hamm, also a native of Germany. He first located in Pittsburgh, was a miner for twenty-eight years, and twelve years ago came to his present residence in Forward township. His children are Catherine, Wilhelmina, Henrietta, Heinrich, Sophia, Charlotte and Helena. Catherine, now Mrs. H. Coleman, and residing in Pittsburgh; Henrietta, now Mrs. Thomas Thomson; Sophia, now Mrs. Hodgson; Heinrich, Charlotte and Helena are all living.

E. W. PITTS, teller in the People's Bank, McKeesport, was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., June 7, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. At the age of sixteen he came to McKeesport, and entered as a clerk in a grocery-store, where he remained five years. In 1881 he entered the People's Bank of McKeesport as a bookkeeper, and in 1882 was made teller of the bank, which position he still holds. Mr. Pitts assisted in the organization of the McKeesport Building and Loan association, of which he has, from the first, been the secretary. It is proper to say that the success which Mr. Pitts has achieved is wholly due to his own efforts.

ROBERT MILLS, foreman of puddling department No. 1 mill, National Rolling-Mill company, McKeesport, was born in Southwold, county of Suffolk, England, Aug. 10, 1826. He first came to America in 1840, after which he followed the seas eight years, during which time he visited nearly every port on the globe. In 1848 he located at Fall River, Mass., where he learned the trade of puddling, and worked as a journeyman in different sections of New England up to 1879. In that year he removed to McKeesport, and, with the exception of a few months, he has since held his present position with the National Rolling-Mill company.

P. C. WAGNER, merchant, Homestead, was born Aug. 17, 1860, in Sharpsburg, Pa., a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Burkett) Wagner, both natives of Germany. The father learned the shoemaker's trade in his native home, and followed it in Sharpsburg after his arrival there in 1849, conducting a good business. P. C. Wagner was educated in Sharpsburg, and clerked five years for G. W. Tilghman in the clothing business. Subsequently he served fifteen months with Spang, Chalfant & Co., in Etna, Pa., as assistant bookkeeper and shipping-clerk, and for one year was assistant postmaster in Sharpsburg. He then removed to Homestead, where in 1887, in partnership with his old employer, G. W. Tilghman, he opened a clothing-store. July 1, 1888, he bought out Mr. Tilghman's interest and is now conducting the business alone. He has built up a good trade, keeping a fine assortment of goods on hand.

JAMES M. SPEER, grocer, McKeesport, was born in Millerstown, Allegheny county, Oct. 23, 1854, a son of James and Frances (Metzger) Speer. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Speer, a son of Thomas Speer, a native of Ireland, and one of the pioneers of this county. His maternal grandfather was Michael Metzger, a son of Michael Metzger, a native of Germany and a pioneer of Millerstown. James Speer, the father of James M., is a resident of McKeesport, and is a blacksmith by occupation; is a practical and natural mechanic, and able to forge anything that can be made from iron. Our subject was reared in this county and educated in the common schools. He began life as a clerk, in which capacity he served fourteen years. He settled in McKeesport in 1880, and in 1882 embarked in his present business, at which he has been very successful. He married, in 1877, Mary M., daughter of George and Mary M. (Gilmore) Kirker, of Westmoreland county, and has two children, Bertha and Mary. Mr. Speer is a member of the U. P. Church; he is a republican.

C. W. MEEKS, merchant, Munhall, was born Dec. 10, 1848, in Frederick county, Md., a son of John Meeks, who was in the United States government employ for seventeen years; was stationed at Harper's Ferry, sawing gun-stocks, but later removed to Port Perry, Pa., and, in partnership with George T. Miller, followed his trade for four years; subsequently removed to Fayette county, and engaged in the spoke and hub business. After the death of his father, C. W. succeeded to his business, but after two years he sold out and came to Munhall, where he entered into partnership with A. C. Munhall in general mercantile trade. In their second year he bought Mr. Munhall out, and has since conducted the business with marked success, notwithstanding that he had no knowledge of it previous to embarking in it. He now employs eight clerks. Mr. Meeks is a member of the K. of P., R. A., K. of G. E. and American Mechanics, senior order; he is a democrat.

CHARLES BIEHL, of Biehl Bros., Tarentum and Kittanning, Pa., son of Louis and Emma Biehl, was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., in 1863. His father was a native of Germany and his mother of Butler county, Pa., and after their marriage they located at Kittanning, where the father carried on a manufacturing business until his decease, in 1881. His widow, mother of Charles, died in March, 1888, at Kittanning, where she continued to reside after the death

of her husband. Our subject removed to Tarentum in 1884, and was married to Miss Christina Ellerman in 1887. Mr. Biehl is engaged in the clothing, tailoring, hat and furnishing-goods business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., O. U. A M. and I. O. H.

GEORGE W. J. MCADAMS, Coraopolis, was born in Warrenton, Jefferson county, Ohio, April 9, 1847, a son of John and Hannah L. (King) McAdams, and ninth descendant of Gov. Winslow, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who came over in the Mayflower. John was born in a fort on the present site of Portland, Ohio. He was a merchant, owned a mill, and manufactured and shipped flour south to New Orleans. He was elected treasurer of Jefferson county in 1856, and re-elected in 1858, serving four years. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 98th O. I. and served as sutler, his son-in-law, George Webster, being colonel of the regiment. John McAdams died in 1863, aged sixty-three years. He built the warehouse and wharf at Warrenton, and was part owner of the steamboats Cabinet and Hibernia. He was a member of the M. P. Church, which he and Moses Kimball built at Warrenton, and held various offices of trust in his town. He was a prominent Mason at Warrenton and Steubenville. His widow died March 31, 1886, aged sixty-two years, a member of the U. P. Church. They had seven children, five yet living: G. W. J., L. C. C. (an M. D. in Warrenton, Ohio), S. L. (R. R. official at Ravenna), Annabel K. (wife of W. M. Litten, at Rush run, Ohio), and Joseph H. (R. R. official at Montour Junction). George W. J. was educated at Steubenville, Ohio, and at eighteen began to teach music. At nineteen he began the study of telegraphy, at which he worked at Pittsburgh and various other points until Nov. 1, 1879, when he was appointed agent at Coraopolis. Mr. McAdams was united in marriage, June 9, 1881, with Maggie Watt, a native of Coraopolis, a daughter of William Watt, late manufacturer of that place, and they have one son, James E., born Dec. 9, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. McAdams are members of the U. P. Church at Coraopolis, and it was through his and others' efforts that the church was established and built here, of which he is treasurer.

MATTHEW CRIDGE, real-estate owner, postoffice Ross, was born March 12, 1823, in Merriott, Somersetshire, England, son of John and Mary (England) Cridge. His parents were descendants of an old English family, and were related to John Churchill, who was later the duke of Marlborough. Mrs. Mary Cridge died in Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1876, aged eighty-four years. John Cridge died of paralysis May 4, 1850. Matthew Cridge came to America when nineteen years old, and followed his trade of pattern-maker. He has invented a number of useful articles, among them the oscillating engine. Retiring from business, he purchased a part of the old Evergreen association, of which he still holds over one hundred acres. He also built the Evergreen Narrow-Gauge railroad, and was its president two years; altogether he has been identified with Evergreen over twenty-three years. Mr. Cridge married, Dec. 24, 1844, Elizabeth, daughter of William T. Wadsworth, of Cheshire, England, who came to America in 1817; Mrs. Cridge was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Cridge have six children living: Henry, Matthew, Edmund J., Walter, Byron and Lilly.

WINFIELD S. NESBIT, a young lawyer residing in Tarentum and doing business in the city of Pittsburgh, is rapidly acquiring a reputation as a shrewd jurist and skillful advocate. He is a son of William Nesbit, who was born in 1816, in Pittsburgh, and who, reared to sturdy toil, served twenty-seven years as a machinist-blacksmith in one shop. In 1860 he removed to a farm some miles back of Tarentum, where he rapidly acquired great skill as a farmer, and taught even the oldest residents many useful lessons in agriculture. His knowledge of law and its application was so much above the average that he usually served as justice of the peace, and was familiarly known as "squire." He died in 1876, and lies buried in the Tarentum cemetery. Mr. Nesbit's ancestry is of the Scotch-Irish line, which, Americanized, has furnished many of our most progressive and influential citizens.

G. W. HOFFMAN, merchant, Noblestown. His ancestry in colonial times were scattered through Berks and Chester counties. G. W. Hoffman (grandfather of the subject of this sketch) and his brother, Isaac, came west shortly after the war of 1812, and located in Williamsport (now Monongahela City), Pa. Isaac afterward removed to Trumbull county, Ohio; G. W. remained at Williamsport until his death, which occurred shortly after his arrival. His widow, Rebecca, with her three children, G. W., Jefferson and Matilda, removed to Noblestown, and subsequently she married Joseph Johnston. Grandfather Hoffman had a title to about 240 acres of land patented by George Valandingham, adjoining the eastern line of the Noble tract, from which Noblestown took its name. His son, G. W., was born Nov. 29, 1805, and was married Jan. 25, 1827, to Mary Link, born Jan. 25, 1804, and their children were as follows: Daniel, born Sept. 24, 1827, married March 21, 1850, to Nancy E., daughter of William Tidball (now resident of Burgettstown, Washington county; had three sons and four daughters, all living); Rebecca, born Dec. 5, 1828, married March 1, 1860, to John Goist (she died Jan. 2, 1869, leaving three children); Jefferson, born Sept. 7, 1830, married Ruth Morris Oct. 18, 1855, and has two children living; Elizabeth, born Sept. 19, 1832, died June 2, 1852; Matilda E., born Feb. 5, 1835, married to William Johnston Oct. 23, 1856, reside at Burgettstown, have three daughters living; G. W., born Aug. 5, 1837, married Sept. 23, 1867, to Elizabeth Hagerty (reside in Noblestown; have four

children); Benjamin W., born Nov. 21, 1839, married to Sarah Bell Jan. 31, 1867 (reside at Castle Shannon, have three children); Mary I., born March 14, 1842, married to Richard Sharp Jan. 23, 1861 (resident of Allegheny, have six children); Nancy, born Dec. 29, 1844, died May 19, 1852; Sarah Ann, born May 13, 1848, married to Frank Keiffer May 31, 1865; died Feb. 13, 1872, leaving two children. The father of this family had his arm torn off by a thrashing-machine Feb. 17, 1854, and on the following morning he died, in the forty-eighth year of his age; his widow died Feb. 24, 1870, aged sixty-six.

James Kirkpatrick, superintendent of the Bear Creek Refining company, Pittsburgh, was born opposite Fort Perry in 1830, a son of John and Susanna (Crawford) Kirkpatrick, natives of Ireland, of Scotch descent. The father, who was a farmer, died in 1837, aged forty years; the mother died at the age of sixty-seven years, a member of the Presbyterian Church. At the age of seven years the death of his father threw our subject on the world for himself, and when sixteen years of age he learned the trade of machinist; then afterward bought a farm in Ohio and lived there seven years. Returning to Pittsburgh, he engaged in the oil business in that city, and some years afterward built the Bear Creek Refining-works, of which he has since been superintendent. In 1877 Mr. Kirkpatrick commenced the manufacture of oleomargarine in Pittsburgh, which enterprise he carried on two years. He was married in September, 1857, to Mary A. Bradley, of Morgan county, Ohio, daughter of John and Nancy (Marianer) Bradley, both deceased. Two daughters, Nancy B. and Mary G., who died at the age of twelve and nine years, respectively, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kirkpatrick moved to Verona in 1886, and to his present fine brick house in 1887. He is a K. T. He has traveled over the greater part of Europe, having made four trips, on the last of which he took his wife with him. Mr. Kirkpatrick helped to capture Morgan during the late war. He has a sword that his great-great-grandfather Crawford carried during the famous siege of Derry, Ireland. Three of his uncles Crawford were British officers who served five years in the East Indies, and on their return their mother stood on the shore and saw them lost by the sinking of the troopship Suldana, while in sight of the city of Londonderry.

John Clark, paying teller of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, was born in County Derry, Ireland, Dec. 27, 1838, son of Oliver and Eliza (Davis) Clark, natives of the same place. His mother died there, and after the children came to America his father, who was a farmer, and afterward an overseer, followed them here to spend his last days, dying at his son John's house, in 1883, at the age of seventy-five years. He had ten children, viz.: daughters, Eliza and Sarah (both deceased), Margaret, Jane and Mary; sons, R. D. (deceased), Joseph, John, and James and Oliver (both deceased). Of these, John attended school in Ireland, and on coming to Pittsburgh, in 1860, entered the Farmers' Deposit National Bank as messenger-boy, from which he has worked his way up to his present position. Mr. Clark was married twice; the second time, in 1874, to Catharine Rogers, of County Derry, Ireland, and two children, Oliver D. and Edith G., have been born to them.

A. Gordon, Jr., merchant, Homestead, was born in 1855, in Pittsburgh, Pa. His father, Alexander Gordon, a native of Baltimore, came to this county at the age of twenty, and engaged in the forwarding-commission and afterward in the lead business. Later he was engaged in the coal business at Swissvale until the N. Y. & C. Gas and Coal company bought his coal-lands. He took an active part in political matters before the war; was on the Kansas aid committee, and is the only one living of the three men who composed the committee of arrangements in 1856, when the republican party was organized. He married Katie Edwards, and to them were born Rev. John, Alexander, George B. (an attorney), William and Orra E. Our subject clerked nine years for his father, then became weighmaster, and finally superintendent of the coalworks. He is a graduate of the Western University. In 1882 he came to Homestead, where, in partnership with his brother, he opened a lumber-yard, and also a full stock of builders' supplies. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

William G. Smith, Etna, was born Nov. 29, 1852, in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of George W. Smith, a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and of Dutch-Irish descent. William G. was left an orphan at the age of five, and is a self-educated man. He learned the carpenter trade and pursued it for several years. June 1, 1877, he came to Etna, where he had previously learned the pattern-maker's trade, and entered the employ of Spang, Chalfant & Co., as a pattern-maker. He is now superintendent of the tubeworks. He married Josephine, daughter of Philip and Anna Yund, and they have three children: Gertrude, George and Frances. Mr. Smith is a republican, and has been councilman and burgess two terms each.

Joseph H. McAdams, station-agent, postoffice Coraopolis, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1858, a son of John and Hannah (King) McAdams, natives of Jefferson county, Ohio. John was county treasurer of Jefferson county, Ohio, two terms. Mrs. McAdams was a descendant of Winslow King, who came from England in the Mayflower. John and Hannah McAdams had a family of seven children. Joseph, the youngest, was educated in Warrenton, Ohio. He began to clerk in a general store and postoffice at Warrenton when fifteen years old, and remained until 1879, when he came to Coraopolis. While

clerking at Warrenton he learned telegraphy, and worked as night operator at Coraopolis some five or six months. He was then appointed to his present position as agent at Montour Junction for the P. & L. E. and Montour railways. Mr. McAdams was united in marriage to Jessie L. Ferree, Sept. 23, 1881. She was born on the homestead farm at Coraopolis, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Woods) Ferree. Mr. and Mrs. McAdams are members of the Presbyterian Church, and have three children: Royal F., Edgar L. and Howard W. (twins).

P. H. DUGAN, foreman of Singer, Nimick & Co.'s springshop, Pittsburgh, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1851, to Thomas and Catherine Dugan, former of whom died in April, 1861, aged fifty-four years, and latter in January, 1871, aged sixty years. Thomas Dugan followed various occupations, among which were mining, farming, working in a glass-factory, and as shearer in the steel-rolling mill. He and his wife were the parents of seven children: Bartholomew, Thomas, Margaret, Mary (wife of Irvin Hummell), P. H., Andrew and Richard (deceased). P. H. Dugan came with his parents to this country in 1854, and settled in Allegheny county, Pa. He was married, in 1871, to Mary, daughter of Owen and Bridget Brislin, and their children are Catherine H., Ellen B., Thomas F., Mary C., Clara B. and Irene T. Mr. Dugan has worked in the springshop of Singer, Nimick & Co. since he was nine years old, and has been foreman of same since 1875. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., St. James Total Abstinence society, Sovereigns of Industry, and of the Catholic Church.

JULIAN KENNEDY, chief engineer Latrobe Steel-works, Latrobe, was born near Youngstown, Ohio, March 15, 1852. His father, T. W. Kennedy, was a millwright and mechanic, but better known as a builder of blast-furnaces in Ohio. Julian was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in the class of 1875, and while taking a post-graduate course filled the chair of physics. After identifying himself for a short time with the Briar Hill Iron company, he was superintendent one year of the Morse Bridge-works, and in 1879 came to Braddock, where he was superintendent of the blast-furnaces in the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, remaining in charge of the construction and operating of this department for a period of four years. During that time he invented the fluid cinder car and improved hot-blast stoves, etc. From 1883 until January, 1886, he had charge of the Lucy furnaces, and when they became united with the Homestead Steel-works he became general superintendent of both. In 1886 he built the new platemill, and the following year the armor-plate or universal mill, in the construction of which he put many of his inventions and plans, among others an automatic device for charging ingots and tabling them, and large hydraulic shears, which can handle a fifty-ton ingot. At present Mr. Kennedy is interested in the Latrobe plant, which makes a specialty of locomotive- and car-wheel tires.

WILLIAM BORLAND HARRISON, tax-collector, Wilkinsburg, was born at Port Perry, Pa., March 15, 1853, and is a son of George and Rachel (Bond) Harrison, now residents of Wilkins township. His grandfather, William Harrison, was an early settler in this county. Benjamin Bond, father of Rachel Harrison, came of English Quaker stock, and lived on Saw-Mill run, where Mrs. Harrison was born. George Harrison was born at what is now North Homestead. William B. Harrison was reared in Wilkins, and was employed several years at the Hampton Coalworks, where he was boss driver for six years. For two years he was yard brakeman at the Pennsylvania railroad station in Pittsburgh, and was promoted to extra conductor. While coupling cars on the 15th of May, 1887, his left knee was crushed, and he was obliged to retire from the road. In 1888 he was elected collector of Wilkinsburg borough on the anti-borough ticket. Mr. Harrison was married, Oct. 28, 1878, to Miss Maggie J., daughter of Thomas D. Palmer, of New England parentage, and their children were Maggie May (deceased), Annie Mary and Maud Simpson (deceased). Mr. Harrison is a republican and a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M.; he is a Presbyterian, of which church Mrs. Harrison is a member.

JOHN R. CRIBBS, merchant, Verona, was born in Livermore, Westmoreland county, in 1830, and is the son of John and Sarah Cribbs, of German ancestry. His mother died before he was ten years old, and at nine years he was employed as driver on the Pennsylvania canal, during the summer, and worked for his board among the farmers during the winter. When seventeen years of age he began mining ore in Clarion county by contract, and also did something at blacksmithing, often spending the hours between 4 A. M. and 11 P. M. at the anvil. When petroleum was discovered in Venango county, he operated wells successfully at Walnut Bend, and in 1861 moved to Oil City, where he dealt in oil territory. During eleven months he made $240,000 in cash, but continued to invest in lands, and lost very heavily when values fell off. Since then he has twice moved to Illinois, and back; and held large tracts in Tennessee and Missouri. He is now the owner of a finely improved farm of 242 acres near Iola, Kan., and oil-lands in Meigs county, Ohio. After keeping hotel four years at Johnstown, Penn township, he built, in 1873, the fine store in which he does business in Verona, and moved his family to the apartments above. He carried a general merchandise stock valued at $10,000, and lumber, stone and builders' supplies of half as much. Besides the store he built five houses, part of which he still owns. He also owns a dry-goods, notion and men's furnishing store in Ft. Scott, Kan., valued at $9,000. Mr. Cribbs is a republican, has been a member of the school board and has spent several terms

in the borough council as chairman of the finance committee. In 1849 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Mayse (of Irish parentage), born in Clarion county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cribbs are Sarah Jane (Needham), Elizabeth (Moore), Oliver L., Eva (Simpson), Fielding D., Hyatt M., Cora V. and Walter T. Two died in infancy.

JOHN KNOX SIMPSON, station-agent at Verona, was born in Manor, Armstrong county, Pa., July 7, 1853, and is the son of John and Mary Jane Simpson, the former a native of the same county, and the latter (whose maiden name was Simpson) of Indiana county. His grandfather, James Simpson, came from Ireland, and settled on a farm near Rural village, Armstrong county, about 1800. John Simpson began the clearing for a house on his present farm in Manor township in 1840. John K. remained on this farm until the day he was of age, when he took charge of the telegraphic instruments at Falls Creek, Clearfield county, Pa., on the Allegheny Valley railroad, having learned their use by evening study. In 1875 he became night operator and ticket-clerk at Parker, and two years later was promoted to agent's clerk. He took charge of Verona station Oct. 1, 1879. Mr. Simpson is a member of the U. P. Church, S. of T., R. A. and Jr. O. U. A. M.; he is a republican, and served as school-tax collector in 1887. He married, Dec. 11, 1878, Margie E. Fellows, who died in 1885, leaving two daughters: Alta Naomi and Mary Jane. Mr. Simpson was afterward married, May 17, 1888, to Eva Lucretia, daughter of John R. Cribbs.

SAMUEL MCCUNE, merchant, Homestead, was born Aug. 14, 1846, at Lockport station, Westmoreland county, Pa., son of James and Eliza (Bannon) McCune, who emigrated to America when quite young, and were married in this country; they had six children, of whom five were sons. Samuel attended the common schools of his native county, and at the age of seventeen, while Gen. Morgan made his famous raid, he enlisted, June 17, 1863, in Co. B, 1st battalion P. C. After six months' service he re-enlisted in Co. D, 186th P. V. I., served until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge Aug. 19, 1865. After the war he was clerk for F. H. Eaton & Co., a large trimming and fancy-goods firm in Pittsburgh. In January, 1882, he opened a small dry-goods store in Homestead, which he enlarged until to-day he owns a handsome brick store, in which he does the largest dry-goods business in the place. He married Mary E. Alexander, a native of Moundsville, W. Va., and they have two children: Joseph B. and Samuel W. Mr. McCune is a member of the I. O. of H., politically an independent republican.

LOUIS PICHEL, merchant, Tarentum, son of Isaac and Nanna (Goodman) Pichel, was born in Pittsburgh, in 1855. His parents were of European birth, and located in Pittsburgh, where his father became a wholesale tobacconist and resided until his decease, in August, 1868. The widow survived until 1881, when she also died. Their children were Louis; Charlotte, now wife of B. N. Jacobs, of Pittsburgh (confidential secretary for the late Mr. Gusky for some years before his death and at present financier of his estate), and Julius, who has been identified with the *Commercial Gazette*, as foreman, since 1877. Louis Pichel, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools, and began his business career as an employé of S. Cohen & Co., and afterward was with J. M. Gusky, with whom he remained until 1886, when he removed to Tarentum, his present place of business, where he established himself as a dealer in ready-made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, and everything found in a first-class clothing-store. To him belongs the credit of being the first to introduce in Tarentum the one-price system, to which he has strictly adhered, and which has resulted in success. He has the finest storeroom in the borough. In 1885 he married Carrie, daughter of William Oppenheimer, of Pittsburgh, and they have two children, Nanna and Edith. Mr. Pichel is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 45, of Pittsburgh; also Zerubabel Chapter, 162, R. A. M.; Mount Moriah Council, No. 2, of Pittsburgh; also No. 289, I. O. O. F.; Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Free Sons of Israel. He and Mrs. Pichel are members of the Jewish faith; he is a republican.

PROF. J. C. KENDALL, Homestead, was born in Somerset county, Pa., Sept. 4, 1851, a son of John C. Kendall. His great-grandfather was a native of Frederick county, Md., and of Swiss descent, and his grandfather, Christian Kendall, was a farmer in Somerset county, Pa., where he reared a large family. The father of the subject of this memoir, by trade a mechanic, was born June 5, 1817, and died January 30, 1888; his wife, Elizabeth (Miller) Kendall, survived him. They had a family of eight children, of whom Samuel A. is principal of the Jefferson high-schools in Iowa. Prof. J. C. Kendall was educated at Mount Union College and at the California State Normal School, graduating from the latter in the class of 1880, and has since been an efficient and successful teacher. After teaching a number of years in his native county in district and normal schools, and one term in Ohio, he came, in 1881, to Homestead, where he is now principal of the public schools. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M. and Jr. O. U. A. M.

HUGH CLANEY, contractor, Bellevue, was born in County Down, Ireland, in April, 1809, a son of William and Elizabeth (Patterson) Claney, who were born in the same county, and came to Pittsburgh in 1830. His father, who was a carpenter, died about 1840, aged ninety-four years; his mother died in 1850, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Claney received his education and learned

his trade in Pittsburgh, and has been engaged in contracting most of the time since, doing a large amount of work in Pittsburgh after the fire of 1845. He bought about fifteen acres of land at Bellevue in 1865, and has sold off much of the same in town lots. He married, in 1833, Margaret Long, a native of Carlisle, Pa., and to them were born eleven children, five of whom are living, viz.: William, James, Albert, Ellen (Mrs. McIntosh) and Agnes (Mrs. R. J. Miller). Mr. and Mrs. Claney are members of the M. P. Church; politically he was a whig, now is a republican. Although eighty years of age, Mr. Claney still makes the ascent of all buildings with his workmen.

DR. R. STANSBURY SUTTON, Pittsburgh, was born at Indiana, Pa., July 8, 1841. His father, James Sutton, was one of the most prominent business-men in that place, engaging in the manufacture of paper, and being interested in mercantile and banking enterprises. His mother, Sarah Stansbury, was the daughter of Dr. Stansbury, a surgeon on duty under Gen. William Henry Harrison at the siege of Fort Meigs. She was educated at Steubenville Seminary, Ohio, and was engaged in teaching at the time of her marriage. Dr. Sutton received his academic education at the excellent school then presided over by the present Judge Silas M. Clark, of Pennsylvania, and at the Tuscarora Academy in Juniata county, Pa., and entered the freshman class of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, in 1859. He was graduated in 1862, and at once entered upon the study of medicine, as the private pupil of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia. He also attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1865. From that year until the fall of 1866 he was resident physician of Blockley hospital, and a private teacher of anatomy in Philadelphia.

In November, 1866, he located in practice at Pittsburgh, and continued there until 1881, when he went to Europe, remaining nearly two years, pursuing special studies in Vienna, Berlin, Edinburgh and London. Upon his return he resumed his practice in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, where he is recognized as a leading practitioner. He pays special attention to the building up of invalid women by medical and surgical treatment, and during the past five years has maintained his own private hospital in Allegheny, where he is achieving most excellent results. In 1879 Dr. Sutton was appointed a lecturer on the diseases of women in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and delivered two courses of lecturers in 1880 and 1881, resigning to go abroad. In 1880 he was elected to the chair of operative surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, but declined. In 1884, and again in 1888, he was elected to the chair of diseases of women in the medical department of Wooster (Ohio) University, but declined each time. Upon the organization of Pittsburgh Medical College, he was offered the chair of diseases of women, but also declined that honor. Dr. Sutton received the degree of LL. D. from Wooster University in 1885. He has been a contributor to various medical journals, and more than a dozen books pertaining to the diseases of women. He was for many years a member of the Allegheny County Medical society, and of the state and national societies, serving as president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1887. He is an honorary member of the medical societies of Ohio and California; is a fellow of the American Gynecological society and British Gynecological society; member of the British Medical association; fellow of the New York Medico-Legal society; associate-fellow of the Philadelphia Obstetrical society; founder of the Pittsburgh Obstetrical and Gynecological society, and is its president (1889).

Dr. Sutton's career in his profession has proven him to be possessed of executive ability above the average, as well as of surgical skill of the first order. His private hospital is a monument to both. On the one hand its government is carried on with military precision, while on the other hand its statistics stand unchallenged, being in this particular line of work equal to those of any other institution in this country. In the first five years of its existence it passed through a struggle only to be expected in a center where it was an innovation on all former precedent. But six years of work have proven that through this institution over five hundred years have been added to human life in tumor operations alone, and the mortality in those operations in this institution is the lowest that has ever been obtained in this community, and promises to be still lower. Singular as it may seem, it is Dr. Sutton's personal testimony that his institution owes its early patronage to other counties and other states. During his earlier efforts to extend his services as an operator to poor women, he was aided by Henry Phipps, Jr., and John Walker, who frequently sent money to pay for the care and nursing of these women. In his specialty Dr. Sutton is accounted a pioneer in this community, and during the last five years his efforts have stimulated a number of young practitioners to qualify themselves for future usefulness in this branch. This has been one of the results of the founding of the obstetrical society and his private hospital, and there is reason to hope that it will not be long before a woman's hospital will be another outcome of his labors, and thus give him and others an institution in which to do their charity work.

Dr. Sutton was married, in 1867, to Josephine, daughter of Hon. James McCullough, of Cannonsburg, and they have two children: Stansbury, a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, and Miss Eliza.

SAMUEL C. GRIER was born March 10, 1851, in Allegheny City, of Irish parentage, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. At the age of eleven he became an errand-boy in a store and then a clerk in a coal-office. At the age of eighteen he became a coal-dealer on his own account, and continued in that business during ten years. In 1879 he was elected assessor of water-rents in the city of Allegheny. In 1885 he resigned this office to accept a position in the office of the clerk of courts in Allegheny county. In August, 1887, he was elected collector of delinquent taxes in the city of Allegheny, which office he still holds.

LEWIS PETERSON, JR., retired, Allegheny, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 6, 1828. His father, Lewis Peterson, Sr., was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1790, and quite early in life removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he worked in a silk-store. In 1811 he came to Pittsburgh in the interest of the Pittsburgh Engine company, to manage their business here. In 1812 he formed a partnership with George P. Miltenburger, in the tin and copper business, but in a short time he bought Mr. Miltenburger's interest, and in 1822 took his brother, Peter Peterson, into partnership, the firm name being L. & P. Peterson. During this period Lewis Peterson, Sr., and George P. Miltenburger built the first double-decked steamboat ever floated on the river, and Mr. Peterson commanded her on her first trip to New Orleans. Freight at that time being scarce, he purchased five hundred barrels of flour at about one dollar per barrel, shipped it to New Orleans on his first trip, and sold it at a fair profit. He was afterward associated with Mr. McNickle in the manufacture of machinery for making cotton and woolen goods; was also with Robert Barkley in the manufacture of lead pipe under the old process. They made the first lead pipe ever manufactured west of the mountains. After the dissolution of the firm of Peterson & McNickle, in 1840, Mr. Peterson went into cotton-spinning and the manufacture of cotton-batting, candle-wick, etc. This establishment was destroyed by the great fire in Pittsburgh in 1845, and Mr. Peterson then, owning a farm near Tarentum, this county, commenced the manufacture of salt. It was upon this farm that oil was first discovered in the county, by Thomas M. Kier, who had obtained permission to drill a well on the premises. In this way Mr. Peterson became interested in oil as well as salt.

Lewis Peterson, Jr.'s, life, like his father's, has been one of great activity and usefulness. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture of salt, and in the oil business. After the war he built the Rose Dale foundry, and followed the iron industry, which he disposed of in 1878 to William H. Irwin, retiring from active business life. He was several years a member of the city council, and three years mayor of Allegheny City. From May, 1880, to May, 1886, he was a member of the state board of charities. In a historical sketch of the Allegheny General hospital we find the following: "On Dec. 15, 1881, a number of citizens of Allegheny met at the home of Mayor Peterson to consider the propriety of establishing a hospital in Allegheny City." Further along in the same sketch is the following: "Hon L. Peterson, Jr., a member of the state board of charities, without any official connection with the management, or compensation, has voluntarily rendered valuable service in the work of improving the building and grounds." Mr. Peterson is held in very high esteem by the citizens of Allegheny. Lewis Peterson, Sr., died in 1885, aged ninety-four years.

HERMAN HENRY NIEMANN, merchant-tailor, Pittsburgh, son of Rudolph and Jane (Hempes) Niemann, was born in the province of Osnabrück, Hanover, Prussia, Feb. 24, 1832. When Herman H. was eight years old his father died, and six years later his mother emigrated with her family to America, locating in Pittsburgh. Herman H. is the fourth in the family of six, and is the eldest now living. He was early apprenticed to a tailor, and in 1854 he opened a tailor-shop on Smithfield street, near his present location, where he has been for the last twelve years. Mr. Niemann was one of the original stockholders in the German National Bank, and has been thirteen years a director; he is also president of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and vice-president of the German-American Insurance company. He has served three terms, and is now a member of the common council of Pittsburgh. He is identified with the First German Lutheran Church of Pittsburgh, and is a republican. In 1861 Mr. Niemann married Martha, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Horning) Flowers, of Allegheny county, Pa., descendants of early German families. Adolphus Edward, eldest child of Mr. Niemann, is employed in the Manufacturers' Natural Gas company, and the other, Charles Franklin, is a jeweler.

MARTIN LAPPE, tanner, Allegheny, a son of John and Elizabeth Lappe, was born in Germany, Jan. 13, 1819, and came to America in 1840 with his parents, who located in Allegheny City, and afterward, in 1843, moved to where they now reside. They were blessed with a family of seven children: John C., Martin, Margaret (wife of Fred Gerwig), Elizabeth (wife of Charles Kiefer), Catherine (wife of Fred Bixler), Eleanor (wife of Henry Gerwig) and Mary (wife of Adam Weise). The father died Sept. 18, 1858, aged seventy years; the mother died April 21, 1859, aged seventy years; they were members of the U. P. Church. Martin Lappe was married, June 16, 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Hax, of Baltimore, and by this marriage there are five children: George J., Charles H., Alfred A., Norma B. and Edward W. Mr. Lappe learned the tanner's trade with his father, and in 1852

became a partner in the business. After the decease of his father he took his brother-in-law, Adam Weise, into partnership with him, and he remained a member of the firm eleven years. Since then his sons, George J. and Charles H., have become members of the firm. Mr. Lappe is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Presbyterian Church.

FREDERICK LOUIS GROSS, secretary of the German Insurance company of Pittsburgh, son of John V. and Wilhelmina (Kurtz) Gross, was born in Korbach, principality of Waldeck, now belonging to Prussia, Aug. 27, 1818. His grandfather and father were dyers. John V., having retired after the death of his wife, came to the United States in 1855, and died at an advanced age, in Somerset county, Pa., in 1880. F. L. Gross was highly educated in a college, but, not inclining to study, in 1834 he entered a store, in order to acquire a commercial training. For several years he was employed in different cities in Germany as bookkeeper and traveling agent, and at Hamburg as clerk in a large factory owned by H. C. Meyer, father-in-law of Carl Schurz, afterward a noted American politician. In the summer of 1847 Mr. Gross came to Pittsburgh. Soon after he moved to Berlin, Pa., where he kept a store for over seven years. Returning to Pittsburgh, he was employed for some time as a bookkeeper, and on the organization of the German Fire Insurance company, in 1862, he was elected secretary, a position he has since filled. He is a member of the G. E. L. Church, and has always been a democrat. In 1850 Mr. Gross married Matilda Werner, of German birth, and they have three children living: August J., Lena L., and Matilda, wife of William A. McClurg, of Pittsburgh; the eldest is in Iowa; the second born, Edward L., is deceased.

SAMUEL M. KIER. Whenever we undertake to compress the life of an important person into a few pages, we have a difficult task before us. In the following short sketch we can do no more than bring out the prominent points of character of Mr. Kier. To tell the whole would require a volume; we essayed no more than to present the prominent traits of character; how far we have succeeded must be left to the decision of those who were his immediate companions during his lifetime.

Samuel M. Kier (deceased) was born in Indiana county, Pa. His father, Thomas Kier, of American birth, of Scotch-Irish descent, was one of the early salt-manufacturers on the Kiskiminetas river, and his son became associated with him in this industry. About 1846 they were much annoyed by the flow of a mineral oil from their salt-wells, which accumulated on the surface of the boiling-vats. This was skimmed off and thrown in the canal. One day someone threw a lighted match on the "scum," when at once the surface of the canal for some distance appeared on fire. Attempts were then made to utilize the oil for fuel in evaporating salt water. Mr. Kier believed that this oil possessed medicinal properties, and after some experiments in purifying it, he placed it on the market as a curative agent under the name of Kier's Petroleum or Rock Oil. It was recommended by physicians, and had an extensive sale. Mr. Kier conceived the idea that it could be utilized in other ways, and experimented for a long time in refining. He was the first producer by distillation of the refined oil which is now so universally used. The original wrought-iron still for refining petroleum is preserved by his sons as a valuable relic. His first refinery was located at the corner of Seventh avenue and Grant street, in Pittsburgh, and the process used was substantially the same as in the present operation. Had Mr. Kier protected his invention by patents, he would have become immensely wealthy. This was not his disposition, for he was known to be generous to his own pecuniary detriment. It was not without great expense in analysis and experiments that he succeeded in introducing his "rock oil." He devoted much study and large outlays to the perfection of a refining process to fit the oil for a lubricant and an illuminant, in which he succeeded to an extent which has not been materially improved on to this day. Mr. Kier was a man who was always willing to reach forth a helping hand to others. With his brother, James M. Kier, he explored the oil-fields of the upper Allegheny, and with other Pittsburghers as partners made considerable money in oil-production. He was very liberal with his means in perfecting a lamp similar to those now in use for burning the refined petroleum, which he manufactured and sold under the name of carbon oil. Through his instrumentality large refineries were erected at Freedom, Beaver county, and in Pittsburgh. Always ready, as Mr. Kier was, to extend a helping hand to others, he assisted others to start a pottery-works in New Jersey, and afterward to establish a factory for the fine class of pottery or chinaware, on Fifth avenue where Forbes street now is. This establishment proved unprofitable for the reason that the city of Pittsburgh ran a street through and destroyed the plant.

He was one of the originators of the now famous Crescent Steel-works, in which he remained a silent partner until his death. He became, in early life, a member of the M. E. Church. No man ever lived closer to the rules of that church, or had a warmer heart for its prosperity. His heart and his purse were alike open to whatever was demanded of him.

Mr. Kier was a man of sterling integrity, which was clearly evinced by the payment of debts from which he was freed by the bankrupt laws which followed the fearful panic of 1837. His honor in this rose superior to the laws which were enacted as a relief for all those who were stripped of their all in the financial tornado of that year. We need not dwell on the liberality of the subject

of this brief sketch. In brief, his heart, his hand and all his possessions were freely given to churches, hospitals, or whatever tended toward the moral or physical development of the city of his adoption. Mr. Kier could have amassed great wealth, but his "inclinings did not this way tend." He regarded wealth as the means to further and develop the great resources of the country, and no man's foresight was more thoroughly deepened with the reality of the future. On or about the year of 1838 he established the firm of Kier, Royer & Co., in a transportation line on the Pennsylvania canal. In 1847 the name of the firm was changed to Kier & Jones, the partner being B. F. Jones, who in 1884 was the chairman of the republican national committee in that exciting canvass. The selection of Mr. Jones shows the keen foresight of Mr. Kier, as Mr. Jones was selected by James G. Blaine as his adviser and confidant. The failure to elect Mr. Blaine was in no way due to any dereliction on the part of Mr. Jones. The after events which resulted in the election of Cleveland are now well known to the country, and it is needless to comment upon them.

In 1847 Samuel M. Kier, B. F. Jones and James Buchanan began the manufacture of firebrick at Bolivar. James Buchanan is the same man who was elected president of the United States in the canvass with John C. Fremont in 1856. About the year 1873, Mr. Kier established the same business, firebrick-making, at a place called Salina, to which his three sons succeeded. Mr. Kier was the sole owner of the coalworks at Ireland's and Logan's Ferry, and operated the works at Sandy creek, all of which were sold to the N. Y. & C. G. C. Co.

He died in 1874, at the age of sixty-one years; his widow survived him ten years, and died at the age of sixty-five. They left three sons, Thomas C., William L., Harry E., and a daughter, Mary B. Kier. Mrs. Nancy Kier was a daughter of Jacob Eicher, son of Peter Eicher, who came from the town of York, in York county, and settled near Greensburg before the Revolution. Jacob Eicher's wife, Nancy, was a daughter of John Smith, a brother of James Smith, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Smith was in captivity among the Indians for five years, and was purchased from them by a humane Frenchman.

William Ward, real-estate dealer, Pittsburgh, is a great-grandson of George Harding, a native of Bristol, England, who once owned and operated a tannery on the site now occupied by Independence hall in Philadelphia. John Ward, father of the subject of this sketch, came from County Derry, Ireland, to Philadelphia in 1787, being then some eighteen years old. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Harding, and came to this county in 1809, where he engaged in farming on Bower hill and Robinson's run, and retired on account of ill health, dying in Washington, D. C., in about 1840. His widow returned to Pittsburgh, where she passed away at the home of her son in 1875.

William Ward is the second of eight children, and was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1807. He remained on the farm till 1831, when he married Mary McCoy, a native of this county, and moved to Pittsburgh, where he took employment in a shipyard, and became a competent shipwright. He formed a partnership with John Speer, and the firm of Speer & Ward built or purchased many of the steamers that plied the Allegheny and Ohio; among them was the Newcastle, the first to successfully navigate the Allegheny river, which they launched in 1836. Then followed the Forrest, Pauline, Avilene, Minstrel, Ohio Mail, Orphan Boy, Warren, Two Pollys, etc. Captain Ward retired from the river in 1854, and has since given attention exclusively to his real-estate investments, which have been large and successful. Besides his large interests in lands and houses in Pittsburgh, he owns nearly 40,000 acres of land in Marquette county, Mich., on which is located very valuable gold mineral, and including the town of Clarksburg, with blast-furnace, mills, dwellings, etc. He also has large interests in the city of Marquette, and his estate of a million or more proves his foresight and ready business acumen.

Capt. Ward served twelve years in the city council, being eight years chairman of the street committee, and for a like period a member of the board of guardians of the poor; he was one of the delegates who organized the republican party in Pittsburgh. In religious faith he is a firm Universalist. Of his ten children, five were taken by death within a year, all having reached adult age. Their names were John, Madison, William, Blanche and Sally (Mrs. Thomas Fulton). The living all reside in Pittsburgh save the son; they are Louise, George, Lenora (wife of Jasper Lawman), Mary E. (Mrs. Thomas D. Hodkinson), Matilda (wife of Capt. Isaac Whitaker). George resides at Centervale, Iowa, that town being located on his farm.

John F. Beilstein, butcher, Allegheny, a son of Philip and Catherine (Walter) Beilstein, was born in Germany in 1833, and came with his parents to America in 1838, settling in Allegheny City, where they have resided ever since. Of six children born to the parents, only three are living: John F., Theodore and George. The father died in 1870; the mother is still living, at the age of seventy-eight years. J. F. Beilstein, the subject of this sketch, was married, in 1855, to Mary, daughter of Christian Beilstein, and by this union there were twelve children, seven now living: Sophia (wife of George J. Vogel), Charles, Emma (wife of N. A. Voeghtly), Edward, Frederick, Mamie and Bertha. Mr. Beilstein learned the butchering business with his father, which occupation he has always followed. In 1855 he commenced business for himself, and by close application, economy and industry has

achieved success. He is a member of the Reserve Township Benefit association and the Butchers' Protective association of Allegheny county, of which he has been president since May, 1886; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has been advanced to the lodge of perfection, chapter and consistory.

DAVID KENNEDY MCGUNNEGLE was born July 3, 1849, at McKee's Rocks, a grandson of the late Alexander McKee, and a son of James McGunnegle. He was reared on a farm, educated in the public schools and at the Western University. He became an assistant clerk of the courts in Allegheny county in 1869, and was elected clerk of the courts, first in 1884, and again in 1887.

SAMUEL MCKOWN (deceased) was born in Allegheny county April 1, 1813, the eldest son of Samuel McKown. He was born and reared on a farm, the pursuits of which he has followed all his life. He was married in 1853 to Esther Work, daughter of John Work, and by her has two sons: John W. and Samuel A. His second marriage occurred in 1872 with Martha, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hanna) Alexander, and one child, Mary S., was born to this union. Mr. McKown died Dec. 27, 1888, of pneumonia and heart failure, after one week's illness. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Bridgeville, and in politics was a democrat.

JOHN MCKOWN, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in Collier township in 1817. His ancestors originally came from Wales, his grandfather settling in this county and purchasing a large tract of land. Samuel, father of John, was the second son born to his parents, and married Margaret Alexander, who bore him nine children, six of whom are now living. Samuel died in 1870, aged eighty-four years; his wife died in 1851, aged sixty years. He was a miller by trade, and owned in connection with his farm a gristmill. John McKown was educated at the common schools. In 1871 he married Charlotte Victoria, daughter of George and Elizabeth Bryant, and three children have blessed their union: William Goodwin, Anna Elizabeth and George Bryant C. Mr. McKown purchased his farm, consisting of 180 acres, in 1842, which now contains fifty-six acres. Politically he is a democrat.

BYRON WESTLEY KING, professor of elocution, Pittsburgh, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., a son of David Jacob and Mary Ann (Simpson) King. David King was son of John and Elizabeth (Hartzell) King, and John King was son of Moses and Sarah King. Mrs. Mary Ann King was daughter of William and Phœbe (Hutchison) Simpson.

The subject of this memoir attended the common schools until thirteen years of age, when he entered Mt. Pleasant College, graduating from there in 1877, and receiving the honors of the class. During the years prior to graduating he taught school for a number of terms. After graduating he was professor of mathematics at Jefferson College, Washington county, part of a year, and then taught elocution in Washington College, and was professor of Greek and Latin one year at Mt. Pleasant Classical Institute. He then traveled for four years, teaching in sixty different schools in the central states. He perfected his education in elocution under private teachers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. In the spring of 1883 he started his present school of elocution in connection with Curry University. During his early school days he stuttered so badly that he was obliged to write all his lessons, and a special course of study for his defective speech has developed into his wonderful success as an elocutionist and teacher. His school, therefore, is a "special course" for the cure of stammering and all defects of speech, as well as that of high dramatic culture, fencing and the higher grades of elocutionary work. From a small beginning his school has grown until he has more applications for admittance than he can accommodate. Prof. King married, Nov. 29, 1883, Miss Inez E., daughter of Chester A. and Olive Todd, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and they have one child, Olive May. Mrs. King is also highly educated in elocution and dramatic work; she is a member of the M. E. Church.

Mr. King's brother, David Bennett King, now a prominent attorney of New York city, was sent to Ireland by the Philadelphia *Press* to write up the Irish question. He also wrote a book upon Ireland which was published by Scribner & Co.; also a series of articles published by the same house, and he was for seventeen years a professor of Lafayette College. Prof. B. W. King's book on elocution, "Practice of Speech," published in 1888, has received many favorable comments from the press, and has met with a rapid sale.

JOSEPH THOMPSON JOHNSTON, secretary of the Cash Insurance company, Pittsburgh, was born in South Fayette township, this county, March 6, 1820. His grandparents, Joseph and Mary (Hill) Johnston, settled in Fayette in 1790, the site being selected on account of a fine spring, and Joseph here carried on a distillery in connection with farming. He died there in 1835; his widow in 1840. They were of Irish birth and Scotch extraction. Their son Adam, the second of eight children, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1785, and grew up in Fayette. In December, 1818, he married Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Rachel Thompson. Daniel Thompson, who was a native of Scotland, served in Washington's army during the Revolution; settled in Washington county at an early day, on the farm where McDonald's Station now is, and died there in 1832; his wife was born in Chester county, Pa. Adam Johnston gave up farming, and kept a store at Noblestown several years; he died in Fayette in 1832, his widow in 1874. She was the mother of six children: Joseph T., Daniel T. (in Allegheny), Rachel Ann (widow of John DeHaven, in Somerville, Pa.), John

Milton and Mary (deceased) and William G. (in Allegheny).

The subject of this memoir was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, and when twelve years old entered a dry-goods store, continuing in that line of business twelve years. For many years he was clerk on vessels on the Ohio and Mississippi, and afterward commanded the Saranac, George Albree and others. For a time he engaged in manufacturing carriages with his brother; was elected secretary of the Cash Insurance company in 1865, and assumed charge of the office in 1866. He is also agent for James O'Connor, of New York. Mr. Johnston is unmarried; he attends the M. E. Church, and is a republican.

Capt. Hance M. Dunlap, retired, Allegheny, is a son of Hance and Ellen J. (McClelland) Dunlap, and was born in Ireland March 3, 1817. He came with his parents to America in 1818, and they first located in Washington county, Pa., where they remained four years; then moved to this county and settled in Allegheny City, where they resided until their decease; the father died in 1832, at the age of forty-four years; the mother in 1839, at the age of forty-nine years; they were members of the old Associate (now the U. P.) Church. Of their twelve children, H. M., the subject of this sketch, is the only one living. He was married, Dec. 5, 1839, to Sarah A., daughter of Richard and Martha Short, of Butler county, Pa., and by this union there were twelve children, of whom those living are: Thomas M., James M., Ellen J. (wife of George W. Snaman), Annetta (wife of John A. Gilland), Sarah A., Hance M., Jr., Kitty (wife of William C. Voight), and Harry G.; those deceased are Martha J., Mary A., William and Robert C.

Mr. Dunlap's life has been spent chiefly in mercantile business and steamboating, and he was for some fifteen years a builder, owner and captain of steamboats. He has always been an earnest supporter of public schools; has served twenty-seven years on the Allegheny City school board, and five years as member of the common council. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and was one of its trustees for many years. Capt. Dunlap is now retired from active life, enjoying the comforts of his home in Allegheny, surrounded by his devoted family.

Charles F. Stifel, tanner, Allegheny, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1847, a son of J. Louis and Barbara Stifel, former of whom came from Germany in 1832, and located in Wheeling, where he was married in 1835 to Barbara Becht. To them were born eleven children, seven now living: Louis C., William F., George E., Albert F., Emelie M. (Mrs. F. Linke), Matilda M. (Mrs. L. F. Demmler) and Charles F. The mother died in 1874, aged sixty-five years, the father in 1881, aged seventy-four years; they were members of the Lutheran Church. Charles F. Stifel came to Allegheny county in 1871. He was married May 1, 1879, to Virginia S., daughter of Frederick and Caroline Hanny, of this county, and to them have been born three children: Walter H., Herbert L. and Clarence F. Mr. Stifel learned the tanning business in Virginia, and in 1872 established the firm of Kiefer, Stifel & Co. (now Kiefer & Stifel), tanners, in Allegheny City. This large establishment and their immense business bear marked evidence of the success and ability of the firm. Mr. Stifel is an elder in the Lutheran Church, and a teacher in the Sabbath-school. He is a director in the National Insurance company, of Allegheny; he is a republican.

John Clark Jamison, real-estate dealer, of the firm of Jamison & Dickie, Pittsburgh, was born in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pa., Jan. 9, 1840. Samuel Shryock Jamison, his father, was born in Martinsburg (now West Virginia), in September, 1797, and was a son of John Jamison, who came from Ireland in 1771. His mother was a daughter of John Shryock, of German parentage. When six weeks old S. S. Jamison was carried on horseback across the mountains to Greensburg. He was reared in Conemaugh, and became a prominent citizen of Indiana county. In 1853 he was elected to the state senate, and served with distinction. For six years he was brigade inspector of militia, with rank of major. He built a portion of the Pennsylvania canal, and was nine years supervisor of the western division. July 1, 1823, he married Sarah Ann Bell, also a native of Indiana county, Pa. John C., their son, was educated at Saltsburg Academy, and graduated at Duff's Commercial College in 1859. In the latter year he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching till the outbreak of the civil war. On the 4th of July, 1861, he joined the 4th Iowa Infantry, and served in southwestern Missouri under Fremont, Curtis and Siegel. For two years he was in the 15th corps, under Sherman, and took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, siege of Vicksburg and Sherman's march to the sea. His right arm was disabled by a gunshot, and he left the service at the expiration of his three years' enlistment. The following testimonial, signed by all the officers of the regiment and indorsed by Gen. Sherman, tells the story of his military service:

Camp 4th Iowa Infantry, Black River Bridge, near Vicksburg, Aug. 6, 1763. To his excellency Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa: The undersigned, commissioned officers of the 4th Iowa Infantry, beg leave, respectfully, to recommend to the notice of your excellency, with a view to promotion, Private John C. Jamison, of Co. E, of said regiment. During a term of service dating with the organization of the regiment, over two years ago, he has upon all occasions proved himself a true and faithful soldier. A business ability of the first order, by causing his employment in the various offices of the regiment, where this quality was indispensable, has operated to retard him in the ordinary line of promotion in his company. It has never prevented him, however, from shouldering his musket whenever the regiment has been called to meet the enemy. He has thus repeatedly proved himself to possess the requisites of a good officer—ability, coolness, courage and energy. The undersigned know of no instance in which,

by the force of circumstances, merit has been so signally neglected. They earnestly hope that, if practicable, your excellency, by promoting Mr. Jamison to some position in a new regiment, may make him a just amend.

Since leaving the service Mr. Jamison has been nearly all the time in the real-estate business in Pittsburgh. He spent a winter on the island of San Domingo, where he took an active part in resenting the insult to the American flag at the consular office, Samana, which subsequently received the attention of the government and was apologized for. He also helped verify the location of the remains of Christopher Columbus at San Domingo City instead of at Havana, Cuba, as history gives it. Mr. Jamison is president of the board of trustees of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, and an active member of the G. A. R. and U. V. C. He is the only republican in his father's family. In 1867 he married Mary C. Houghton, of early New England ancestry, who died in 1880, leaving five children. He afterward married Sarah Ida Allen, a native of Rochester, N. Y. Following are the names of Mr. Jamison's offspring, in order of age: Hattie C., Sallie B., Wilson B., Mary C., Edgar, Pauline and Olive Elizabeth.

ANDREW PURDY THOMPSON, Pittsburgh, was born in Hopewell township, York county, Pa., May 22, 1810, and first came to Pittsburgh in 1835. His grandfather, Archibald Thompson, a Scotch Covenanter, the ancestor of the Thompsons of York county, came from Scotland about the year 1735, and took up what was then known as the "Black run tract," in Lancaster county, near the Maryland line, now in Hopewell township, York county, which tract or farm, after the lapse of one hundred and fifty years, is still the home and in the possession of his grandson, Archibald Thompson, at this writing eighty-six years of age.

Archibald Thompson (the first) married Margaret Wallace, the daughter of Alexander Wallace, another Scotch Covenanter, who came to this country about 1730, and in whose log house "Old Guinston Church," one of the first Seceder congregations in America, was organized. Alexander, their first son, served in the revolutionary war in Capt. Maffit's company. Joseph, their second son, married Mary Purdy, daughter of Archibald Purdy, another Covenanter, from the north of Ireland, and to this couple were born ten children, the youngest of whom is the subject of this sketch.

Andrew P. Thompson spent his youth on his father's farm, with such slender opportunities of schooling as country districts afforded in the beginning of the present century. Books were not abundant, but the Bible, the Psalms (Rouse's version), the Shorter Catechism gave ample exercise for memorizing, and Pilgrim's Progress, Gospel Sonnets, Marrow of Modern Divinity and one or two others of like character in poetry and fiction comprised the library of that day.

The minister was always ready to help any boy who cared for his book, and before long we find our subject teaching school in his own county, and afterward in Newville, Cumberland county, whence, after teaching and preparing himself, he came to Western Pennsylvania, and entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, teaching during his vacations. After one or two years spent at college he came to Allegheny City, where he became the principal of the Fourth ward public school, which was then in the basement of a Seceder (now the Second U. P.) church. Here he began studying for the ministry, but lack of means to regularly prosecute his studies, and the necessities of his little family—he having married in the meantime—compelled him to give over this cherished hope. In 1847 he was sent by the church as a missionary to the island of Trinidad, West Indies, where he and his wife were stationed nearly three years. On their return he became the agent of the Young Men's Bible society of Allegheny county, a position he has filled almost without interruption ever since.

Originally a whig in politics, then an abolitionist, he was present in Lafayette hall at the birth of the republican party, from whose principles he never swerved except upon the candidacy of Horace Greeley for president. An United Presbyterian in faith, a prohibitionist from conviction, he has spent the last fifty years of his life in this community, respected by all men for his quiet, blameless integrity. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Donaldson, daughter of Andrew Donaldson and Jane McBurney, his wife, whose progenitors, Scotch and Scotch-Irish, first settled in Chester county, and coming west were among the early settlers of Washington county, Pa. Jane McBurney's grandfather, John, the son of a justice of the peace in County Down, Ireland, came to this country when a young man, and, not finding employment quickly, enlisted in the British army and was present at Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755.

Of the eight children of Andrew P. and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Thompson, seven grew to maturity: William Reed, Andrew D. (a physician, who died in Philadelphia), Joseph Alexander; James R., M. D., practicing in Pittsburgh; Jennie E. and Ella N. are unmarried; Anna M. is the wife of Otto G. Schultz, of C. J. Schultz & Sons, bridge-builders. Mrs. Thompson having died in 1872, in 1879 Mr. Thompson married Miss Lydia W. McKee, of Allegheny City.

William Reed Thompson was born in Allegheny City, was taken when a child to the island of Trinidad, attended the public schools of Pittsburgh until twelve years old, was employed for five years in the U. P. board of publication under Rev. Dr. Rodgers. During this time he enlisted in the Union army, but was taken out by his father. In 1864 he entered the 100-days service in Knap's Independent Battery, and on his return was employed by Hart, Caughey

& Co., bankers, where he remained for four years, meanwhile pursuing his studies and reciting after hours to Prof. Lewis Bradley, formerly in charge of the observatory. Failing to get to college, he entered the Mechanics' National Bank, where he served for fourteen years, beginning as bookkeeper and ending as president. Having bought the interest of John B. Jones, Esq., in the banking-house of Semple & Jones, which then took the name of Semple & Thompson, he resigned his position in the Mechanics' National Bank, devoting his attention to his own business. He is still a director in the Mechanics' National Bank, the treasurer of some of the most prominent charities of this city, a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, and a republican in politics. Mr. Thompson was married to Mary, daughter of William Thaw, a prominent and charitable citizen of Pittsburgh, and they have two children.

Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, pastor of St. Mary of Mercy's Church, Pittsburgh, son of Michael and Mary (Madden) Sheedy, was born in Charleville, County Cork, Ireland, Oct. 8, 1853, being one of six brothers, three of whom are medical men. He attended the schools of his native town, and, after taking a three years' course of classical study, he entered St. Coleman's College, Fermoy, where he remained for three years, the then president of the college being the present Bishop Fitzgerald, of Ross, Ireland. From there he successfully passed a competitive examination entitling him to a free burse in Maynooth College, Dublin, entering at the beginning of the academical year of 1869–70, as senior freshman of the logic class. Here he read natural and moral philosophy for two years, and took a three years' course in divinity under learned teachers, his professors in theology being Drs. Murray and Crolly, the present Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, and Rev. Dr. Carr, now archbishop of Melbourne, Australia. Our subject graduated in 1876, and being too young for ordination accepted an appointment by the bishop of Pittsburgh to a professorship in St. Michael's Seminary, Pittsburgh. Arriving in that city, he was ordained in St. Paul's Cathedral Sept. 23, 1876. He taught theology and history until the seminary was closed, the following year. Father Sheedy was then one year pastor *pro tem.* of St. Agnes' Church, Soho, Pittsburgh, and the following year was located at Parker City, Armstrong county, Pa., and the next two and one-half years at Altoona, Pa. March 4, 1881, he took charge of two missions, Cannelton and Clinton, Beaver county, Pa., where he remained for four and one-half years. Oct. 15, 1885, he succeeded Rev. A. A. Lambing, LL. D., as pastor of St. Mary of Mercy's Church, Pittsburgh, his present charge.

While in Beaver county, and for some time thereafter, Father Sheedy was editor of the Pittsburgh *Catholic*, and at present is a contributor to the *Catholic World*, *Donahoe's Magazine* and other publications. He is the first vice-president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, and helped to organize and has since been one of the directors of the Columbus Club, of Pittsburgh, a society devoted to social and literary exercises.

Charles Frederick Dean, cashier Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, comes of Scotch-Irish lineage, and was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 8, 1849. His grandfather, John Dean, born in Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1773, went from Cumberland county to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1801. His grandmother was Elizabeth, sister of Judge William Dock, of Harrisburg, and was a member of one of the earliest families of Cumberland county. John Dean built one of the first houses at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, where he died in 1835. His son, Alexander, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1821, and came to Pittsburgh in 1838. He was a prominent steamboat owner and captain, but was obliged to retire from active life by a paralytic stroke in 1856; he died in 1886. He married Elizabeth Emily, daughter of William and Jerusha C. (*nee* McKinney) Johnston. Mrs. Elizabeth Dean's maternal grandfather, Roderick McKinney, a Scotchman, built one of the first half-dozen houses in Pittsburgh. Charles F. Dean was educated in the public schools and a private academy. On June 18, 1867, he entered the Union National Bank as discount clerk, and by gradual promotion became cashier Feb. 15, 1888. He is an elder in the Third U. P. Church of Pittsburgh, and is a republican with prohibition sympathies.

Frederick Rudolph Joachim Lorenz (deceased) was born June 10, 1794, in Disellbruch Frerstenthum, Lippe-Detmold, Germany; he came to this country about the year 1809 a poor boy, and first engaged work in a sugar-house in New York city, but soon after came to Pittsburgh, and learned glass-blowing. August 16, 1821, he was married to Catharine Ihmsen, of Birmingham, this county, who was born in Frederick county, Md., Nov. 25, 1803, and to this union there were born five sons and nine daughters, three of the latter of whom died in childhood. The sons were William C., Frederick R., Moses A., Charles H. and Michael A. (all deceased). All of them were business-men in Pittsburgh and vicinity. William C. married, Dec. 25, 1845, Mary E. Smith (now Mrs. William M. Grace). The daughters were Phebe (wife of Pascal P. Pratt, of Buffalo, N. Y.), Mary (wife of E. P. Beals, Buffalo, N. Y.), Annie (wife of B. F. Fox, Springfield, Ill.), Frances B. (wife of W. H. Gregg, Philadelphia, Pa.), Louisa (deceased), Sidney (deceased), and three others who died in childhood. F. R. Lorenz, the father, died Oct. 25, 1854, and his widow May 19, 1868. Mr. Lorenz, as early as 1818, bought the O'Hara Glass-works, and some time after purchased the Edward Encil Glass-works, at present owned by Mr. Culley; about 1836 he built the rolling-mill

now owned by J. Painter & Sons, and established the firm of Lorenz & Cuddy, afterward Lorenz, Sterling & Co., and still later Lorenz, Zug, Linsey & Co. At the time of his decease he was building the rolling-mill at Girty's run. He was prominent among the projectors of the Pennsylvania & Ohio railway; was for many years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. It is said of him that his characteristics were well expressed by the words integrity and energy. His educational advantages in early life were excellent. Coming to America when the people of this country were just beginning to make some progress in manufacturing, and thus free themselves from the necessity of buying foreign wares, he bent all his energies in that direction, and soon became an acknowledged leader among the manufacturers of his day. Having early in life acquired a thirst for knowledge, he never relaxed his efforts for its acquisition, and in his latter years he was distinguished for his literary ability and fine conversational powers.

GEORGE A. COCHRANE, son of John and Mary (Alexander) Cochrane, was born in Franklin township, Allegheny county, Pa., Oct. 10, 1837. His father came from County Armagh, Ireland, in 1820, and settled near East Liberty, this county; his mother came from County Antrim, Ireland. They were married at East Liberty in 1825, and had ten children: Thomas (deceased in infancy), William A. (residing in Freedom, Pa.), John (living in Indiana county, Pa.), Eliza (wife of Robert Kennedy, in Pine township), Agnes (wife of Isaac Blackadore, in this county), Ellen (widow of Thomas Reynolds), George A., Mary Ann (deceased wife of John Belford, of Butler county, Pa.), Fannie (wife of Henry Brant, in this county), and James H. The parents died—the mother Aug. 2, 1873, aged seventy years, the father Aug. 26, 1876, aged seventy-six years. George A. Cochrane was married Dec. 7, 1860, to Kate, daughter of James and Nancy Harkins, of Beaver county, Pa., and they have twelve children: Thomas G., James H., George A., John (deceased), William P., Louis H., Charles A. (deceased), Francis C. (deceased), Robert K., Mary A., Kate M. and an infant unnamed. Mr. Cochrane has been engaged in contracting and building in this county for over thirty years, and is regarded as an honorable and successful business-man. He is a member of the U. P. Church.

ALBERT ELLIS FROST, professor in the Western University of Pennsylvania, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 9, 1851, eldest in the family of five children of Selim and Emily S. (Ellis) Frost, natives of Canada, whither their parents had immigrated from New Hampshire. The father of Albert E. is deceased; the mother now dwells in St. Johnsbury. The subject of this biographical memoir was fitted for college at the academy in his native village, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of A. B. in 1872, coming to Pittsburgh within a few days after commencement. For three years he was employed at the Allegheny observatory, and in 1875 was elected professor of physics in the Pittsburgh high-school. He filled the latter position ten years, at the end of which time he took the same chair in the Western University of Pennsylvania, which he now fills. Prof. Frost is a charter member of the Society of Engineers of Western Pennsylvania, and has been treasurer during six of the seven years of its existence. He is a member of Calvary P. E. Church, of the East End, and in politics he is independent. In July, 1882, he married Addie, daughter of Albert L. and Mary Dalbey, and they have one son, Ellis Mills.

WILLIAM PIPER DE ARMIT, president New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company, Pittsburgh, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., Aug. 24, 1850. His grandfather, John De Armit, was of Pennsylvania birth, descended from the French Huguenots. He was killed by the explosion of a boiler in Wallace's marble-yards, after having dwelt in Pittsburgh but a year or two. Alexander, son of John De Armit, met his death while serving in the 16th P. C. (see sketch of T. B. DeArmit), having enlisted in Philadelphia. John Piper, father of Mrs. Alexander De Armit, and of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Shippensburg, Pa., lived in Hollidaysburg, and was an extensive contractor for the transportation of mails, etc., in Western Pennsylvania. He died in 1870. One of his ancestors was wounded at the battle of Long Island, in the revolutionary war. William Piper, son of Alexander De Armit, was reared in Hollidaysburg, and educated in the schools of that borough. When thirteen years old he entered the counting-room of the Blair Iron and Coal company, where he remained three years. He served the Pennsylvania railroad three years as assistant agent at Cresson, and for three years had charge of the "overcharge" department of the Union line in Pittsburgh. For the past seventeen years he has been associated with the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company, beginning as bookkeeper, was thirteen years treasurer, and in 1887 became president. He is also a member of the Sterling Steel company (limited), and has stock in other institutions. He is married to Margaretta, daughter of Edward C. Dixon, of an old Virginia family.

JOHN PETER SCHNEIDER, president of the Birmingham Fire Insurance company, Pittsburgh, is the second of the eight children of John Adam and Elizabeth (Ziegler) Schneider, and was born at Neuengrauen, now in Prussia, Feb. 22, 1830. His grandfather, John George Schneider, and father were millwrights and millers, trades also followed by his eldest brother, Andrew. The only members of the family to come to the United States are John Peter and one brother, John Nicholas, a farmer residing near Yorkville, Ill. The subject of this memoir began to

learn cabinet-making in his native land, and when seventeen years old came to Pittsburgh, where he finished the trade. For thirty years he was employed in a glass-factory as boxmaker and packer. In 1864 he joined the 5th P. H. A., and served nearly a year in the defenses about Washington. He was one of the original stockholders of the Birmingham Insurance company, has been a director five years, and is now serving his third term as president. He is a member of the F. & A. M., G. A. R., A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. He has always been a republican, his first vote being cast for Gen. Fremont, and for two years he served in the borough council of Birmingham. He is a member of the First G. E. Church of Pittsburgh. In 1854 Mr. Schneider married Dorothea, daughter of George and Fredericka Maul, all natives of the same locality as himself, and their children are named, in order of birth, Elizabeth, Frederick, Mary (Mrs. Henry Liesfeld), Fredericka and Louis P., all living in Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL (deceased) was born at Newtonlimavady, County Londonderry, Ireland, in the spring of 1790, son of James and Sarah (Wilson) Caldwell, who were of Scotch ancestry. In 1804, his wife being deceased, James Caldwell came with his only child (the subject of this memoir) to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the tanning business; he died within a year or two after, and the son was sent to Philadelphia, where he was apprenticed to a tanner and currier. Returning to Pittsburgh, he resumed his father's business, which he carried on till he retired, his last tannery being at the upper end of Allegheny; he also dealt in lumber. Mr. Caldwell was a stockholder in the first Allegheny bridge, and a director of the Monongahela Bridge company; he was also one of the first trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas company, and for many years was a director in the Bank of Pittsburgh In 1815 he was one of the five selectmen of the borough of Pittsburgh; was a member of the council after a city charter was secured, and was a director of the public schools of the First ward, where he lived. He was a stanch supporter of the Presbyterian Church, in politics a thorough whig, afterward a republican.

In 1812 he married Letitia, daughter of William Anderson, who came from near Belfast, Ireland, and of their thirteen children ten reached adult age. Mary, Agnes, Kate, James and Nelly G. are deceased; Sarah Ann, William, John, Letitia (widow of James Holmes) and Charles L. are living. Of these William was born in Pittsburgh in 1824. Having finished his education at the Western University, at the age of eighteen years he entered a wholesale grocery as clerk, where he remained eight years; then formed a partnership with Mr. Massey under the firm name Massey & Caldwell, ship-chandlers. Mr. Massey retiring from same after seven years, Mr. Caldwell continued in the business for ten years more. He then became president of the Monongahela Insurance company in 1867, which position he still retains. He is a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and has served as member of Pittsburgh common council. He is now a resident of Allegheny and attends the First Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS JEFFERSON STEVENSON, bookkeeper, Pittsburgh (see sketch of A. B. Stevenson), was born in Mifflin township, this county, in 1826. He attended the public schools in Pittsburgh, and when ten years old commenced work at grinding bark in a tanyard. In 1845 he began to learn carriage blacksmithing, but through lack of physical strength had to abandon the trade about a year after becoming a journeyman. In 1850 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Salt-Manufacturing company, at Natrona, as bookkeeper, a position he filled sixteen years. Removing to Pittsburgh, he took a similar position with A. M. Byers & Co., iron-manufacturers, which he still holds, having an interest in the profits. He is the principal shareholder in the glass business of Ripley & Co., and is also interested in a feed-cutter factory at Canton, Ohio. In 1854 Mr. Stevenson married Sarah Mary McKee, a native of Blairsville, Pa., of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and their children are Thomas F., a partner in the firm of Ripley & Co., of Pittsburgh; Mary Elizabeth (at home), Adaline (wife of W. F. Murdock, residing at Canton, Ohio), and William A. (at home). Mr. Stevenson is a republican.

SIMEON BISSELL, an Englishman by birth, who came to this country in 1869, holds a most enviable position among the successful and leading musicians of the country. He comes of a musical family, several members of which are composers, and received his education in his chosen art in Norwich, England, a city widely famed for its culture of the "art divine" and its musical festivals. Mr. Bissell has filled some of the most important positions as organist in Pittsburgh, and, as teacher of the several branches of music, his success has been evidenced by the large number of concert performers (both vocal and instrumental) who claim him as their instructor. He was for several years Director of the Conservatory of Music in connection with the Pittsburgh Female College, and succeeded in giving it the prominence it so long enjoyed; and in 1884 the educational management of the Curry University were fortunate in securing his services to organize and direct a conservatory of music which has now become widely known throughout all the central states. Of Mr. Bissell's compositions several have become deservedly popular, and manifest to a high degree not only his education but also superior melodic inspiration. Mr. Bissell was married in August, 1872, to Miss Ada L. McCabe, only daughter of Dr. John W. McCabe and granddaughter of William Mercer, Esq., one of the most prominent residents of Washington county. They have two children, Frank Harper and Bessie Mercer.

Apart from his professional work Mr.

Bissell has given much time and study to scientific subjects, especially to metallurgy, in which direction some of his discoveries have aroused a great deal of interest and speculation among metallurgists, who still hope for a successful issue to his labors.

JOSEPH ABEL, glass-manufacturer, Pittsburgh, was born in Geisa, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, Jan. 9, 1831, and is a son of Ignatius and Josepha (Fleck) Abel. His education was completed at the College of Fulda, where he attended from 1844 to 1849. During the latter year he came to Pittsburgh, where he found employment in the drugstore of L. Wilcox, Jr. In 1854 Mr. Abel became the owner of the business. This he sold four years later, and established the drug business still carried on at the corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue, which he kept till 1880. He was one of the founders of the glass-house of Knox, Kim & Co., in 1867, and ten years later took an active part in its management. In 1880 the firm became Abel, Kim & Co., with Mr. Abel as manager, and since 1884 has been Abel, Smith & Co. Mr. Abel was one of the incorporators of the Germania Savings Bank, of which he is vice-president, and of the Allemania Insurance company, of which he is president. He was one of the organizers of the German and Third National Banks, and was many years president of the German Library association. He was also one of the organizers of the College of Pharmacy.

In religious opinions Mr. Abel is liberal and tolerant. He espoused the cause of Gen. Fremont in his presidential campaign, and has ever been an earnest republican. During the war of the rebellion Mr. Abel was active in inducing Gen. Schimmelpfennig, a competent German military officer, to espouse the Union cause, and in interesting other influential German citizens. He aided in raising the 74th P. V., and in every way manifested allegiance to the country of his adoption. In 1870 Mr. Abel married Louisa, daughter of Frederic and Caroline Marchand, of Huguenot extraction. Mrs. Abel was born at Frankfort, Germany, and educated at Dieppe, France. She is the mother of two children: Hilda, aged seventeen, and William Fleming, aged sixteen. Mr. Abel's grandfather, Philip, operated a flour-, oil- and saw-mill, to which his son, Ignatius, succeeded; and John Adam, father of Josepha Fleck, kept a hotel at Geisa.

JAMES MORTON, retired, Allegheny, son of Andrew and Mary Morton, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1822, and came with his parents to Pittsburgh in 1825. Here they resided until 1854, engaged in the lumber business from 1844. The parents had seven children, two only of whom survive, James and Nancy (widow of John Eaton). Andrew Morton died July 25, 1862, at his residence, Arch street, Allegheny, at the age of seventy-two years; his widow died July 10, 1887, at the age of eighty-eight years. They were of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, and came from the north of Ireland. James Morton, the subject of this sketch, never married. He was for many years engaged with his father in the lumber business, and soon after the latter's decease, his stock of lumber being burned in Pittsburgh, he discontinued the business, and has since lived a retired life at the family residence on Arch street, Allegheny, his only occupation being the care of the property of the estate.

LAWRENCE P. HITCHCOCK, retired, Allegheny, son of Dr. Aaron and Miletee (Mann) Hitchcock, was born April 8, 1811, in Burlington, Conn., and was among one of the old pioneer families of that state. Lawrence P. was twice married; first to Elizabeth Johnson, of Washington county, Pa., by which union there were two children: Ella, deceased, and Catherine, wife of J. D. Hancock, of Franklin, Pa. Mrs. Hitchcock died May 17, 1848, and in 1853 he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Liggett, one of the pioneer families of Allegheny county, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Hitchcock was for many years a member of the firm of Hitchcock & McCreery, grain-dealers of Pittsburgh. He was a very successful business-man, and is highly esteemed by all that know him. In consequence of failing health he retired from business some years since.

JOHN P. WALKER, grocer, Pittsburgh, is a native of Alsace, Germany, born at Three Fountains, Sept. 28, 1837. His father, Francis Walker, a son of Matthias Walker, a farmer, and for several years mayor of his native town, married Mary R., a daughter of Anthony Girard, a farmer. In 1842 Francis Walker immigrated with his family to America. For sixteen years he followed agricultural pursuits in Erie county, N. Y., and in 1860 came to Pittsburgh, where he died in 1872, at the age of seventy-seven; his widow died in 1886, at the age of eighty-three. Of their eight children all are living except the eldest son, John P. being the fifth. In 1854 he went to learn the art of glass-blowing, and finished his apprenticeship at Pittsburgh, where he arrived in 1859, after spending two years at Wheeling, W. Va. In 1866 he became a member of the glassmaking firm of Stewart, Estep & Co., selling out seven years later. In 1874 he established a grocery business on the site he now occupies, where he built a fine brick building in 1885. He was one of the incorporators of the German Savings and Deposit Bank, and has been two years a director. He was one of the founders of St. Peter's R. C. Church, in which he was eight years a trustee; he has always been a democrat. Mr. Walker married, Nov. 11, 1862, Pauline, daughter of Peter and Mary R. (Bellotte) Schlernitzauer, all natives of Three Fountains, Alsace, and following are the names of their children: Frank, Victoria, John, Mary, Albert, Theodore and Leo.

CHARLES F. MCKENNA, attorney at law, was born in the Fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1845. His grandparents emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, early in the century and settled in Pittsburgh. In

the year of his birth his father, James McKenna, died, leaving to survive him his wife and six children. Mr. McKenna, on quitting the public schools of the Fourth ward, where he received his education, was apprenticed to learn the lithographic trade. In his sixteenth year he left this employment and enlisted as a private soldier in Co. E, 155th P. V. V., and served continuously in the field with the 5th corps, Army of the Potomac, for three years, until the end of the civil war. Among the prominent Pittsburghers who served in the same command were Col. E. Jay Allen, Gen. A. L. Pearson, Maj. E. A. Montooth, John H. Kerr, Esq., Maj. Samuel Kilgore and John F. Hunter.

On returning from the army Mr. McKenna read law in the city of Pittsburgh, and in 1869 was duly admitted to practice at the Allegheny county bar. He has applied himself ever since very closely to his chosen profession, and has built up a large general practice, having been connected with many very important and celebrated cases. He is a brother of Hon. B. McKenna, for some years past judge of the Second (police) district of the city of Pittsburgh. In 1873 Mr. McKenna was married to Miss Virginia White, daughter of the late Dr. N. W. White, of Allegheny City.

Milton L. Myers, of the firm of Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, was born in Massillon, Ohio, May 30, 1842, son of Isaac and Margaret (Banks) Myers, former a native of Lancaster county, Pa., latter of Lancashire, England, a daughter of John and Annie Banks. Isaac Myers died in 1876, his widow two years later. They were the parents of one son and four daughters: Elizabeth, Anna, Maria, all married and living in Ohio; Milton L., and Maggie, who died in infancy.

Milton L. Myers was educated at Massillon and Mount Union, Ohio. When eighteen years old he enlisted in the 18th O. V. I., but illness compelled him to return home. In 1862 he re-enlisted, this time in the 155th P. V. I., and remained in the service till close of the war, being promoted to sergeant and afterward transferred to the artillery service as quartermaster-sergeant of the brigade. He participated in all the battles of his regiment until the close of the war, and then returned home. Soon thereafter he accepted a position in Wood's Iron and Rolling-mill at McKeesport; then for a time traveled for a wholesale tobacco-house. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Virginia, daughter of Capt. John and Mary (Carson) McLaughlin, being two of the oldest and most respected families in Allegheny county, and born in Sewickley, this county. To them were born three daughters: Minnie H., Olive V. and E. Louise. After marriage Mr. Myers became cashier of the local freight department of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburgh. In 1872 he accepted the position of cashier for Hostetter & Smith, and on the death of latter became partner of Mr. Hostetter, firm name becoming Hostetter & Co. He is the surviving member of the firm, and still conducts the business. Mr. Myers is vice-president of the Monongahela Bridge company, director of the Pittsburgh Gas company and the Consolidated Gas company. He is a Knight Templar.

Capt. John W. Hague was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1820, a son of Stephen and Maria J. Hague. The father came from England in 1818, was married in 1819, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he resided until 1833, when he removed to Allegheny, and located where his son, Capt. John W., now resides. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hague only two are living: Capt. J. W. and Anna (widow of D. W. Boss). Mr. Hague was a hatter by trade, which business he followed until in 1846, when he retired. He and wife were members of the M. E. Church; the former died in 1878, aged eighty-four years, the latter in 1869, aged seventy-three years.

Capt. John W. has been twice married, first in 1845 to Eliza Miller, by which union there were six children: John W. (an attorney in Pittsburgh), Stephen (a farmer in Columbiana county, Ohio), Joseph P. (a carpenter), Annie (wife of James A. Malona, in Lawrence county, Pa.), Emma (wife of Dr. R. B. Faulkner, of Allegheny), Dollie (wife of Daniel F. Mulvey, of Allegheny, a member of select council). This wife dying in 1879, Capt. Hague's second marriage occurred in 1884, with Callie, daughter of Charles and Charlotte Faulkner. J. W. Hague was engaged with his father in the hatting business, until in 1846, when he was commissioned lieutenant, and went to the Mexican war. After his return, in 1859 he settled on a farm in Lawrence county, Pa., where he remained until in about 1877, when he came back to the old homestead in Allegheny and retired from business.

Dr. Richard B. Faulkner, son of Charles and Charlotte Faulkner, was born in Allegheny City, June 6, 1853. His father was born in that city March 15, 1810, in a log house on the corner of Ohio and Federal streets, and was at the time of his death the oldest living white citizen born in Allegheny. The doctor's mother's maiden name was De Puy. Her ancestors were Huguenots, who, when they came from France, settled upon the banks of the Hudson river. Dr. Faulkner received a liberal education, and in 1875 graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia College, New York city, and located in Allegheny, where he has succeeded in establishing an enviable reputation in the treatment of lung and throat diseases. He was married, in April, 1884, to Emma, daughter of Capt. John W. Hague, an old resident of this city. The doctor is held in very high esteem as a gentleman and physician.

Homer J. McBride, druggist, Allegheny, a son of James and Elizabeth (Hobson) McBride, was born in Connellsville, Pa., March 24, 1863. His father was a prominent

citizen of Connellsville, and sheriff of Fayette county, Pa.; he died in 1863. In 1872 the family moved to Allegheny county, and Mrs. McBride subsequently married J. B. Ingham, of Allegheny City. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, and is a graduate of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy. He and his brother, J. S., who is also a graduate of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, engaged in the drug business in Allegheny in 1879, and now have four drugstores, two in that city and two in Brooklyn, N. Y. The eastern stores are operated by J. S., and the Allegheny stores by Homer J.

Augustus Hoeveler (deceased), son of William and Clara (Hoya) Hoeveler, was born at Ankum, Germany, in 1820. He was the youngest of six children, and came with the family to Pittsburgh when seventeen years old. The eldest, William, and the second daughter, Louisa, had been a few years here. Clemence, the second son, was founder and president of the German Insurance company. Herman, the fifth child, died in Kansas. Clara, the second, was the wife of William Hune, and Louisa is the widow of Joseph Hermann, president of the Workmen's Savings Bank, Allegheny. Augustus engaged in the grocery trade with his brothers, and they established several branch stores in the country. After the death of William the others separated, and Augustus established himself in the same line on the corner of Fourteenth street and Penn avenue. In 1848 he built a general store on Penn avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. About 1850 he began the manufacture of glue, soap and candles, etc., in what is now the Twentieth ward, and sold out his grocery-store. About this time he married Elizabeth, second child of William O'Leary, a well-known glass-manufacturer, and took up his abode on Black Horse hill, East End, now called Ingleside. In company with the present proprietors and John Miller, he established the Iron City brewery, and took an interest in numerous manufactories. He was one of the incorporators of the German National Bank, and continued as its president till his death, in 1868.

Mr. Hoeveler was a pioneer in laying out suburban property, and made it profitable in various quarters of the city. He was a considerable dealer, and never sold anyone out to satisfy claims. He donated the proceeds of a number of lots to St. Augustine Church, which secured to that parish its place of worship. He adhered to the R. C. Church, but could tolerate no bigotry. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and other charities received liberal aid from him. He was a democrat, and served many years in the borough council of Lawrenceville, and was elected to the city council after the absorption of that borough, but died before taking his seat. His widow passed away Jan. 9, 1888, aged sixty-one years. Of their eight children, three reached maturity: William A., Stella (Mrs. Roger S. Kennedy, of St. Paul, Minn.), and Joseph A. The elder in 1874 commenced building the Franklin Glue-works at Springdale and Boquet stations, W. P. R. R., and managed same to 1886. He is now engaged in the storage business, which he established in 1888. He married Katharine, daughter of James Hemphill, and has two children—Genevieve and James. The younger son, Joseph, is engaged in the pork and provision trade.

Sylvester Stephen Marvin, cracker-manufacturer and president of the Pittsburgh Exposition Society, was born in Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1841. In the colonial days three brothers of this name emigrated from England to Connecticut, and from one of them the subject of this sketch is descended. His grandfather, Stephen Marvin, was a farmer in Ogden and a man of sterling religious character. His influence was strongly impressed upon his children, and is still observed in his descendants. His son, Aaron Marvin, married Lucy Stephens, and moved to Lockport, N. Y., where he engaged in farming in 1848. He now resides in Beaver county, Pa.

Sylvester S. Marvin is the only son of Aaron, and remained on the Lockport farm, attending the country school, till thirteen years old. He then went to live with an uncle, Walter K. Marvin, who dealt in agricultural implements at Lockport, and with him began his commercial training. Here he attended an excellent private school. The family soon after moved to New York city, and Sylvester here found employment when out of school in the office of the Marvin Safe company. His business experience was further extended by a residence in St. Joseph, Mo., where he was employed in a store and as clerk on a ferryboat. Returning to Lockport in 1860, he enlisted in the following spring as a private in the 28th N. Y. V., Co. K, for two years. Mr. Marvin was in the battles of Winchester, Ball's Bluff, Manassas and Cedar Mountain. In the latter Sergt. Marvin was wounded. Only six men of Co. K responded to roll-call next morning, and all the field officers had been killed or maimed.

At the close of his term of enlistment, Mr. Marvin came to Pittsburgh to take charge of a cracker bakery. He at once set to work to master the practical workings of the establishment, and in a few months became the manager and owner. From a very insignificant institution, it has grown under his management to be the most extensive in the United States. Mr. Marvin has served as president of the grain and flour exchange, is a stockholder in several banks, a director in the Commercial National, director in the Union Bridge company and National Iron and Steel Publishing company, and member board of managers and charter member of Shadyside Academy. In 1885 he began to urge the importance to Pittsburgh of a permanent exposition. A society was formed,

with J. J. Gillespie as president, and S. S. Marvin as vice-president. On the death of Mr. Gillespie in 1886, Mr. Marvin became president. He has been untiring and unselfish in his efforts to promote the enterprise, and to his labors is largely due its success.

In 1870, Mr. Marvin married Matilda Rumsey, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and they have two sons, Walter Rumsey and Earle Rumsey. The grandparents of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin lived on adjoining farms, but this couple never knew each other till they were grown up. The family is associated with Shadyside Presbyterian Church; Mr. Marvin is a member of Duquesne Post, G. A. R., and is a republican.

Rev. John Black, D. D., was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1768, and was a son of John and Margaret Black. His ancestors were among the heroic Covenanters of Scotland. Having received the rudiments of a solid education, he was sent at an early age to the University of Glasgow, where he graduated with the highest honors. He embarked in 1797 for America, as he was an ardent friend of republican institutions, and was involved in the movement of that year for the liberation of his native land from English rule. Arriving at Philadelphia, young Black was employed as a teacher of classics, and later in the university in that city. In June, 1799, he was licensed to preach, and in 1800 he was ordained and installed as pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. The installation took place in the old courthouse, and was the beginning of nearly fifty years' continuous service with that society, ending only with his death, Oct. 25, 1849.

About 1820 Dr. Black became professor of languages in the University of Western Pennsylvania, and continued for twelve years to labor in that capacity. He is described by one of his students as a keen but kindly critic. With him teaching seemed to be a labor of love. He has been known to spend hours in teaching the alphabet to a little child, and again to sit up until a late hour at night in elucidating an abstruse theological point to a preplexed student. As a preacher Dr. Black was very impressive, at times rising to commanding eloquence. He had ready command of language, his argumentative powers were great, and his mind was so stored with scriptural knowledge that he needed no special preparation, and often delivered powerful discourses in emergencies where others failed to fill an appointment. He contributed largely to newspapers and periodicals in a graceful and instructive style.

In social life Dr. Black was genial and cheerful. He enjoyed fraternal relations with members of all religious denominations, including the Roman Catholic clergy. There was universal recognition of his ability and worth as a Christian and patriotic citizen. Dr. Black was married, Sept. 22, 1801, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Watson, of Pittsburgh. He was preceded in the journey to the other shore by his amiable consort, who passed over June 22, 1824. Of their ten children eight survived them. Three sons, John, Andrew Watson and Robert John, became preachers. The third son, Samuel W., a leading Pittsburgh attorney, was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill while in command of a regiment. The fifth son was Dr. Alexander Black, a successful physician. All are now deceased. Of the daughters, Mrs. M. A. Rodman, widow of Gen. F. J. Rodman, United States ordnance, resides in Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Margaret Wylie, in Washington, D. C. The third daughter, Elizabeth, wife of James H. McClelland, died about the same time as her husband—in 1870. Three of her sons are among the leading physicians of Pittsburgh.

August Ernst Succop, pork-packer, has been a member of the firm of E. H. Myers & Co., Pittsburgh, since 1878. Henry Herman Succop, his grandfather, born in 1800, came here with his son, John H., and died in 1876; his wife, who was born in 1791, died a year later. John Henry Succop was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 25, 1822, and came to Pittsburgh in 1840. He was engaged for many years in the grocery business here, and died May 15, 1888. He was married in Pittsburgh to Mary E. Kuhlman, a native of Germany, who survives him, and of their three sons, Henry H. is a German Lutheran clergyman in Chicago, and the youngest, Frank R., is in the grocery trade in Pittsburgh; August E. was born in Pittsburgh June 7, 1847, and was educated in the German Lutheran school. When thirteen years old he began business in his father's store, at Pittsburgh, and in 1872 engaged in the general merchandise business at Woodville, Ohio, where he continued till he became associated with Mr. Myers. In 1874, he married Louise F., daughter of Mr. Myers, and now resides in Pittsburgh. All his family and relatives are identified with the G. L. Church; politically he is a republican. His living children are Charles H. E., Irene A. and Louisa R. The third, a daughter, died in infancy.

Frank Rudolph Succop, grocer, was born in Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1852. His early training was the same as that of his brother (see sketch above), and he remained with his father until the latter retired from business. In the spring of 1881, he opened a store at his father's original stand and has made a success. Since his father's death his mother has remained with him. Mr. Succop married, Feb. 11, 1885, Mary Voskamp a native of Pittsburgh, and daughter of B. H. Voskamp, of German birth. Mr. and Mrs. Succop have three children: Frank Henry, Adaline Amelia and Eleanor Louisa.

John Boyd Duff, attorney, Pittsburgh, was born Aug. 4, 1858, in Birmingham (now Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh), son of John F. and Mary J. (Burtt) Duff. He attend-

ed public school until in 1870, then entered the preparatory department at Thiel College, Greenville, Pa. There he remained until he passed the examination for the junior college class. He began to study law with Schoyer & McGill, attorneys at Pittsburgh, in December, 1880, passed his final examination and was admitted to Allegheny county bar in December, 1882; was admitted to the state supreme court in the fall of 1885, and in the following year was admitted to the United States district and circuit courts. He is now practicing law at Pittsburgh. He was married Feb. 8, 1888, to Miss Alice E. Vance, a schoolteacher of Allegheny.

GEORGE BREED was born at Norwich, Conn., March 27, 1799, and was descended from Allen Breed, who came over in 1630, in the company with John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts. Allen Breed settled at Lynn, Mass., and from him are descended the large family connection of the name in various localities of the United States to-day.

George Breed, the subject of this sketch, was in the fifth generation of descendants. He received the ordinary plain education of the times, and at fourteen years of age went from Norwich to Taunton, Mass., where he entered the store of a certain Capt. Ingalls as "boy" and clerk. He received a thorough training in method, accuracy and economy and cultivation of inherited qualities of honesty, thrift and application. In 1823 he came to Pittsburgh and established himself. In 1825 he returned to the east, and married, Sept. 25, 1825, Miss Anna Williams, of Providence, R. I. Shortly after this, in 1826, he gave up his business in Pittsburgh and went to Ravenna, Ohio, where he remained about two years, returning to Pittsburgh in 1828. He was from this time engaged in the dry-goods business and located on the north side of Market street, between the Diamond and Fifth avenue. He had two children. The eldest died July 21, 1828. His wife, Anna Williams, died Aug. 6, 1828, and the second child died Nov. 7, 1830.

Thus left alone, he continued his business, from 1830 to 1833 boarding with a Mrs. Armstrong, at the corner of Water and Ferry streets, and sleeping at his store. Oct. 8, 1833, he was married to Miss Rhoda Ogden Edwards, a great-granddaughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the eminent divine, and president of Princeton. In 1835 Mr. Breed sold out his dry-goods business and engaged in queensware and glass business, being located on Wood street just south of Diamond alley and later at old No. 100, where he continued until his death.

Mr. Breed belonged to the "heroic age" of Pittsburgh's development and enterprise, before the day even of the palatial canal-boat, when the stagecoach and Conestoga wagon were the means of transit, and when weeks were consumed in passing from point to point, and a visit back to his New England home was an event of rare occurrence, and when even letters were sent by the hand of a traveling friend as more certain of delivery and safety than by mail. Mr. Breed was active in practical matters, though in no sense a public man. He was modest and unobtrusive, his interest in events manifest by quiet activity and solid results. He was deeply interested in the establishment and construction of the old Pennsylvania canal, and was a party to the idea of transporting canal-boats across the mountains in sections, over the inclined planes of the old Portage road.

He was the prime instrument in the establishment of Western Pennsylvania Hospital after numerous efforts to get a hospital enterprise started had failed; and when the charter was about to lapse by limitation he raised by individual effort a subscription which secured the grant, called a meeting of subscribers and organized a board, of which Thomas Bakewell was president. He was one of the original incorporators of the Third Presbyterian Church, of which he continued a member up to his death. In politics he was an old-line whig, and threw no obstacles on the track of the "underground railroad" before the war. In 1842 he was one of a party who purchased the ground and settled at Oakland, now part of the Fourteenth ward, at that time known as the Third Church colony.

Mr. Breed will be remembered by the older and also by the now middle-aged men of his time for his size and proportions. He was six feet four inches high, and weighed about 275 pounds, but perfectly erect, of symmetrical build, and active and graceful in his movements. He belonged to the old school of merchant and gentleman.

Of his marriage with Rhoda O. Edwards eight children were born, three of whom died in infancy and five survive: Richard E. (now in business in Chicago), Sarah M. (now the wife of Charles H. Zug, Esq., of Pittsburgh), Henry A. (in business in Pittsburgh), Emma B. (wife of T. F. Phillips, Esq., a merchant of Philadelphia), and Rev. David R. Breed, D. D. (pastor of the Church of the Covenant in Chicago). George Breed died April 30, 1863, of paralysis; his wife died April 11, 1867.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN GRIGGS, librarian Western University, Pittsburgh, was born at Sutton, Mass., April 24, 1822. His father, John Griggs, was a native of Boston, where his ancestors settled in the seventeenth century. Mary Thurston, who married John Griggs and became the mother of Joseph F., was descended from the Scotch clan Campbell, the London branch of which were the founders of Worcester, Mass. Joseph F. Griggs attended the common schools of Sutton and academies at Wilbraham and Leicester, entering Yale College in 1842, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. four years later. In 1846 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, but owing to sickness had to abandon the course. In 1847 he taught a select school at Holden, and next

year became principal of the Mechanic (public) school at Worcester. In 1849 Prof. Griggs came to Allegheny and opened a private classical school, which was combined two years later with the private school of Mr. Nicholas Veeder in Pittsburgh, and the next year with the school of Mr. William T. McDonald, in Pittsburgh. This school, continuing two years, became the nucleus of the Western University of Pennsylvania, on the completion of its buildings in 1855, Prof. Griggs taking the chair of ancient languages. For fifteen years he taught Latin and Greek, and for ten years longer taught Greek alone, when he became professor emeritus, and secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees, curator of museum, librarian and custodian of the property. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since he was seventeen years old, and for over twenty-five years an elder in the Third Church of Pittsburgh. He is a republican.

April 16, 1863, Prof. Griggs and Miss Eliza Buchanan, daughter of the late Dr. Jeremiah Brooks, of Pittsburgh, were united in marriage. Their children are: Martha Buchanan; Jeremiah Brooks, assistant secretary Y. M. C. A. of Pittsburgh; Thomas Campbell, assistant teller in the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, and Joseph Franklin, in freshman class of university.

Philip Christian Schoeneck, furniture-dealer, Pittsburgh, was born in the city of Worms, Germany, June 6, 1831. His father, who bore the same name, by trade a bookseller and bookbinder, died before the birth of his son Philip C. There is an elder son, Carl Wilhelm, who now lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., having retired from a successful stove and house-furnishing business. Their mother, Philipena Jungkenn Schoeneck, died in 1835. John Ludwig Schoeneck, grandfather of Carl W. and Philip C., was a book-dealer and manufacturer of sealing-wax.

Philip C. Schoeneck was educated at the high-school of his native city, and in 1850 immigrated to New York, where he learned the trade of upholsterer. He came to Pittsburgh in 1858, when he became a member of the firm of Dauler, Close & Co., in 1869 of Close, Schoeneck & Co., and in 1876 Schoeneck & Close. In 1880 Mr. Schoeneck became sole proprietor, through the purchase of his partner's interest, and the business is steadily growing under his management, occupying a fine, large store on Liberty avenue. He is a director of the German-American Insurance company, is a member of the German Library association, Frohsinn society and Smithfield Street G. E. Church. He has always been identified with the republican party, his first vote being cast for Gen. Fremont. In 1861 Mr. Schoeneck married Emilie Dauler, who was born in Pittsburgh, a daughter of George Dauler, a native of Germany. Mrs. Schoeneck died in 1865, leaving one son, also named Philip Christian, now assistant in his father's business. After the death of his first wife Mr. Schoeneck married Louise, daughter of John H. Demmler, of Germany, and by her has three daughters, the Misses Julia Maria, Emma Elizabeth and Ida Christina.

John William Cooper, paper-dealer, Pittsburgh, was born at Gap Iron-works, Blair county, Pa., Nov. 30, 1852. His great-grandfather, John Cooper, immigrated to this country in 1750, settling in Mifflin county, Pa., and engaged in farming and distillery. Grandfather John Cooper was born in Mifflin county in 1787, and died in Hollidaysburg, Pa., in 1876, aged eighty-nine years; was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The grandparents had seven children: James, John, Samuel, David, Nancy, Marguerite and Caroline. Grandfather served in the war of 1812–13, as captain. His children, now living, are Nancy, now Mrs. Samuel Thompson, and residing in Birmingham, Pa. (Her husband was a great abolitionist and before the emancipation proclamation often kept runaway slaves hidden in his cellar that their masters would not get them.) James has been most of his life in the coal and iron business, and is now seventy-three years of age, and retired; was out in the war of the rebellion. Samuel (father of John W.) has also spent most of his life in the coal and iron business, principally at the Juniata Iron-works, in Huntingdon county, and on the Alleghany mountains; has three children living: Jennie (married), John William (the subject of this sketch, married) and Anna M. (single, at home). The father of this family was born at Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Jan. 4, 1823, and is now sixty-six years of age and retired.

John William Cooper is his only son and was reared at Juniata Iron-works; finished his education at Martinsburg, Pa ; at eighteen years of age went to Iowa, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for nearly two years. He then took a position as bookkeeper and manager of the store of Morrison, Bare & Co., at Roaring Springs, Pa., where he remained three years. He came to Pittsburgh in 1880 (when the firm opened an office and warehouse here for the sale of their paper-mill products), as correspondent, etc. In 1880 he become a partner in the firm, which is now Morrison, Cass & Co. He is a supporter of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church and is of republican principles. In 1881 he married Agnes Wright, daughter of J. S. Atterbury (see his sketch,) and has five children: J. S. Atterbury, John William, Jr., Lidé Bell, Marie Agnes and Marguerite. Residence at Shadyside.

W. C. Erskine, attorney, Pittsburgh, was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, July 18, 1849, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was educated in his native city, a place so famous for its schools that is often called "the Athens of the north." He came to the United States in 1869, and during four years was engaged in various occupations and enterprises. In 1873 he married a daughter of Maj. Thomas McCreary, a banker of

Beaver, Pa. Mr. Erskine was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, in March, 1876. In the same year he came to Pittsburgh, where he has ever since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession.

PATRICK RICE, retired, Allegheny, son of Charles and Mary (Magill) Rice, was born in Ireland, in 1829, and came with his widowed mother and four brothers to America in 1847, settling in this county. His father died in Ireland, March 18, 1845; his mother in this county, Aug. 7, 1873, aged seventy-three years. The brothers are John (living in Allegheny), James (deceased), Charles B. and Michael (deceased). James and Michael were both in the United States army during the late war. Patrick Rice was married Dec. 25, 1861, to Mary O'Neil, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and to them were born five children: Mary J., Charles A., James L., Ellen and Joseph P. Mr. Rice had nothing to commence life with but a healthy body, a strong will and a vigorous mind, all of which he has used to good purpose. He learned the trade of brick-mason, which he followed until 1856, when he went to California and spent three years in mining. On his return to this county to resume his business, he soon became an extensive contractor and builder; this he has prosecuted until quite recently, when he retired from active business, and is taking his much-needed rest, with his appreciative family, in their pleasant home on Irwin avenue, Allegheny.

ANDREW MILLIKEN, late of Allegheny, was born in Ireland in 1811, a son of James Milliken, and came with William Haslett to America in 1830, settling in Pittsburgh, where he learned the cabinet-making trade with a Mr. McGrew. In 1836 he engaged in the wholesale and retail furniture business for himself on Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, in addition to which he had an extensive manufacturing establishment in Allegheny. He was married, Nov. 20, 1851, to Margaret, daughter of William and Isabella McCouch, and to them were born three children: Sallie B. (wife of William L. Sloan), William M., and Florence (wife of John A. Sloan). Mr. Milliken died May 6, 1876, aged sixty-five years. By industry and excellent business ability he had risen from very humble circumstances and acquired a competency; he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Mrs. Milliken's parents are both deceased; her father departed this life Aug. 14, 1855, and her mother Nov. 25, 1870.

DAVID MACFERRON, treasurer of the city of Allegheny, was born Nov. 7, 1817, in Pittsburgh. His parents came to this part of Pennsylvania about the commencement of the present century, and from the day on which the solemn league and covenant was signed his ancestors have been, without a break in the line, Covenanters. His education was obtained by occasional attendance at such schools as existed during his boyhood. In politics Mr. Macferron was originally a whig. He was at the birth of the republican party in Lafayette hall, Pittsburgh, and has ever since been a republican; his first presidential vote, in 1840, was for Gen. W. H. Harrison, and his last (1888) for his grandson, Gen. B. Harrison. In January, 1854, he was elected clerk of the select council of the city of Allegheny, which office he held for fifteen years. In January, 1858, he was elected treasurer of Allegheny City, and he still holds the office; he was for seven years secretary of the board of school controllers. September 17, 1839, he was married to Mary Eleanor Campbell, and their children are Martha, Robert, Christiana, Mary, Eleanor and William.

FREDERICK M. MAGEE, lawyer, Pittsburgh, was born in that city in 1846. He was educated at Pittsburgh high-school and the Western University; studied law with Judges White and Slagle, was admitted to the bar in November, 1867, and has ever since been engaged in practice. His business has been chiefly with banks and other corporations. In 1877 he was a member of the municipal commission, the report of which, although not adopted by the legislature, has been the basis of nearly all the legislation relating to municipalities enacted since.

JOSEPH B. GRIMES, physician, Pittsburgh, was born in Preston county, Va. Sept. 30, 1852, of English descent. His father, William Henry Grimes, was a native of Virginia, and was a prominent man in the region where he resided. His mother was of German ancestry, and was a member of the Wetzell family, who were distinguished Indian fighters. The doctor was educated in the schools and academies of his native county, and at the University of West Virginia. He studied medicine in Pittsburgh, and received the degree of M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. Since his graduation he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh. He has occupied the positions of police surgeon, member of the board of health, surgeon to the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad; also to the Pittsburgh & Charleston and Pittsburgh Southern railroads. He is now a member of the select council of the city of Pittsburgh. He was married May 9, 1888, to Miss Mellie E. Caldwell, of Pittsburgh.

CORNELIUS EARLE RUMSEY, of S. S. Marvin & Co., Pittsburgh, is descended from early English residents of New York and New Jersey. Early in the present century, his grandfather, Cornelius Rumsey, moved from Dutchess county to Monroe county, N. Y., where he cleared up and improved a large farm. Thomas Osborne, son of the latter, went to New York city when a young man, and engaged in the sperm-oil trade. He purchased a farm in East Chester, N. Y., on which he lived, and then moved to New Rochelle, N. Y., where he died in 1850, aged forty years. His wife, Matilda, was a daughter of Cornelius Earle, of New York city. They had two sons and four daughters, Cornelius E. being the fourth child, born

at East Chester, New York. In 1869 he came to Pittsburgh, having an interest in his present business in connection with Mr. Marvin, and is also interested in the Cleveland Baking company and Wheeling Bakery company. Mr. Rumsey has a farm in Washington county, on which he has fine-bred Holsteins and Jerseys. He is a director of the Western Pennsylvania Agricultural society, and life manager in the Western Pennsylvania hospital. He attends the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh and he is a republican. His wife, Mary Elizabeth, is the only daughter of Walter K. Marvin, of New York.

JOHN S. FERGUSON, attorney, Pittsburgh, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 24, 1842, son of Charles Ferguson, who followed the business of a contractor and builder in Pittsburgh till his death in 1869. The subject of these lines was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and at the Allegheny City College. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, April 7, 1863, and has since been engaged in practice in Pittsburgh. He was married Sept. 10, 1863, to Miss Nancy A. Graham, of Pittsburgh, and they have five children: Edwin G., now a member of the bar in Allegheny county; Mary H., wife of H. Watts; Areta, John and Anna.

WILLIAM WETTACH, tanner, Allegheny, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., April 20, 1839, a son of Gotlieb and Barbara Wettach, who came from Switzerland to this county in 1831 and settled in Allegheny City, where they have resided ever since. They had a family of nine children, five of whom are living: William, John, Christian, Theodore and Emma (wife of Edward Bouthewell). The father died in January, 1888, aged seventy-two years; the mother is still living, in her seventy-third year. They were members of the Evangelical Association Church. William Wettach was married in 1865 to Sarah, daughter of John and Eliza Voeghtley, and they have three children: Harry, Carl and Orlando. Mr. Wettach learned the tanner's trade with his father, and has always followed that occupation. In 1868 he commenced the tanning business for himself, which he has continued with marked success. He has been a member of the common council fourteen years; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the G. E. Church.

SAMUEL GEORGE was born in Ireland in 1801, and came to America in 1819, his brother, Alexander, having preceded him to this country one year. They both remained in Baltimore until in or about 1822, when they came to Pittsburgh, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in which Samuel continued until 1868, when he retired to private life; he died Jan. 4, 1888, aged eighty-six years. Samuel George married, April 15, 1831, Ann, daughter of John and Mary Love, and to them were born seven children: John L. (in business in Pittsburgh), Mary (twice married, first to A. J. Angell, of Leavenworth, Kan., and next to A. A. Fenn), Archibald (deceased), Robert A. (deceased), Joseph, Anna and Samuel, Jr. (deceased). Samuel George, Jr., was president of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, and is said to have been the youngest bank president ever in this country; his father was a director in the same bank. Samuel, Sr., was also a very active and prominent member of the U. P. Church, a successful business-man, and a most highly esteemed citizen of Allegheny. John Love, father of Mrs. George, came to Washington county, Pa., in 1786, where he purchased a farm that has remained in the family ever since, and Mrs. George is now the only surviving heir to the old homestead.

JOHN C. SHOEMAKER, attorney at law, Pittsburgh, was born at Academia, Pa., April 7, 1857, and educated at Tuscarora Academy, Chambersburg Academy and Lafayette College, graduating in the class of 1877. He read law with Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar Sept. 1, 1879, and to the Allegheny county bar in March, 1881. January 22, 1883, he was appointed deputy secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Gov. Pattison, holding the office till Feb. 1, 1887.

SAMUEL DUNCAN CULBERTSON, railroad agent, Mansfield Valley, is a grandson of Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson, who was one of seven brothers who came from Ireland and settled near Chambersburg, Pa., at a place still known as Culbertson's Row. The doctor soon moved to Chambersburg, where he died in his ninetieth year. His death was caused by exposure after the burning of his residence at the time Chambersburg was destroyed by the confederates. His son, Albert, born in 1822, came to Pittsburgh when a youth and began life as a clerk in a store. For a time he kept books for a commission firm (Poindexter & Co.), and afterward engaged in the commission business on his own account. In 1858 he went to Monongahela City and commenced the manufacture of paper, his mill being the first west of the Allegheny mountains and the second in the United States to use steam-rolls. He died there in 1879; his widow now resides in the city of Allegheny. Mrs. Culbertson was born in Allegheny, and is a daughter of James Brown, one of the early iron-manufacturers here, and who died in his ninety-fifth year. Emily Brown married Albert Culbertson when she was sixteen years old, and is the mother of three sons and four daughters.

Samuel D., the third of these, was born in the city of Allegheny Aug. 12, 1850, and was educated at Monongahela City and Tuscarora Academy. He early began to assist his father in the paper-mill, and is a skilled maker of strawboard. In 1882 he came to Pittsburgh and entered the employ of the B. & O. railroad. Has been employed by the P. & W. and Pittsburgh Junction roads, and is now commercial freight agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. While a resident of Monongahela City he served as

city auditor. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Mansfield, and of the Masonic fraternity, and is a republican. In September, 1874, Mr. Culbertson married Annie Wallace, daughter of the late J. W. Cook (see his sketch), and their living children are: Elvira Harshman, Lily Cook, Jacob Cook and Clara Walton. Emily C., the first born, is deceased.

CHARLES FREDERICK WELLS, white-lead manufacturer, Pittsburgh, was born at Zweiflingen, near Oehringen, Würtemburg, Germany, Sept. 24, 1835, and is the only child of Frederick and Rosa (Weiss) Wells. His father, who had charge of a school at Zweiflingen, came to Pittsburgh in 1852, and here taught Lutheran parochial schools till his death, which occurred in 1861, when he was fifty-five years of age; his wife died three months previously. The father of Frederick Wells was also an educated man, and had charge of the parks and gardens of the prince of Hohenlohe. Charles F. attended Duff's Commercial College, and taught two years in that institution after completing the course. For some years he kept books for Graff, Bennett & Co. and B. L. Fahnestock & Co. In 1867 he became a partner in the Beymer-Bauman White Lead company, and in 1881 organized the Pennsylvania White Lead company, of which he is president and his eldest son secretary. He is a director of the Allemania Insurance company, Third National Bank, Dollar Savings Bank and Pittsburgh Bank for Savings. He is a K. T., has always been a republican, and his first vote was cast for Lincoln. Mr. Wells attends Grace Reformed Church. In 1860 he married Mary Ellen Fulton, of Pittsburgh birth and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and their children are Charles F., Jr., Clara, John A., Alice, Cora, Reuben and Bertha.

J. J. MILLER, attorney at law, Pittsburgh, was born near Somerset, in Somerset county, Pa., Aug. 22, 1857, of Pennsylvania German descent. In his boyhood he labored on his father's farm, and attended the common schools of his neighborhood. He attended the Somerset Academy, and graduated from the State Normal College at Indiana, Pa., in 1879. From 1871 to 1884 he was engaged during a portion of each year in teaching common schools. During the last four years of his school-work he was principal and superintendent of one of the largest graded schools in Pittsburgh. He read law with Judge William J. Baer, of Somerset, and was admitted to the bar of Somerset county in 1883, and the bar of Allegheny county in July, 1884, since which time he has been engaged in practice in Pittsburgh.

JAMES SEAMAN ATTERBURY and THOMAS BAKEWELL ATTERBURY, glass-manufacturers, Pittsburgh, are the sons of Benjamin Atterbury, who was born in England, in 1792, and was brought by his father, Job Atterbury, to New York in 1794, where the latter was engaged in business, and died. Benjamin was reared in that city, becoming an auctioneer, and on arriving at Pittsburgh, in 1827, he took employment as a clerk at the Bakewell glass-works, dying seven years later, at the early age of forty-one. He married Eliza Seaman, a descendant of the early Knickerbockers; she died in 1881, at the age of eighty-four. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters.

James S. Atterbury was born in New York in 1827, the year the family came to Pittsburgh. At an early age he entered the employ of Bakewell, Pierce & Co., glass-manufacturers, and he has ever since given attention to that industry. In 1860 Atterbury Bros. established a glass-factory at the corner of Carson and Tenth streets, which they removed twenty years later to the corner of First street. The establishment has steadily prospered, and is among the foremost of the city. Mr. Atterbury was one of the incorporators of the C., C. & N. Y. S. L. R. R., and continued as its president till its consolidation with the Pennsylvania railroad. He is a director of the Mechanics' National Bank, Western Insurance company, and Monongahela Bridge company, and is ready with means and influence to foster any enterprise that promises to benefit his city.

Thomas B. Atterbury was born in 1831. In 1854 he became a member of the firm of Warwick, Atterbury & Co., which carried on the manufacture of builders' hardware at the foot of Grant street, and which concern is still continued under the title of Nimick & Brittan Manufacturing company. Mr. Atterbury withdrew in 1860 from this to engage in glass-manufacturing, as above noted. He was the founder of the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank in 1868, of which he has ever since been president. His means have also been invested in several other industries of the city; he is a director of the Monongahela Water company, and of the South Side cemetery. He was several years a member of the Birmingham borough council, and two years chairman of the finance committee in the city council. Both the brothers are solid republicans, and supporters of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT STEWART SMITH, banker, Pittsburgh, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., in August, 1836. His grandfather, Rev. Thomas Smith, was born in Ireland in 1755, graduated at the University of Glasgow, and was licensed to preach by the A. R. Church in 1776. He was at once given charge of a parish at Ahaughel, County Antrim, Ireland, where he remained twenty-three years, and then came to America. In 1801 he became pastor of the Tuscarora Church, York county, Pa., and remained in connection with same till his death, in 1832. He left seven sons and five daughters, among them being Thomas, who was born Jan. 16, 1796, became a silversmith, and came to Pittsburgh about the year 1820. He married, in 1826, Margaret H., daughter of Robert Stewart, a sickle-manufacturer, who came to Pittsburgh in 1814. He was one of the fathers of the First

A. R. (now U. P.) Church of Allegheny; in politics a decided whig, abolitionist and republican. During his later years, becoming a paralytic, he was retired from active life; he died in 1880, his widow three years later. The latter was born in June, 1796.

Of their six children five grew up, Robert S. being the fifth. He attended the public schools till fourteen years old, when he entered a hatstore. For some years he dwelt with his parents in Allegheny, and in November, 1853, he entered the Allegheny Savings Bank as clerk, afterward becoming bookkeeper and teller. On the opening up for business of the Union Banking company, Sept. 1, 1859, Mr. Smith became cashier, continuing under the national banking organization, Dec. 30, 1864, as cashier of the Union National Bank, till the death of the president, John R. McCune, in January, 1888, when he became president. This was the first change in the officers of the institution.

Mr. Smith is an elder in the First U. P Church of Allegheny, and conducts the young people's bible-class in the Sabbath-school of the same; he is a republican. April 16, 1872, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Jean (Wilson) McCaslin, of Venango county, Pa. Mr. Smith's first-born son, Roy, died when eight years old, a daughter, Helen, before reaching the age of one year. Those living are Bertha H., Jessie C., Homer D. and Lloyd W.

William J. Curran, lawyer, Pittsburgh, was born in that city March 6, 1851. His parents were Manas Curran, who came to this county in 1844, and Prudence P. (Scott), whose father was a farmer residing in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa. He was the second of a family of eight children, of whom, besides himself, two only survive, Cecelia G. and John E., the latter now in his twenty-first year. When the subject of this memoir was less than a year old his parents moved from Pittsburgh to Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., and he lived there and in that vicinity, in Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, but for the most part in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, working on a farm, attending school and teaching until September, 1875. He was educated in the common schools and at St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa. In January, 1875, he began the study of law with J. G. D. Findley, Esq., of Freeport, and in September of same year entered the office of Hon. H. H. McCormick, formerly speaker of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and subsequently United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar April 14, 1877, and has since been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the R. C. Church, and is a democrat.

Jacob Wheeler Cook (deceased), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819, descended on the paternal side from German ancestors, and on the maternal from Irish. He was educated in his native city, and came to Pittsburgh when a young man. For a time he kept a store for the sale of magazines and other periodicals, on Fourth avenue, between Wood and Market streets, which was burned in 1845. He then took employment with N. Holmes & Co., bankers, subsequently acquiring an interest in the business. With a brother and a Mr. Harris he organized the banking firm of Cook & Harris; was also one of the organizers of the Allegheny National Bank, becoming its cashier, and for many years was president of same, a position he occupied at time of his death, which occurred Jan. 23, 1883. Mr. Cook was a member of the steel-manufacturing firm of Anderson, Cook & Co.; then became interested in the nailworks of Chess, Smythe & Co., which firm was succeeded by Chess, Cook & Co., and at his death his interest in the latter firm fell to his youngest son. Following are the names of Mr. Cook's children: Edward Simpson (on the homestead at Mansfield), George A. (late cashier of the Allegheny Bank, died Oct. 4, 1887), Annie Wallace (see sketch of S. D. Culbertson), Lily R. (wife of David B. Stewart, of Allegheny), Thomas McKown (married to Clara Walton, and now residing in the city of Allegheny).

Mrs. Elvira Cook, widow of Mr. Cook, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and is a daughter of Thomas McKown, a Scotch-Irishman, who was a prominent contractor of the Pan Handle railroad.

C. E. Cornelius, attorney at law, Pittsburgh, was born in Sewickley, Pa., July 21, 1857, son of David Cornelius, a farmer in Sewickley, who removed to Allegheny City in 1858, and afterward held various county and municipal offices. He also served as a captain in the war of the rebellion. Charles Edwin was educated in the public schools of Allegheny and the Western University of Pennsylvania. He pursued his legal studies in the office of Gen. William Blakeley, of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in March, 1879. He has since been constantly in practice in Pittsburgh.

John C. Robinson, accountant, was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1837, the eldest of six children. His father died when John C. was only seventeen years of age, leaving him the only support of his family. He was educated in the schools of the National Board of Education, Ireland, and at the normal training establishment at Dublin. At the age of seventeen he was appointed postmaster in charge of the money-order postoffice of Pallas Green, County Limerick. He was appointed a teacher under the National Board of Education in 1856, and continued as such for a period of eight years. Came to this country in May, 1864. He was employed soon after landing in Pittsburgh (where he has resided since 1864) in the grocery and wine-store of David Haworth, in the Diamond, as bookkeeper and manager, until 1870. After leaving the place he opened an office on Fifth avenue, and

adopted the profession of expert accountant, which he has since followed with success. He has been engaged in some of the largest cases in equity, such as David Hostetter *vs.* the Standard Oil company, Warden, Frew & Co. *et al.*, the Harmony Savings Bank of Butler county, Phillip *vs.* the Allegheny Valley railroad, and others. He is connected with several religious and beneficial societies. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, in politics a democrat. He was married in May, 1865, and has now six children, all living.

CHARLES A. SULLIVAN. Peter O. Sullivan, a native of Ireland, and who immigrated to America in 1700, locating in Northumberland county, Va., was a great ancestor of Charles C. Sullivan, who was born on the "Partnership Farm," seven miles northwest of the town of Butler, Pa., March 10, 1807. He took rank as an able lawyer and a just legislator and a pronounced abolitionist in Western Pennsylvania; he died Feb. 29, 1860. His son, Charles A. Sullivan, was admitted to practice law at Butler, Pa., March 10, 1870, and on motion of Hon. Thomas M. Marshall was admitted to the courts of Allegheny county April 10, 1886. He married Jan. 10, 1870, the youngest daughter of Gen. George W. Reed, of Butler, Pa., and they have one daughter and two sons living: Kathrine Gertrude, George Reed and Joseph Reed Sullivan.

ANSON PANGMAN NORTON, real-estate dealer, Pittsburgh, was born in Sangerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., March 11, 1818. His ancestry is traced in a direct line to an officer named Seignior de Norville and who served under William the Conqueror as a constable in the invasion of England in 1068. Constable Seignior de Norville married into the house Valois, which afterward became royal, so the Norton family just escaped royalty. This history, compiled by the late Lewis M. Norton, of Goshen, Conn., is now in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Norton Gaylord, at the old Norton homestead in Goshen. Among the passengers in the Mayflower who landed on the coast of Massachusetts in December, 1620, were three brothers named Norton, from one of whom the subject of this sketch is descended. His great-grandfather and grandfather lived and died in Goshen, Litchfield county, Conn., at the old Norton homestead, where his father, Theron Norton, was born in 1789. The latter married Chloe Pangman, and settled early in the present century at Sangerfield, where he engaged in farming and kept a hotel. Here four of his six children were born—two daughters, two sons (twins) and two more daughters. Alexander C., the brother of Anson P., is now a resident of Boston. The last years of Theron Norton were passed at Auburn, where he died in 1866.

Anson P. Norton remained on the farm till he reached his majority, his education being finished at Clinton Liberal Institute. He began life as a mercantile traveler, visiting the extreme western frontier. Returning home in June, 1840, he lost his left eye and was otherwise injured by the explosion of some chemicals which he was compounding. On recovering he purchased the patent of a barkmill, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of the mills, and in 1843 he came to Pittsburgh, where he followed the same business for many years. In 1852 he, with a partner, bought Carlisle Sulphur Springs, and there they conducted a hotel five years. Mr. Norton then sold his interest in the hotel and carried on a mercantile agency at New York for thirteen years. In the meantime his real estate in Pittsburgh had increased considerably in value, and, returning there in 1867, he began selling off. Subsequently he laid out forty-three acres on Mount Washington in lots, followed with many sales and rapid improvements, and later on extending his operations to the Tenth ward of Allegheny City.

Mr. Norton accepts the religious teachings of Swedenborg, and has at times been a temperance worker. Politically he has been a republican from the time of the elder Harrison presidential campaign. Mr. Norton has given much study to the homeopathic system of medicine, and often gives gratuitous treatment to the sick in his neighborhood. Jan. 1, 1852, he married Jane, daughter of Samuel Rowley. Mrs. Norton was born in Ohio, and died at Pittsburgh; her father was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and died at Lewiston, Fulton county, Ill., in 1883, at the age of ninety-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Norton were the parents of three sons and one daughter, latter of whom died in 1878, aged twenty-one years; the sons reside as follows: Perry C., in Chicago; Alex. A., in Kansas City, and Willshire C., in Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH TRUMAN COLVIN, president of the National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, was born near Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., Feb. 27, 1838. His great-grandfather, Levi Colvin, of Scotch ancestry, was among the earliest settlers of that county; and his grandfather, William, and father, Levi, were both born there. Eliza McDonald, wife of the latter, and mother of Joseph T., is a granddaughter of Christian Tarr, one of the first members of Congress from Pennsylvania. Levi Colvin built and operated one of the first paper-mills in Western Pennsylvania, and afterward engaged in mercantile business at Brownsville, where he died in 1868. His widow yet resides there.

J. T. Colvin, who is the eldest of her four children, attended Dunlap's Academy, and took a scientific course in Jefferson College at Cannonsburg. On reaching his majority, he became a partner in his father's store, continuing three years. In 1862 he came to Pittsburgh and became head of the grain and wool firm of Colvin & Mason. Four years later, he left this, and entered the wholesale grocery firm of Smith, Johnson & Colvin. In 1869, the senior partner retired, and the firm became Johnson & Colvin. In 1876, Mr. Colvin withdrew from this firm, and be-

came head of the firm of Colvin, Atwell & Co., retiring in 1884. In the meantime, Mr. Colvin became a director in the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, Union Insurance company (of which he was president from 1881 to 1884), and the National Bank of Commerce, being elected to his present position in 1884. He is interested in the Newsboys' Home, is a member of the Americus club, and of the Baptist Church. His wife, Elizabeth, is a daughter of the late William Searight, and a sister of Col. T. B. Searight, both prominent democrats of Fayette county.

James Madison Bailey, iron-manufacturer, Pittsburgh, is a native of Pittsburgh, born on what is now First avenue, in August, 1833. His father, Francis Bailey, was a member of a family which held a one-hundred-year lease on an estate on the River Baun, near Coleraine, Ireland; his mother was a member of the Livingston family. Francis Bailey came to Philadelphia in 1814, and to Pittsburgh about six years later. He was a prominent Freemason, and was the first commander of the K. T. Commandery of Pittsburgh, being instrumental in the revival of Masonry here; was an adherent of democratic principles, and served as alderman under gubernatorial appointment; he died in 1849, aged sixty-two years. His wife, Mary Ann, was a daughter of Jacob Beltzhoover, who came to Pittsburgh with his father, Melchior Beltzhoover, from Maryland, before the opening of the present century. Francis Bailey's children were six in number (only two are now living—Judge John H. Bailey and James M.), of whom James M. is the fifth. He was educated in private schools and the Western University, and when seventeen years old began dealing in coal, a business he continued many years. He was one of the incorporators of the Fourth National and Fort Pitt National Banks, being continuously a director of the former, and for the last two years its president. He was one of the incorporators of the Pittsburgh Clay Pot company, and is a director of the Cash Insurance company, Monongahela Bridge company; of the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, and Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad companies. Since 1873 he has been a member of the firm of Phillips, Nimmick & Co., owners and operators of the Sligo rolling-mills.

Like his father, Mr. Bailey has always been a democrat, and served in the Pittsburgh select council four years, and has been for many years a school director. His religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church. In 1867 he married Martha, daughter of James Dalzell, a prominent Pittsburgh manufacturer. Mrs. Bailey died in 1883, leaving three children: Ruth, Mark and Lois.

James H. Reed, attorney, Pittsburgh, is the son of the late Dr. Joseph A. Reed, who was for many years superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. He was born Sept. 10, 1853, and graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1872. He studied law with David Reed, Esq., was admitted to the bar in July, 1875, and has ever since been engaged in practice. He was married, in June, 1878, to Miss Kate J., daughter of David Aiken, Jr., and their children were Joseph H. (deceased), David A., James H. and Katherine.

Robert Bruce Parkinson, attorney, Pittsburgh, a native of that city, is a grandson of John Parkinson, of Carlisle, who was an officer in the militia that defended Baltimore in the war of 1812; he was a master builder, in Carlisle, where he lived and died. His ancestors came from Ireland, but are supposed to have been Danes, passing through England. John Parkinson's son, John A., born in Carlisle in 1805, came to Pittsburgh in 1827, and engaged in building operations. He was elected a magistrate in 1845, and served until 1860. He died in 1870. He married Ann, daughter of John Cochran, who came to Pittsburgh in 1810, and was appointed a magistrate by Gov. Findlay in 1819, and served until his death, in 1832. John Cochran was one of the original members of the First U. P. Church. He was appointed, in 1819, by Gov. Findlay, a justice of the peace for life. His father, Moses Cochran, was a large linen-manufacturer, near Belfast, Ireland, and left there for Scotland, about 1800. From there, with his son, he came to New York, and thence to Pittsburgh, as above noted, engaging in mercantile business. John A. Parkinson was twice married, and Robert B. is the fourth of five children by the first wife, Ann.

R. B. Parkinson was born Dec. 22, 1837, and was educated at the public and high schools of the city. He read law with Francis C. Flanegin, the first district attorney of this county, and also with Marshall Swartzwelder. Was admitted to the bar in 1859, and with the exception of three years spent in military service has since followed his profession. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. G, 140th P. V. I., and served in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Chancellorsville to the surrender at Appomattox. He was promoted, after two years' service as a private, to first lieutenant, and returned home as quartermaster at the end of the war. His full brothers, two in number, were also in the service. Mr. Parkinson has been twice the democratic candidate for Congress from this city, but was each time defeated. With his family he attends the Third Presbyterian Church. His wife, Annie, is a daughter of Benjamin Atterbury. (See his sketch.)

James McFadden Carpenter, attorney, Pittsburgh, was born in Murrysville, Pa., Jan. 30, 1850, a son of Jeremiah Murry Carpenter and Eleanor, daughter of James and Margaret (Stewart) McFadden. His mother died in March, 1869; his father is still living, at the age of seventy-one. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Carpenter, whose wife was Jane Murry, daughter of

Jeremiah Murry, the founder of Murrysville, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

James McF. Carpenter was reared on a farm in Plum township, this county, and attended the common schools. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one he was a student in the Murrysville Academy at intervals, and taught school during four terms. In 1872 he came to Pittsburgh, where he practiced surveying and engineering with James H. McRoberts, and studied law, first with Hopkins & Lazear, then with Thomas C. Lazear, of the same firm. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1874, and has ever since been engaged in practice. He was married, June 21, 1876, to Mary H., daughter of John L. L. and Rebekah H. Knox, of Allegheny. Their children were Alice Lazear, Rebekah Knox (deceased in 1884) and Bertha Eleanor. Mr. Carpenter's success has been wholly due to his own energy and perseverance. He did not inherit a fortune, and he has held no official position. He is a democrat with decidedly independent views, and has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church since 1881.

John Philip Beech (deceased) was born Sept. 2, 1832, in New York city. His parents, Leonard and Catharine Beech, came from Heidelberg, Germany, to New York in same year, and a few days after the birth of John Philip proceeded to Butler county, Pa., where they engaged in farming. They afterward came to Pittsburgh, where the father died, in 1850, aged fifty years; the mother died in 1877. John P., their eldest child, was cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham for twenty-eight years, a position for which he was well qualified. He died Feb. 17, 1889. In 1853 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Berg, for many years a justice of the peace in Pittsburgh. To Mr. and Mrs. Beech were born four children, all living: Daniel (cashier in the bank his father was in), Julia, Charles F. (assistant bookkeeper in same institution as his brother) and Fred Bernard, at home. The family are identified with the E. P. Church. John P. Beech was a republican.

Frank Whitesell, attorney at law, Pittsburgh, was born in Allegheny City, Aug. 14, 1852, son of Jacob Whitesell, who became a resident of the borough of Sewickley in 1861, and died there on Feb. 2, 1885. Jacob Whitesell was for forty years a member of the Pittsburgh bar. George Whitesell, the grandfather of Frank, was a lineal descendant of Admiral Wurtz, of Germany; was a lifelong resident of Hampton township, in this county, where he died in 1883, aged ninety-five years.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Allegheny and Sewickley, and received an academical education in the Sewickley and Episcopal academies in Sewickley, Pa. He read law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county Nov. 19, 1876. He commenced practice in Pittsburgh, immediately after his admission, in partnership with his father, first under the firm of Whitesell & Son, afterward, on the admission of his brother, W. W. Whitesell, as Whitesell & Sons, by which name the firm is now known. The practice of this firm has been quite successful. Mr. Whitesell is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Sewickley Presbyterian Church, where he resides. He is a member of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, and other prominent orders stationed in Allegheny City. His mother, Anna Margaret Whitesell (formerly Neill), is the daughter of the late Thomas Neill, Esq., and resides at the family homestead, in Sewickley, Pa. The Whitesell family are well known in Western Pennsylvania, and rank high in musical, literary and social circles.

Charles Seibert, secretary and treasurer of the Germania Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, was born near Kreuznach, Prussia, April 2, 1845. His parents, Nicholas and Catherine (Mohr) Seibert, sailed for America from Bremen on the day he was three years of age. During the voyage of sixty days an infant brother died, and was consigned to the deep. The father took the family to Springville, Seneca county, Ohio, where he settled for a time, his wife and eldest daughter dying there. The fever and ague, for which Western Ohio was then noted, proved too much for him, and after remaining several years he removed to Allegheny City, where he died in 1858.

Charles is the seventh of eight children, of whom five are now living. Of these Christian M. was for a number of years assistant cashier of the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, and was the predecessor of Charles in the position he now holds. He is now secretary of legation at Santiago, Chili. Two brothers are engaged in the furniture-manufacturing business in Allegheny City. Charles attended school until twelve years old, when he spent three years in the office of the *Pittsburger Republikaner*, learning the printers' trade. He then took a short course in one of the commercial colleges of Pittsburgh, after which he was employed for a time in the office of the Clarion *Independent Banner*, edited by Col. Samuel Young, then well known by the name of the "literary drayman." After the first battle of Bull run Charles got the war-fever, and succeeded, though but little over sixteen years of age, in enlisting as a private in Co. G, 62d P. V. (Col. Samuel W. Black), for three years. His regiment was attached to the 5th corps, Army of the Potomac, and saw hard and continuous service. In October, 1862, Private Seibert was appointed orderly sergeant, and came home at the expiration of three years' service as second lieutenant, commanding the company. He had the remarkable good fortune to never lose a day during the term of service through sickness, and was never wounded. On the day of his being mustered out he took the position of bookkeeper in

the Third National Bank, which he held for four years, when he became cashier of the German Savings Bank, of Allegheny. He resigned this position, after about four years, to engage in the real-estate and insurance business. He was elected to his present position in February, 1878. He is also the secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburgh, A. & M. Passenger Railway company, which position he has held for eleven years. Mr. Seibert is a member of the G. A. R. and Veteran Legion, and in politics has been generally a republican. He has been twice married, and has three sons and one daughter: Henry E., secretary of the Manufacturers' Natural Gas company, of Pittsburgh; Charles A., in the office of W. E. Schmertz & Co.; William, attending school, and Estella, at home.

CHARLES MEYRAN, president of the Germania Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, was born Oct. 12, 1833, at Bramsche, Germany. His great-great-grandfather, John Charles Meyer-Arend (later called Meyran), born in the year 1697, entered the military service in his youth, and under Frederick the Great fought through the "Seven Years' War." After this war he was promoted to be adjutant to the king at the court, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and thirteen years.

The father of the subject of this sketch was C. Ludwig Meyran, a tanner at Bramsche, and the mother was Minna Meyer (Wolterman); both died before he had completed his tenth year. He kept on with his studies, and at the age of fourteen was graduated at the high-school of his native place. He immediately emigrated to America, accompanied by a schoolmate, and they arrived in New York in September, 1848. Master Meyran proceeded to Pittsburgh, where he joined his uncle, G. H. Meyer, a jeweler, with whom he spent two years learning the trade; then served an apprenticeship of four years to the trade of watchmaking with Mr. Louis Reinemann. In 1854 he took charge of the commercial department of the house, and entered the firm as a partner, which then became Reinemann & Meyran. In 1862 he and others bought the Oakland & East Liberty & Pittsburgh & Minersville Passenger railroad. He became president of this corporation, but afterward sold his interest and resigned. The business of Reinemann & Meyran, with a few changes, continued successfully for twenty years, at the expiration of which time both partners retired from active connection with it.

In 1870 Mr. Meyran and others organized the Germania Savings Bank, of which he has ever since been president. In 1876 he became interested in a new enterprise at Delphos, Ohio, for the manufacture of material for sugar- and flour-barrels and nail-kegs. A company was formed, known as the Pittsburgh Hoop and Stave company, of which he became president. In 1883 the buildings of the works were destroyed by fire, and the property and material left from the conflagration were sold. Shortly afterward Mr. Meyran joined with his son, Louis A. Meyran, Col. John Ewing, H. S. Duncan and other well-known men, in founding the Cannonsburg Iron and Steel company at Cannonsburg, Pa. Mr. Meyran is president of this flourishing corporation, and his son is treasurer. In 1885 Mr. Meyran and his associates conceived the idea of drilling for gas on the ground of the mill. It proved a success, and has been the sole source of fuel for the iron- and steel-works, stamping-works, machine-shops, as well as the town of Cannonsburg and the buildings and grounds known as the Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza. Mr. Meyran took up about ten thousand acres of land in Washington county, which has since proved to be the best natural-gas field in that section of the state. Associating with himself several of the leading iron- and steel-manufacturers and business-men in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, he organized the Manufacturers' Natural Gas company of Pittsburgh, which speedily built a system of pipe-lines from these farms to the city of Pittsburgh. This enterprise involved an expense of over a million of dollars. Mr. Meyran was chosen president of the company, a position he still holds.

Among the honors conferred on Mr. Meyran by his fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh may be mentioned the presidency of the German Library association, of the Frohsinn Singing society, and of the Immigrants' Aid society; chairmanship of the German-Franco Peace jubilee, also of the Humboldt Monument festival. In the business world of Pittsburgh he is a most important factor, holding many positions of trust and responsibility, notably in banking and insurance corporations. He is, and has been for the last twelve years, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, and was chosen treasurer of the County Centennial festival, held in the year 1888.

Mr. Meyran married, in 1858, Miss Sophia Flowers, of Baldwin township, a descendant of one of the earliest pioneers of Western Pennsylvania. He has two children: one son, Louis A., who finished his education and graduated at Hanover, Germany, now married to Miss Marie, daughter of Charles F. Herrosee, Esq., secretary of the Allemania Insurance company. and one daughter, Emma, wife of W. A. Scott, Jr., firebrick-manufacturer.

Mr. Meyran has many houses and stores in Pittsburgh, and has made extensive purchases in the suburbs of the city, which he has improved and disposed of as occasion offered at good advantage. He has traveled extensively, having crossed the Atlantic a dozen times or more. He is a quiet but liberal friend of the poor and suffering, and has been a generous benefactor of many charitable institutions. Mr. Meyran has never been ambitious of political honors, but he has worthily served the city of Pittsburgh

as a member of the councils and as school director, and also, in a semi-official way, in many capacities.

ALGEO. About the year 1796 William and Margaret (Levens) Algeo came to Allegheny county from Letterkenny, County Donegal, Ireland. They had eight children, three sons and five daughters, and of these the eldest son, Robert, and a daughter, Jane, being married and comfortably settled, remained in Ireland. The eldest daughter, Rebecca, married a second cousin, William Algeo, of Rockhill, Ireland, and preceded her parents to this country some years. Her husband and she purchased a farm near Robinson's run, in the Chartier valley, Allegheny county. Her father, William Algeo, on coming to these shores located with his family near her, purchasing a farm in the same neighborhood. Here Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret (Levens) Algeo, married James Walker, brother of Gabriel and Isaac Walker, a family still well known in this neighborhood. Their daughter, Ann, also married and located near Huntingdon, Pa. In a short time William Algeo died, leaving two sons, Thomas and John, and one daughter, Katherine, unmarried. The widow, disheartened by the death of her husband, and unused to the hardships of a new country, sold the farm and came to Pittsburgh about the year 1802. Thomas Algeo was a contracting painter, and he and his brother, John, did painting on the first and only ships built in Pittsburgh, also on the first county jail. In the year 1809, the brothers, Thomas and John, in connection with their nephews Gregg and William, sons of Rebecca Algeo, established a large store in Pittsburgh for the sale of general merchandise. They sent flour on flatboats to New Orleans, sold the boats and returned via New York with sugar and molasses. The family were among the first members of Rev. Dr. Black's church, the prayer-meeting in connection with which was held in the sitting-room in rear of the store on Market street for many years. Ministers attending meetings of the synod were often entertained by the family in those days, and their residence was often called "the ministers' home." In 1820 Margaret Levens, widow of William, died, highly respected by all who knew her, and beloved by her family. Katherine, the only remaining daughter unmarried, soon after her mother's death married Richard Jessup. She died in 1822. Thomas married Mary Laird, and after her death, which occurred in a few years, he married Mary Nesmith. John Algeo married Annabella, daughter of James McCague. The brothers Thomas and John Algeo owned some of the most valuable property in Pittsburgh on Fifth avenue and Wood and Liberty streets. Thomas Algeo, who died in 1832 without heirs, willed his property to his brother, some of which is still owned by the family. Their sister, Rebecca Algeo, owned the block on Liberty street at the corner of Seventh avenue now owned by McCance. She was the mother of Gregg and William Algeo. William was at one time commissioner for Allegheny county, was highly respected, and is still remembered by many in Pittsburgh. Gregg has a son William, who is living and engaged in active business at Beaver Falls. Rebecca was maternal grandmother to Gen. Thomas A. Rowley and the Lytle brothers, who are living and well known in Pittsburgh.

John and Annabella Algeo had six children who reached mature years. Their eldest son, Thomas, well known as a merchant on Liberty street, in the year 1839 established a gentleman's clothing and furnishing store, which was largely patronized by the young men of that time. He is now residing in St. Clair township. William J. Algeo was largely engaged in the coal and ice business, supplying large contracts in the south, and is at present living in Pittsburgh. Robert died in 1847. John died in 1856; he was associated with his brother, William J., in the coal and ice business, married Amanda, daughter of Capt. Greenlee, who with two sons and a daughter survives him. Sarah Ellen Algeo, daughter of John and Annabella, married, in 1847, Thomas M. Marshall, the well-known attorney, and died in 1857. She was much loved by all who knew her for her gentle Christian character. Catherine Algeo married Edward Oudry, and lives on Ridge avenue, Allegheny.

Another branch of the family, and worthy of note, is the family of John Algeo, a nephew of Rebecca. He married Miss Margaret Craig, of a highly respected family, and they had four sons, all worthy young men. Charles owned a jewelry establishment on Fifth avenue, and removed to Philadelphia. W. H. H. Algeo is an engraver and also an artist of some note. Wesley, who was engaged in real-estate business in the city of Allegheny, died in 1888, much beloved and much regretted by many friends. The widow of John still lives in Allegheny with her two sons, W. H. H. and John.

DANIEL MCWILLIAMS, county commissioner, Allegheny, a son of Daniel and Kate (McGrogan) McWilliams, was born in Allegany county, Md., Dec. 31, 1843. His parents came from Scotland to America in 1841, first locating in Allegany county, Md., and afterward, in 1846, settling in Pittsburgh, where they resided until their decease, Mrs. McWilliams dying in July, 1874, at the age of fifty-seven years, and Mr. McWilliams in January, 1875, at the age of fifty-eight years. Of their eleven children six are living: Daniel, Hugh, Kate, Mary, John and William. Dennis was in Co. D, 8th P. R., and after eighteen months' service was transferred to the 6th U. S. Cavalry, serving from Nov. 1, 1862, to May 9, 1863, when he died of wounds received. Hugh was also in the service for three years, 7th P. V. C.

Daniel McWilliams, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools; when quite a young man he worked in the coal-mines as a miner, and afterward

was a heater in the iron-manufacturing establishments. April 17, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 8th P. R. C., or 37th P. V., and served with distinction until Sept. 14, 1862, when he was carried from the battlefield at South Mountain, with two severe wounds which crippled him for life and unfitted him for his usual avocation. In order to prepare himself for other duties he attended Duff's Business College, where he graduated with credit. In 1881 he was elected county commissioner on the democratic ticket, and during his term of service the plans for the new courthouse and jail were prepared and adopted, contracts awarded and work begun. At the beginning of his official duties in 1882, by motion of himself and through the efforts of the county commissioners, about $400,000 was recovered from the state, being the amount of tax overpaid by the county in former years, and $30,000 annually has been and will be saved since then by this action of the commissioners. Mr. McWilliams was again elected in 1887, and is now one of the efficient board of commissioners.

JOHN L. KENNEDY, grain- and feed-merchant, Allegheny, was born in that city in 1843. His father, John, was born in Pennsylvania, probably in Allegheny county, in 1809, and was a resident of the county until his decease, in 1854. He married Sarah Swaney, of Indiana township, near or what is now Harmarsville, this county, and by her had four children: James B., John L., Susan (wife of Andrew Voegtley) and one that died in infancy. The father was a ropemaker, and for many years was foreman of Henry Irwin's rope-factory. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife died in 1850, at the age of forty-one years. John L. Kennedy, the subject of this memoir, at the age of ten years went to live with his grandfather on a farm, where he remained seven years, and then enlisted in Co. K, 9th P. R., for three years, and in 1864 was honorably discharged, having served twelve days over his term of enlistment. Besides many minor engagements he participated in some ten important battles, among them being Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, South Mountain and Mine run. Since the war he has engaged at railroading, in oil business, as an officer in the Allegheny county workhouse, four years of the time as superintendent, since when he was for seven years engaged in the livery business in Allegheny, but recently he embarked in the grain, flour and feed trade. Mr. Kennedy was married December 10, 1866, to Anna C., daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Smith, and their children were James B., George C., John F. (deceased) and Lillian M. Mr. Kennedy is a F. & A. M., member of Veteran Legion and G. A. R., a member of the M. E. Church; in politics a republican.

CAPT. JOHN RODGERS, retired, Allegheny, was born on Liberty street, in Pittsburgh, in 1815, a son of William and Martha Stranahon, and has always resided in this county. His parents came from Ireland prior to the revolutionary war. Of their eight children Capt. John is the only one now living. The father died in 1820, and the mother in 1864, aged eighty-four years. They were members of the Covenanter Church, and came to this country with Rev. Black, D. D., subsequently their pastor, in consequence of the rebellion in Ireland. Capt. John Rodgers was married May 11, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Eliott) Esler, and there were born to them eight children: Jane E., Martha, Sarah R., Elizabeth B. (deceased wife of William H. Bradley), Annie C., Mary P. (wife of William A. Davis), James McAuley and Thomas E. Mr. Rodgers has followed various avocations in life, first having learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1846, after which he followed raising sunken boats on the Ohio river. In 1850 he bought the steamer Arena, and became a river captain. He followed boating for seventeen years, for several years clearing out obstructions in the Ohio river under contract of the United States government. In 1872 he was engaged on the Allegheny Valley railroad as lost-car agent. During the late war he had charge of the transfer of specie between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Ohio, and is said to have transferred about nine tons of gold and silver. He has passed his threescore years and ten, and has retired from the active duties of life, and with his affectionate wife is taking his much-needed rest, surrounded by his family of devoted children.

STURLEY CUTHBERT (deceased), son of Samuel and Mary Cuthbert, was born at Lynn Regis, county of Norfolk, England. Before reaching his majority he was the only survivor of the family. After serving an apprenticeship to a grocer, he came to Pittsburgh in 1818, walking over the mountains from Philadelphia. He took employment with Alex. McClurg in a foundry, and finally acquired an interest in the business. He established a dry-goods store on Market street, afterward removing to Liberty and Virgin alley, and had the first large show-window in the city. He established the Union foundry at Bayardstown, now part of the city. He also established a foundry at Wheeling, W. Va., and built the machinery for the water-works of that city. While there he was very active in educating the colored people, but was forced to desist by the slave-owners. He suffered with others in the great fire of 1845, and began a very successful real-estate business immediately after that calamity, being the first in the city. He was a member of the first Pittsburgh hose company, and was among the most enterprising business-men of the young city. Soon after his arrival he began to attend Dr. Bruce's Seceder Church, and there met Miss Margaret Miller, with whom he was united in marriage in 1820. Mrs. Cuthbert was born in Carlisle, Pa., and was a daughter of William Miller, who left Ireland when five years old, and was a soldier in the Indian

wars, under Gen. William H. Harrison. Mr. Cuthbert was a trustee in Dr. Bruce's church, and was very active in organizing Sabbath-schools here and in Wheeling. He established a school on Mount Washington, and gave the ground for the present Presbyterian church, which he and his family have always sustained. His death, which occurred April 27, 1881, in his eighty-fifth year, was caused by exposure while visiting the old church, formerly Dr. Bruce's, on Seventh avenue.

Following are the names, with residence, of his children: Sturley L., Pittsburgh; Mrs. Margaret K. Browne (widow of Andrew Browne), Bellevue; Mrs. Mary J. Fetzer (widow of James A. Fetzer), Moon township; Samuel, died in his third year; William M., Pittsburgh; Mrs. Anna M., wife of W. C. Armstrong, is deceased; Miss Sarah W., Allegheny City, and Robert Bruce, Pittsburgh. S. L. Cuthbert became his father's partner in 1852, and has been more or less in the real-estate business ever since. He had previously been connected with the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, as business-manager, from 1849 to 1852. Has resided with his family on Mount Washington for many years, and with the exception of two or three years has been identified with the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church and Sabbath-school, ever since their organization.

GEORGE HIRNING, painter, postoffice Allegheny, is a son of Jacob and Barbara Hirning, and was born in 1845 in Germany. The mother died in 1880, in Germany, where the father is yet living. George Hirning came in 1868 to the United States, and settled in Allegheny, where he has since resided. In October, 1871, he married Kate, daughter of Philip and Philipena Erb, of Allegheny, and by her has three children: Helena, John and Kate. The mother of these children died Nov. 10, 1887, at the age of thirty-seven years, and in February, 1889, Mr. Hirning married his second wife, Barbara, widow of Ehrhard Linduer, of Allegheny. Mr. Hirning learned the painter's trade, which for fifteen years he carried on succesfully.

FERDINAND MALSCH, butcher, Allegheny, is a son of G. Friedrich and Elizabeth Malsch, and was born in Germany in 1842. His father died in Germany in 1851, and in 1853 his mother, with her little family of three children, came to America, first settling in Cleveland, Ohio, where they remained two years, then came to Pittsburgh, where she still resides at the age of seventy-five years. Ferd. Malsch was married Aug. 29, 1865, to Margaret, daughter of Jacob Sadler, and six children have been born to this union: Frederick, Gustave, Alma, John, William and Henry. Mr. Malsch has followed the butchering business since he was sixteen years of age, first working for Philip Wilz, in Pittsburgh, afterward becoming his partner. In 1865 he severed his connection with Mr. Witl, and moved to Allegheny, where he still follows his old business. He is a F. & A. M., and is a member and one of the founders of St. Peter's G. E. L. Church in Allegheny.

GEORGE ALFRED MORROW (deceased) was born Sept. 6, 1859, in Allegheny City, a son of Samuel Morrow, who was born in Perrysville in 1818, and now resides in Allegheny City. Robert Morrow, grandfather of George Alfred, was a native of Ireland, came to America in an early day, and settled at Perrysville, Pa. George A. was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the Western University. In 1880 he embarked in the business of undertaking, which he carried on in the city of Pittsburgh until his decease. He was married April 17, 1884, to Clara Matilda Schwer, of Allegheny, and their children are Anna May and Sarah Edith.

WILLIAM ZOLLER, pork-packer, Allegheny, was born in Allegheny City in 1850, the son of Henry and Sophia Zoller, who were born in Germany, came to America in 1839, and settled in this county, where they resided until their decease; the father died in 1869, the mother in 1883. Of their ten children the following named are living: Henry, Louis, Rachel (wife of Wendell Karn), William, Charles and Emma (wife of Benjamin Kalchthaler). Henry Zoller was a butcher by occupation; he was a member of the order of Druids, and of the Lutheran Church. William Zoller was married in October, 1872, to Henrietta, daughter of John Foertsch, of Butler county, Pa., and they have had eight children: Matilda, Henry, Amelia, William (deceased), Minnie, Henrietta, Emma, and an infant named Rose L. William Zoller and his brother Charles took charge of their father's business after his decease, and remained partners until in 1882, when they dissolved partnership, William since conducting the business alone. He has purchased the old homestead on Spring Garden avenue, and by his industry, economy and business ability has become one of the substantial citizens of Allegheny. He is a member of the K. of P., Order of Solons, and of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE W. DEAN, insurance agent, Pittsburgh, is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., the second son of William Dean, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1811. William Dean first came to Pittsburgh in 1825, and found employment on a steamboat, continuing on the river till 1858, and rising to the position of pilot, commander and owner of different steamers. In 1859 he became general agent of the Allegheny Insurance company, having charge of its marine business. In this capacity he remained till 1884, when he retired from active business. In November, 1837, he married Aurelia, daughter of James Butler; both are now enjoying a hale old age. The names of their children are William B., George W., John D., James B. (killed by accident while a child), Clara E. (wife of Wiliam I. Miller, of Beaver, Pa.), and Jennie D. (wife of J. P. Gribben), of

whom William B., John D. and Jennie D. reside in St. Paul, Minn. George W. Dean was educated at Bolmers Academy, Westchester, Pa. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the 9th P. R., Co. A, serving in the Army of the Potomac till the battle of Fredericksburg, when he was discharged to enter the naval service, with rank of acting ensign; was ordered to the Mississippi, and subsequently to the West Gulf squadron. He served on the gunboats Argosy, Key West, and ironclad Cincinnati, and was of the party detailed to receive the surrender of the confederate gunboat Morgan, at Mobile, Ala. He resigned in May, 1865, and returned to Pittsburgh, where he entered the office of the internal revenue collector, as cashier. In 1868 he engaged in the fire and marine insurance business. Mr. Dean married, December, 1876, Mary C. Robertson, of Delaware City, Del., who died of consumption in 1884, and three years later he wedded Miss Jeanette A. Laird, of Beaver, Pa.

Fred Emrich, tanner, Allegheny, a son of Philip and Maria K. Emrich, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, in 1850, and came with his parents to America in 1865, settling in Allegheny, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of about two years spent in Columbus, Ohio. His father died in 1874, aged seventy-four years; his mother in December, 1888, aged eighty-two. They had nine children, of whom six are yet living: Philip, Philipena (widow of Henry Langner), Catherine (widow of Lewis Hebler), Caroline (wife of Frank Abt) and Henry. The subject of these lines commenced the tanning business in 1875, where he now resides, and is a dealer in hides and wool. He is a member of K. of P.; ex-member of common council, having served as such four years, and is president of the Allegheny Turners' association. He was elected to select council of the city of Allegheny Feb. 19, 1889.

Christian Unverzagt, general blacksmith, Pittsburgh, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1831. He learned his trade in his native land, and when nineteen years of age left home and friends to make his fortune in America, locating in Pittsburgh, where he has since resided. He built his home on Forty-first street in 1857. In 1855 he married Caroline Matern, a native of the same locality as himself, and they have five children living, all resident in Pittsburgh, and named as follows: Louis J., William L., Jacob C., George L. and Kate C. E. Adolph, the third child, died when twenty-eight years old. Mr. Unverzagt has been with the Allegheny Valley railroad since November, 1869, in the capacity of spring-maker. He is a member of the Reformed Church; politically he has been a republican since Fremont's campaign.

John Seiling, butcher, Allegheny, son of Baltzer and Barbara Seiling, was born in Germany in 1830, and came to America in 1849, settling in this city in the same year, where he has resided ever since. His parents both died in Germany. In 1852 he married Caroline, daughter of Henry and Martha Feldbuch, and by this union there were five children: William, Elizabeth (wife of George Lenz), Frederick, Matilda and Minnie (deceased). Mr. Seiling learned the butcher's trade soon after coming to this country, and has been engaged in that business ever since; his son, William, is associated with him. Mr. Seiling has been placed in many positions of trust and honor by his fellow-citizens, having served eight years in the common council; was vice-president and treasurer of the Humboldt Fire Insurance company; is vice-president of the Enterprise Savings Bank. He has been a member of the poor-board, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. P. Church.

James Francies, bricklayer, contractor and builder, Allegheny City, son of John K. and Isabella (Wallace) Francies, was born in Scotland, Nov. 7, 1833, and came with his parents to America in 1838. They located in Pittsburgh, Pa., where they resided until 1865, when they moved to McKeesport, and here remained until the decease of the father, who died in February, 1888, at the advanced age of ninety years, his death resulting from injuries received by a fall; his widow is living at Homestead, this county, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-six years. They were of old Scotch Presbyterian stock. Their family of ten children are all yet living, as follows: Isabell (wife of William Glass), Margaret (wife of Robert Sproat), John, Hugh, Catherine (wife of William Nicholl), Matilda (wife of John Lowery), William, James, Samuel and Elizabeth. The last-named is single and lives with her mother; Hugh resides in Wisconsin, from which state he enlisted in 1861, for three years, in the army, serving until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge. Samuel Francies was born Oct. 31, 1838. He married Prudence McKnight, and their children were Belle W. (deceased), Jennie McKnight, William H., Edward S., Kate E., Anna R. and Edna L. Mr. Francies is a member of the firm of William & J. Francies & Co.

James Francies, the subject of this memoir, was married, Sept. 17, 1856, to Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Logan) Welsh, and by her has three children: Harvey H. (married to Bertha N., daughter of James Newland), John R. (married to Sarah E., daughter of William Richards) and Isabella (wife of Elmer E. Baldwin). Mr. Francies is a F. & A. M., and has attained the 32d degree. He has been a member of the firm of W. & J. Francies & Co., contractors and builders, since 1865, and since 1886 they have carried on brick-making in Pittsburgh, in connection with their other business.

William Greenawalt, tanner, Allegheny, is a son of Abraham and Rebecca Greenawalt, and was born in Hamburg, Mercer county, Pa., Oct. 22, 1844, one of a family of sixteen children, nine of whom are yet living. The mother died in 1865, at the age of

sixty-two years, and the father in 1868. In 1875 he formed a partnership with David Beitler, and embarked in the tanning business in Reserve township, where the firm still carry on that business in connection with the buying and selling of wool. Mr. Greenawalt was married in December, 1871, to Annie, daughter of Christian and Catherine Beitler, and by her had following-named children: Otto, Estella, and Edward and Arminia (both deceased). Mr. Greenawalt's family are members of the G. L. Church.

ARCH. H. ROWAND, JR., attorney at law, Pittsburgh, residence Verona, was born March 6, 1845, at Allegheny City, Pa. He is a great-great-grandson of John and Sarah (Matlack) Rowand, a great-grandson of John and Frances (Linville) Rowand, a grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sharp) Rowand, and a son of Archibald Hamilton and Catherine (Greer) Rowand, who were the parents of five children: Asaph Terry, Arch. Hamilton, Jr., Frank Parkhill, Thomas Arthur and Kate Fleming; all are living. The ancestors on the father's side were Quakers; on the mother's side Londonderry Protestant Irish.

The subject of this memoir was educated in the public schools in the city of Allegheny and by private tutors in the city of Pittsburgh. At the age of seventeen he enlisted for three years, or during the war, in Co. K, 1st W. V. C., and was at once placed in active service, and continued so until the close of the war. He served under Gens. Averill and Phil. H. Sheridan, and for gallant services received a medal of honor from the state of West Virginia; also one from Congress at the request of Gen. Sheridan. After his discharge, in 1865, he filled advanced positions in railroad offices till elected, in 1878, clerk of the courts of Allegheny county, to which position he was re-elected for additional three years in 1881. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, and now practices in all the county courts, the state supreme court, and the United States courts.

Mr. Rowand was married Oct. 17, 1867, to Sarah M. C., daughter of Richard C. and Mary Howard, of England, and by her had six children: Mary Kate, Harry, Sallie (deceased), Arch. Sheridan, Helen and Eliza Jeannette. The mother and family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Rowand is a straight republican.

JOHN A. VERNER, retired, Allegheny, a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Ainsworth) Verner, was born in Rutlandshire, England, Dec. 25, 1819. He came to America in 1842, landed in Pittsburgh June 16th of that year, and has resided in this county ever since. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of England, both of whom died in the latter country. Mr. Verner was married, some two months after his arrival in this county, to Mary Palmer, a native of Ireland, and to them were born five children, three now living: John A., Mary and Anna, wife of John H. Purnell, of Allegheny county. Mr. Verner learned the tanner's trade in this county, with J. H. Ralson, which occupation he followed about eight years. In 1853 he bought a farm in what is now Pine township, on which he resided several years. He afterward became a contractor, and engaged in building streets and sewers. He has also been interested in various other enterprises, in all of which he has been eminently successful. Some years since he retired from active business, and is now enjoying the fruits of many years of earnest toil.

JACKMAN T. STOCKDALE, late of Allegheny, son of Joseph and Mary Stockdale, was born in Fredericktown, Columbiana county, Ohio, March 1, 1828, where he resided until in 1849, when he removed to Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., and in 1864 came to Allegheny, where he settled and resided until his decease, June 8, 1887. He was married August 3, 1848, to Mary J., daughter of William and Elizabeth Calhoun. Their children now living are Ida (wife of Homer S. Knowles), Willis D., Minnie (wife of Wells Dickson Webb), Mary B. (wife of John K. Ewing), Charles D., Jackman T., Jr., and Catherine M. Mr. Stockdale received a good common-school education, and during his seventeenth year taught school; he then engaged with Capt. Richard Calhoun as clerk on the steamboat American. He followed boating about eighteen years, during which period he built some fifteen boats, and became a well-known captain on the western and southern waters. After he settled in Allegheny City, he became interested in the oil-refining business, and held an interest in the Standard Oil company. He was also president of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, secretary and treasurer of the Pleasant Valley Street railway, and secretary and treasurer of the People's Street railway. He was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and though called to his rest at the age of fifty-nine years, he had accomplished all that could reasonably be allotted one of threescore and ten. He died leaving an interesting family, consisting of his widow and seven children.

BARTHEL ERBE, retired, Pittsburgh, was born at Barchfeld, Hessen, Germany, May 23, 1824, a son of Henry and Anna Barbara (Funkart) Erbe. His grandfather, Peter Erbe, was a tanner, and his father was a locksmith. Having mastered his father's trade, Barthel Erbe set out for America in 1848. After spending a few months in mining iron ore at Columbia, Pa., he came to Pittsburgh in August of that year, where he secured employment at the Novelty works, afterward at the Excelsior works. For more than twenty years after the name of the latter was changed to Variety he held the position of foreman of lock and scale department. Having made good investments in real estate, Mr. Erbe retired from active labor in 1873. He was one of the first stockholders of the German Savings and Deposit

Bank; was one of the incorporators of the Birmingham Fire Insurance company, in which he has been a director for three years, and is a trustee of the Odd-Fellows' Hall association. He is a member of the U. E. Church, of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., and is a republican. Mr. Erbe married, Feb. 22, 1849, Maria Eichacher, who came from Bavaria the previous year. Mrs. Erbe died in January, 1889, leaving two sons, Henry and August Bernhard, the latter of whom resides near Charles City, Iowa, on a farm of four hundred acres.

WILLIAM CARR, president Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, was born in Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, in 1817, and is the eldest child of Nathaniel and Catherine (Lowrey) Carr. His grandfather, John Carr, migrated from Scotland to Ireland, where he had been granted a large tract of land from the crown. His wife was Christina Fulton, who was also of Scottish extraction. William Carr was educated in the private schools of his native county, and in 1841 came to America. In 1843 he reached Pittsburgh on his way to Chicago. Here he met a merchant who knew his family, and was induced to take employment in his store. He eventually embarked in the wholesale trade with John Parker, and in 1852 became sole proprietor of the business, which he continued till 1871. He was also a partner for seven years in a Philadelphia wholesale grocery. In 1857 he became a director in the Mechanics' Bank, and was elected president in 1872. He is a member of Calvary P. E. Church; in politics was formerly a whig, but is now a democrat. Mr. Carr has been twice married, but has no children living.

WILSON MCCANDLESS, president Allegheny National Bank, was born at Hanging Rock, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1840. His great-grandfather emigrated from Scotland, and his grandfather and father, both named William, were natives of this country. The latter came to Pittsburgh early in 1841, and was a prominent member of the Allegheny county bar. He died in 1858. Wilson received his education at the private schools of Dr. Black and Griggs & Veeder, and at the Western University. He began commercial life as a clerk for Alex. Gordon, a commission-merchant. (See sketch elsewhere.) In 1857 he entered the Allegheny National Bank as clerk, and has ever since been connected with that institution, in various capacities, having been president since 1883. Mr. McCandless attends Trinity P. E. Church, and is a republican. In 1862 he married Miss Aphia, daughter of Thomas Hamilton, a well-known Pittsburgh attorney, and they have two sons, Thomas Hamilton and Wilson.

JOSEPH LAURENT, cashier German National Bank, Pittsburgh, was born in Butler county, Pa., June 10, 1837. His grandfather, Martin Laurent, came from Germany to America in 1805, and settled on a farm in Butler county, when his son, Martin J., was twelve years old. The latter early took employment in a store, and later went into business on his own account. He married Teresa, daughter of Philip Bohn, who immigrated about the same time as the Laurent family, Teresa being then eight years old. Martin J. Laurent died of cholera in 1854, leaving nine children, of whom Joseph, who is the eldest, attended the public schools of Butler till twelve years old, when he came to Pittsburgh and found employment in a store. In 1860, when the German Bank was organized, Mr. Laurent was employed as bookkeeper, afterward becoming teller, then assistant cashier, and for twenty years has been cashier. He is a member of SS. Peter and Paul R. C. Church, East End. Politically, he is independent. In 1861 he married Mary Hune, of European birth and parentage, and of their children following are now living: Clara, Amelia, Emma, Florence A., Aloysius A., Rosa and Stella. The first-born died in infancy, and the second, Joseph Albert, a very promising youth, died at the age of nineteen, of heart disease.

HENRY STAMM, banker, Pittsburgh, was born in the village of Ziegenheim, Westphalia, Germany, Feb. 11, 1832, and is a son of William and Mary (Riebeling) Stamm. His paternal ancestors had lived for many generations on an entailed estate, and enjoyed the exclusive privilege of keeping a hotel in the village. Henry Stamm was educated at public and private schools, and served three and one-half years as scribe in the treasury department of his native province. When eighteen years old he set out for America, and after spending a few months in New York city came, in 1851, to Pittsburgh, where for eight years he was employed in a grocery-store, and afterward in the confectionery trade with William Rhodes. Selling out to the latter, he spent some time as salesman for wholesale merchants, and on the organization of the Iron and Glass Savings Bank he was elected secretary and treasurer, which position he now fills. He was active in the organization of the Frohsinn, is an adherent of the E. P. Church, and is a republican. In October, 1859, Mr. Stamm married Louise, daughter of Edward August and Johanna (Stumme) Moye, all of German birth. Mr. and Mrs. Stamm had five children, only one of whom survives, a son named Edward Henry.

JOSHUA RHODES, president Pennsylvania Tube-works, Pittsburgh, was born in 1823, in London, England. Several years later his parents, Charles and Lucy (Kipps) Rhodes, came with their family of seven children to America and settled at Pittsburgh. The father, who was a carpenter and lumber-merchant, died in 1840; the mother survived him forty-five years. Joshua Rhodes is the sixth child, and the only one living, save the youngest, a sister. When twelve years old he entered a grocery-store, and in 1839 he opened a similar establishment on his own account, but in following year

was burned out. After a short trip to New Orleans he returned to Pittsburgh and engaged in the grocery trade with Jones & Gould. In 1843, he embarked in the confectionery trade, and soon after established the largest cracker-factory then in Pittsburgh, which he sold. He then engaged in the brewing business, as head of the firm of Rhodes & Verner, who purchased the brewery of Tracy & Wilkinson. After building a large brewery and warehouse, Mr. Rhodes bought the interest of his partner, and afterward sold to Darlington & Co. He then leased a pipemill on Hare's Island, which he afterward bought; then formed a stock company with a capital of $1,200,000, of which he was made president, and purchased the Creston Tool-works at Soho, which is now the plant of the Pennsylvania Tube company. Mr. Rhodes, with others, secured the charter of the Union and Point bridges, and the Penn incline, and is president of the companies which operate them. He is a director in the Citizens' and Transverse Street railways, and in the Citizens' and Pittsburgh Traction companies; is a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Construction company. He was made a director in the Central National Bank, at its organization, and is now vice-president.

Mr. Rhodes married, in 1861, Eliza Hazlett, a native of Pittsburgh, of English descent, and they have four children: William, Joshua Walter, Mary and Annie. Mr. Rhodes voted for Henry Clay, and has always been a whig and republican. He and his wife attend the Presbyterian Church.

Joseph Frank Erny, bank cashier, Pittsburgh, was born in that city in 1859, and is a son of Frank A. and Elizabeth Erny. His grandfather, Michael Erny, and father came from Germany to Pittsburgh. The former was a locksmith, but retired from business soon after arriving here, and died in 1873; the latter is a prominent undertaker and proprietor of livery on the South Side. Frank A. Erny here married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Heisel, an old resident of the city. Joseph F. Erny was educated in the city schools and at St. Vincent's College in Westmoreland county, Pa.; graduated at Duff's Business College, and was employed four years in assisting his father. In 1879 he entered the German Savings and Deposit Bank as messenger, and by gradual promotions became cashier in 1885. He is a member of St. Michael's R. C. Church; in politics he is independent.

Henry C. Mehring, butcher, Allegheny, was born in Germany in 1856, a son of John and Ida Mehring, and came with his brother, Jacob Z., to America in 1870, settling in Allegheny City, where he has resided ever since. His parents came to this country in 1873, and settled in Harrisburg, Pa., where his father died in 1881, aged fifty-six years; his mother is still living in Harrisburg. They reared a family of seven children: Henry C., Jacob Z., John, John, Casper, William and Eliza. H. C. Mehring was married Jan. 10, 1883, to Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Lyon, of Allegheny, and to them have been born three children: Harry, Maggie and Ida. Mr. Mehring learned the butchering business in Allegheny, and has always followed same. In 1882 he commenced business for himself, dealing in meats, groceries and vegetables.

Rowland A. Balph, attorney at law, Pittsburgh, was born Jan. 1, 1851, in the city of Allegheny, Pa. He was educated in the public schools and by private tutors. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1874, and he has ever since been engaged in general civil practice.

Walter Lyon, attorney at law, Pittsburgh, was born in Shaler township, Allegheny county, Pa., April 27, 1853. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1877, and has ever since been engaged in active practice.

Thomas Fawcett, coal-operator, Pittsburgh, Pa., was born at Ravensdale, near Newcastle, England, May 6, 1827. The following year his parents, James and Elizabeth (Parker) Fawcett, came to Pittsburgh and settled on the South Side. James Fawcett was one of the pioneers in the coal business on the river, built many flatboats, mined coal at Green Springs, and supplied coal to steamers after the "floaters" or "broadhorns" were abandoned. He retired from business in 1849, and died in 1876; his wife died in 1874, aged seventy-one. James Fawcett was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank, and was its second president, holding that position at the time of his death. For more than forty years he was associated with the M. E. Church, and was a class-leader in a South Side congregation.

Thomas, the eldest of his seven children, was reared in the city, attending the public schools till thirteen years old, when he entered a select school, taught by Smith and Patch, on the site now occupied by the Monongahela House. In 1842 he took employment in a general boatstore, and three years later went into the grocery business on the South Side. After six years he sold out and commenced river trade, making his first trip to New Orleans with coal, in barges, in 1850. In 1858 he built the steamer Ormsby, in 1863 purchased the Jacob Painter, and two years later built the Painter No. 2. About the same time he bought the Bengal Tiger, and supplied coal to the government vessels on the lower Mississippi. Among the large steam-craft which he has built are the Lion, Boaz, Dart, Oakland, Acorn, Boaz No. 2, Maggie and Convoy, the last three of which are now in his service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1874 Mr. Fawcett bought the Green Springs coal-mines, from which he took ten million bushels of coal, the supply being exhausted in 1886. He has also mined on lands owned by others, having purchased the mineral, and owns three hundred acres of land, from which

he is mining, at Webster, on the Monongahela.

Mr. Fawcett was an incorporator of the Central Bank, of which he has been president from its organization; was three years director in the Citizens' Bank before it organized under the national system, and has been a director of the Birmingham Bridge company since its organization; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and adheres to the religious creed of his father. Associating with the whigs on becoming a voter, he has continued on the same line with the republican party. In 1847 Mr. Fawcett married Margery Haughton, of English ancestry and American birth, and of their nine children six are living: James T., Thomas, Elizabeth (Mrs. Lambert Hartley, in Tarentum, Pa.), Clara Estella (wife of Henry Lloyd, Pittsburgh), Cora B. and Louis P. The deceased were the fourth, fifth and sixth, respectively, in order of age, viz.: Margaret Taylor (Mrs. H. Lloyd), Jennie Wilson and Florence Kramer. The oldest son has been a partner in the coal business since 1872, and the second since 1874.

Stewart S. D. Thompson, president Armenia Insurance company, Pittsburgh, was born in Manchester, now a part of Allegheny, September 4, 1841. His grandfather and father, both named Stewart Thompson, came from the north of Ireland to Allegheny county, and the father died when our subject was nine years old. Young Stewart then went to Penn township, where he was reared among relatives, his education being finished at Wilkinsburg Academy. When nineteen years old he returned to Allegheny and studied law for two and one-half years. His mother, Margaret Thompson, was a daughter of Maj. Thomas Sampson, who came from Ireland and served in the revolutionary army. John Sampson, son of Maj. Thomas, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of Black Rock. He settled very early in Penn (then Wilkins) township, where he died in 1859. His son George died at Suffolk, Va., in 1863, while serving in the 101st P. V., in the Union army. In 1861 Mr. Thompson married Bella S., daughter of Andrew Scott, a native of Ireland. He soon after engaged in the fire-insurance business, and was made almost bankrupt by the losses of companies in which he held stock, through the Chicago fire of 1871. In 1872 he organized the Armenia Fire Insurance company, was elected its president, and has ever since held the position without having a vote cast against him. He was for nine years a member of the Allegheny City council, and has served several years as school director. He is a republican, and a member of the Sixth U. P. Church of Allegheny.

Philip Reymer, wholesale confectioner, Pittsburgh, was born in that city June 28, 1824. His grandfather, Peter Reymer, came from Germany when a boy, in 1766. He joined the continental army as a fifer, and served through the revolutionary war, being a member of the unhappy band that wintered at Valley Forge. When peace came, he settled at Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., where he died. His son, Peter, born at Greencastle in 1798, married Maria Evans, a native of New York, and came, in 1816, to Pittsburgh, where he kept a shoeshop on Diamond alley, many years. During the latter part of his life, he was several years overseer of the penitentiary; he died in 1876, in religion a Baptist, in politics a republican, formerly an old-line whig. His wife died in her sixty-sixth year. They had ten children, eight of whom grew up: Philip, Griffith P., Jacob S., Harmer D., Sarah (Mrs. Morrison), James, Cornelia Ann (Mrs. Christian Snively) and George.

Philip Reymer was educated at the public schools of the city, and has been in the confectionery business since he was sixteen years old. In 1852 he began for himself, as head of the firm of Reymer & Anderson, which, in 1861, became Reymer & Brothers, and has continued so since, the business having been greatly enlarged. For a time he was a partner with Joshua Rhodes in the firm of Rhodes & Co. He is a director in the Mechanics' National Bank and Western Insurance company. In 1858 Mr. Reymer married Hannah C. Riter, a native of Chester county, Pa., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Riter, of German ancestry, and by her has following-named children: Clement C., Ida B., Elizabeth A. and Philip.

Jacob Stotler Reymer, wholesale confectioner, Pittsburgh, was born in 1832, in Plum township, this county, where his parents lived for a few years. (See sketch of Philip Reymer.) He was educated in the city schools, and has supported himself since fourteen years of age. At that period of his life he went into a hotel and restaurant, where he was employed four years. For eleven years he was with Miller & Ricketson, well-known grocers, and in 1861 embarked in business with his elder brother. He has been a director of the Commercial National Bank since its organization. In 1859 Mr. Reymer married Lydia A., daughter of John Black, for many years a prominent grocer of Pittsburgh, of Scotch-Irish descent, and five children have blessed their union: Annie, Jennie B., Philip, Jacob and Samuel S. Like his father, Mr. Reymer is a republican; he attends the Presbyterian Church.

Frederick Linke, tanner, Allegheny, is the only son of Frederick and Henrietta Linke, and was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1836. He came with his mother and three sisters to America in 1854, his father having preceded them one year, in order to provide a home for them on their arrival, which he did by purchasing a small farm in Saxonburg, Butler county, Pa. Frederick Linke, whose name heads this sketch, has three sisters, Laura (widow of August Kornalumpf), Minnie (wife of Fred Stemmler) and Amelia (wife of August Wagner, who was a soldier in the late war, and a long time in Anderson-

ville prison). The father of these children returned to the old country in 1883, and died there at the age of eighty-three years; the mother died in Butler county, Pa., in June, 1885, aged seventy-two years.

Our subject graduated in the high-school of his native place at the age of fourteen years, and then commenced to learn the grocery and banking businesses, giving his services and $100 for four years' instruction. Soon afterward he came to this country, and set out to make his own way in the world, and for five years but few young men ever met with greater discouragements and hardships. He worked in mills, factories, and on canal-boats, with commendable courage and indomitable will, until 1859, when he obtained employment with Rennack, Hart & Co., at $2.50 per week. With that company and their successors he remained for twenty-three years, and was gradually promoted, until he found himself filling the most remunerative position in the employ of that firm. In 1882 Mr. Linke formed a partnership with Mr. Woelfel in the tanning business, and this firm is now ranked among the substantial firms of Allegheny City. Mr. Linke is a director in the German Fire Insurance company of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the G. E. Church.

He has been twice married; first in 1858, to Sophia, daughter of Conrad and Julia Mussler, and by her had one child, Laura. Mrs. Linke died in 1867, and Mr. Linke next married, in 1868, Amelia Steifel, of Wheeling, W. Va., a daughter of J. L. and Barbara Steifel, and by this marriage have been born three children: Norma, Frederick and Edgar.

Ernst Henry Myers, pork-packer, Pittsburgh, was born in Nov. 14, 1824, in Osnabrück, Hanover, Prussia, and was reared on a farm there, receiving an ordinary German education. After reaching maturity he came to America, and spent one year in Cumberland, Md., coming to Pittsburgh in 1847. In course of time he secured employment in a retail grocery, and in 1850 bought out a store, which he conducted for seven years. He then engaged in the wholesale grocery and flour trade. He soon bought the property he now occupies, at the corner of Seventh street, and in a few years turned his attention to the pork and provision trade. The organization of the German National Bank, and first meetings of its directors, took place in his office, and he has ever since been a member of the board. He was one of the organizers of the Concordia Orphans' home, of which he is treasurer; is treasurer of the Manufacturers' Natural Gas company, and a director of the People's Natural Gas & Pipage company, of Allegheny. Mr. Myers was nine years a trustee in the First G. L. Church, and was instrumental in securing its present location. In 1850 he married Amelia Fredericka Degan, of German birth, who died in 1863, leaving three children. Mr. Myers afterward married Amelia Sophia Landwehr, a native of Pittsburgh, who bore him six children. Following are the names of all Mr. Myers' children, in order of birth: Louisa Fredericka (wife of August E. Succop, partner with Mr. Myers), Charles Henry, Amelia Sophia (deceased wife of Theodore Siebert), Ernst Henry, Ada Sophia, Irene Margaretta, John Henry Wilbert, Laura and Emma.

Charles H. Myers, born July 29, 1858, married, June 7, 1882, Rebecca Applegate, a native of Monongahela City. They have one son and one daughter: Ernst Charles and Amelia Emma. Charles H. Myers is a member of the firm of E. H. Myers & Co.

Thomas Edwards, machinist, Pittsburgh, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 20, 1826, a son of Thomas and Jane (Barr) Edwards, of Ireland. Thomas, Sr., who was a weaver, came to Pittsburgh in 1832. Both he and his wife were about sixty-nine years old when they died. Thomas Jr., attended the subscription schools and later the free schools, and when fourteen years old began to learn blacksmithing and wagon-work, and was eighteen years in the Pennsylvania railroad machine-shops at Pittsburgh. Since 1870 he has been employed by the Allegheny Valley railroad company. He built his present residence on Penn avenue, near Forty-first street, in 1859. In 1849 he married Margaret Bradwell, who died of cholera in 1854. Sarah Ann and Franklin Pierce, her children, reside in Pittsburgh. In 1857 Mr. Edwards married Mary Wilcock, who died in 1873, the mother of Edwin Thomas, Samuel, Emily and Lily.

Charles W. Lighthill, foreman in rolling-mill, Allegheny, is a son of John and Nancy (Kelso) Lighthill, former of whom was a native of this county, born in 1809, and resided here all his life, dying in November, 1883; his widow is still living at the age of seventy-seven years. They were parents of eleven children, six of whom are yet living: Sarah (wife of John Weir), Charles W., Mary, David (who served in the Union army and in navy during the war and is now wharfmaster), Hannah (wife of James H. Lindsay) and Adda. The parents were members of the First Christian Church of Allegheny; by occupation Mr. Lighthill was a gardener and farmer. The paternal great-grandfather of Charles W., a German by birth, came to America about 1780, settling in Pittsburgh, where he followed teaming over the mountains for many years, and his son George (grandfather of our subject), born in Pittsburgh in 1780, served in the American army, war of 1812, and died in 1867 at the age of eighty-seven years.

Charles W. Lighthill was united in marriage Feb. 28, 1859, with Caroline, daughter of James and Mary Ferguson, of Washington county, Pa., and the fruits of this union have been two children: Sallie (wife of J. H. Crawford) and Charles S. Mr. Lighthill learned the coachmaking trade in New Haven, Conn., and after completing same he returned to this county, where he followed

for a number of years same business; afterward he was engaged in boating for several years, and during the war of the rebellion was employed in building and running boats for the government. For past thirteen years Mr. Lighthill has been in the employ of Lindsay & McCutcheon in their rolling-mill in Allegheny, and is at present foreman of one of the departments. He was an alderman of Allegheny City five years, and is now serving his second term as member of the common council. He is a member of the Elks, No. 11, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES WOODRUFF SCOVEL, Pittsburgh, was born Aug. 16, 1862, in Springfield, Ohio, son of Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, D. D., now president of the University of Wooster, Ohio, who was nearly twenty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh. The paternal grandfather of C. W. Scovel was Rev. Sylvester Scovel, D. D., president of Hanover College, Ohio. Charles came in 1866 to Pittsburgh, graduated from the Central high-school of that city in 1880, and from the Western University of Pennsylvania with first honors in 1883. He received his legal education in the office of William Scott, Esq., at the Columbia Law School, N. Y., and at the University of Berlin, Germany, and was admitted to practice in Allegheny county in July, 1886. He was married, June 24, 1886, to Sara Wilson Butler, and their children are Sylvester Butler and Sara Wilson Scovel. In addition to the active duties of his profession, Mr. Scovel finds time to fill the post of a church organist and to contribute a weekly musical article to the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*.

LEONHARD KAUFMANN, roller, Pittsburgh, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 29, 1839, and is the youngest of the six children of Peter and Elizabeth (Boch) Kaufmann. In 1848 the family came to America, and after sojourning in various parts of Ohio, settled at Columbus, in that state, in 1855. Here the father, who was a blacksmith, died in 1860, aged sixty-one; his widow passed away two years later, at the age of sixty. When ten years old, Leonhard Kaufmann commenced work, when out of school, at tobacco-stripping for a cigar-maker. At thirteen he entered a rolling-mill, and has followed the same employment ever since. In 1860 he came to Pittsburgh, and has had charge of a set of rolls at the Republic Iron-works for several years. He has been a stockholder in the Birmingham Insurance company for twelve years, and for three years a director; is also a stockholder in the German Savings and Deposit Bank. He is liberal in religious views, and is a democrat. In 1865 Mr. Kaufmann married Carolina, daughter of Andrew and Katharina Decklar, all of Bavarian birth, latter of whom resides with the Kaufmanns. Eight children have been born to this union: Carolina (wife of Fred Dorzbacher), Charles, John (who died when a child), Louise, Amelia, Edward, Ida and Albert.

JOHN GEORGE KLAUSS, retired, Pittsburgh, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 16, 1829. His father, Leonard Klauss, was a shoemaker; his mother's maiden name was Wideman. He learned his father's trade, and came to Pittsburgh when of age. For about thirty-two years he engaged in the shoe business on Fifth avenue. He is a member of the firm of Whitmyre & Co., proprietors of the Iron City Flour-mills; a director in the German-American Insurance company, and stockholder in the Fifth Avenue Bank. He is an elder in the Pride Street G. L. Church, and is a republican. In his native land Mr. Klauss married Barbara Maurer, of Bavaria, who died in 1872, aged forty-one. He afterward married Elizabeth Whitmyre, who bore him one child, George H., who is with his parents. The children by the first wife are John G., who died in 1885, aged thirty-two; Leonard and George and Frederick William, who died in infancy; Louis G.; Mary C. (Mrs. F. L. Fisher), who died in 1885, aged twenty-four; Matilda M., wife of Jacob J. Kinzer, Pittsburgh; Edward A., at home; Amelia, who died in 1886, aged seventeen. Louis G. Klauss finished his education at Pittsburgh high-school, and was employed for some time in his father's store. He was engaged as bookkeeper at Braddock, and afterward became assistant cashier of the First National Bank there. In 1886 he was elected cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank of Pittsburgh. In 1881 he married Ida H., daughter of T. H. Lapsly (see his sketch). They lost an infant son, Thomas Lapsly, who died in 1884, aged one year and ten months, and have two children living: William Lawson and Margaret Amelia.

EDWARD ABEL, bookkeeper, Pittsburgh, was born in that city July 25, 1842. His father, Henry Abel, was born at Geisa, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, in 1801, and was a brother of Ignatius Abel (see sketch of Joseph Abel). He studied law at the University of Jena, from which he took the degree of LL. D. in 1829. In 1832 he came to Pittsburgh in company with some fellow-students, with the view of adopting a rural life, but soon found use for his talents in the city, and was appointed to the charge of foreign mails at Pittsburgh under President Jackson. This position he held for thirty-eight years, being remarkable for his memory and scholastic ability. He died in 1884, aged eighty-three years, leaving four sons and two daughters. He married Elizabeth Schaffer, who was born in Lancaster, Pa., a daughter of Ambrose and Barbara Schaffer, of Baden, Germany. Following are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Abel's children: Edward, Charles, Henry, Ferdinand, Josephine (Mrs. A. C. Kloman) and Tillie, all save Henry, who is in Denver, Colo., being residents of Pittsburgh. Edward Abel was educated in the city schools and at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pa., and when nineteen years old he entered Pittsburgh post-office as mailing-clerk. In April, 1861, he

enlisted for three years in Co. C, 8th P. R., serving two years in the Army of the Potomac; was a sergeant of the company and paymaster of the regiment. During the peninsular campaign he received an injury which caused his discharge. At Charles City cross roads he was made a prisoner, and confined three months at Richmond and Belle Isle. On his return to Pittsburgh he was employed as bookkeeper in the office of the *Commercial*. In 1870 he was elected director and treasurer of the Commercial Printing company, in which he continued till the concern was sold to King, Reed & Co., being manager during the last four years. In 1877 he entered the German National Bank as bookkeeper, which position he at present holds. He has been adjutant of Duquesne Post, No. 259, G. A. R., for six years; a member of the Bankers' and Bank Clerks' association for twelve years. Mr. Abel married, Jan. 9, 1864, Maria, daughter of James and Mary Ann Keegan, of Irish extraction, and they have two sons: Henry J. and Adelbert. Mr. Abel and family are associated with the Holy Trinity R. C. Church. He is the only republican in his father's family.

James T. Walker, marble-dealer, Allegheny, was born in England in 1831, a son of William and Harriet Walker, and came with his parents to America same year, settling in Pittsburgh. Of six children born to the parents only two are living: James T. and George J., latter of whom was in the United States army during the entire period of the civil war. William Walker was a contractor and builder; he died in 1841 at the age of thirty-one years; his widow died March 31, 1879, aged eighty years. James T. was married Nov. 5, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Jane Lewis, and to them were born two children: Thomas M. and Edith M. Mr. Walker learned the marble trade, which he has always followed. In 1880 he and his son Thomas M. formed a partnership, and started the marble business under the firm name of Walker Marble company, which they still continue in the city of Allegheny.

Reuben F. Bauman (deceased), son of Dr. Jacob and Joseba (Fahnestock) Bauman, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1821, and came to Allegheny county in 1846, settling in Pittsburgh. In 1848 he was married to Hannah, daughter of Andrew and Rachel (Howell) Davis, of Franklin county, Pa., and to them were born eight children, only three of whom are living: Bolivar A., Gerrett D. and Reuben F., Jr. Dr. Jacob Bauman, father of Reuben, Sr., died near Harrisburg, where for many years he had been a prominent physician; his widow died in Lancaster county. Reuben F. Bauman, Sr., died Dec. 29, 1885, at the age of sixty-five years; his widow is still living at the age of sixty-seven, and her sons, Bolivar A. and Gerrett D., reside with her. Reuben F., Jr., was married in 1877 to Annie Harper, of Allegheny, and they have one child, Hattie.

Mr. Bauman, Sr., early in life learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He first came to Pittsburgh to clerk in the wholesale drugstore of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., subsequently becoming a member of the firm of B. L. Fahnestock & Co., wholesale druggists and white-lead manufacturers, of Pittsburgh. In after years and until his death he was a member of the firm of Beymer, Bauman & Co., white-lead manufacturers, Pittsburgh.

Henry Clay Bughman, coal-operator, Pittsburgh, was born in Allegheny City, March 22, 1848. He is the second child of Reuben Bughman, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and came to Pittsburgh when a youth, about the year 1834, to enter the wholesale grocery-store of his uncle, Jacob Painter, in which he became a partner and continued as such till his death, which occurred Sept. 22, 1865, when he was forty-seven years old. He was also interested in iron-manufacturing. He married Anne E., daughter of James H. and Mary Hays, latter of whom died Oct. 12, 1887, in her sixty-sixth year. Their eldest child, Anna H., died Sept. 22, 1870. The youngest, James Hays, is now a teller in the Citizens' National Bank. James Harden Hays, father of Mrs. Bughman, was of Scotch and French extraction. His immediate ancestors were settlers in Eastern Maryland, whence toward the close of the last century they moved across the mountains to Pennsylvania, and finally located near Pittsburgh. He was born in Mifflin township, in 1800, and died March 30, 1876. His wife survived him till 1882. Henry C. Bughman was reared in Allegheny, and graduated at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, as a civil engineer, in 1868. Next year he entered the Keystone Bank of Pittsburgh, as an assistant, and resigned as cashier in 1875. He soon entered the employ of his uncles, Henry B. & John S. Hays, who were engaged in mining and shipping coal. From 1878 to 1881, as vice-president, he represented the Waverly Coal & Coke company, in New York city and the east. In the latter year he became a director in the Citizens' National Bank and Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, and is now a vice-president of the last-named institution. After the death of H. B. Hays, in 1881, he became a trustee of the estate of James H. Hays, and since the death of J. S. Hays, in 1882, has been sole trustee. In 1871 he married Maria, daughter of George A. Berry, and they have four children, named George Berry, Virginia Frances, Genevieve and Henry Clay. Mr. Bughman has been an elder in the Shadyside Presbyterian Church since 1882, and in politics is a republican.

Frank Anton Erny, dealer in feed, Pittsburgh, Pa., was born within seven miles of Strassburg, Germany, in 1837, a son of Michael and Katharine (Kertzinger) Erny. His grandfather was a magistrate of the province, and lost a large property during the aggressive campaigns of Napoleon I, afterward partially recovering his fortune by the manufacture of charcoal. Michael Erny was

a locksmith, and came to Pittsburgh about 1840, found employment in an Allegheny machine-shop, where he continued till his death, in 1874, being then in his eighty-eighth year; Katharine, his second wife, died seven months previously, at the age of seventy. Frank A., her only son, was reared in Allegheny, and when twelve years old began work in the South Side Coal-mines, operated by his half-brother. At the end of twelve years, he acquired an interest in the mines, which he held for many years. He has been long established in the feed business at his present location on Carson street, and is also partner in a livery and undertaking business near by. July 8,1858, he married Elizabeth Heisel, and has ten children: Joseph F. (see his sketch), Frank P., associated with his father in business; Margaret, Mrs. Frank Kleeber; Katharine, Mary, Stella, Xavier, Philip, Stella and Michael. The family is associated with St. Michael's R. C. Church.

JOHNSTON LECKY, retired, Allegheny, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1809, son of William and Jean (Henderson) Lecky. His grandfather, Benson Lecky, came to this country at the beginning of the revolutionary war and served in the American army until peace was declared. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Johnston (her brother was probably the first postmaster in Pittsburgh). Benson Lecky's son, William, was born in Pittsburgh, where he resided all his life. He was a wagon-maker by trade, but for many years he took an active part in politics; he was sheriff of Allegheny county three terms. He reared a family of two sons and eight daughters, only one of whom is living, Elizabeth. William Lecky died in 1855, aged seventy-two years, his widow in 1866, aged eighty-three years. Johnston Lecky was married in 1830, to Jane, daughter of Hon. William and Mary (Davis) Cochran, and to them were born eight children: William (in oil business in Oil City), George, Eliza, Mary D., Jeanette H., Theodore J. (deceased), and two that died in infancy. Mr. Lecky was a painter by occupation. He died in California, Oct. 8, 1849, aged forty years. The Lecky family came of Presbyterian stock, and were members of their communion.

JAMES M. HEMPHILL (deceased) was born in Ireland in 1830, a son of Robert and Martha Hemphill, and came with his parents to America in 1837, settling in this county. Robert Hemphill was twice married, and the following were his children: James M., Jane (twice married, first to John Campbell, next to William Taylor), Sarah (wife of Samuel Speer, both deceased), Nancy (deceased), James (deceased), John (deceased), and Margaret (Mrs. Trivet), who died leaving a daughter, now the wife of Charles Magore. Mrs. Robert Hemphill died in 1839, and Robert Hemphill in 1868. At the age of nine years James M. Hemphill went to live and farm with his cousin, William Morris, and at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to James Mondon to learn wagon-making; after mastering the trade, in 1853, he bought out Mr. Mondon, and continued in that business for about thirteen years, when he engaged in coopering, making a specialty of barrels for the Standard Oil company; he extended this business until he employed about 150 men. He has the reputation among those who knew him of having been one of the most energetic, successful and honorable businessmen of Allegheny City. He was married March 6, 1852, to Ann Maria, daughter of James and Mary Carr, and to them were born children as follows: Anna C. (wife of Charles Herbert, both deceased), Mary E. (Mrs. Charles Lewis), Robert C., Martha V. (wife of Gilmore Evans), Luella W., James S. and Edna. Mr. Hemphill was a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., and for twenty-six years of the M. E. Church, in which he was a steward and trustee.

ALBERT A. PORTER, merchant, postoffice Shousetown, was born in Leet township, Allegheny county, Pa., Sept. 27, 1845, a son of Nathan and Julia (Anderson) Porter. Nathan, a son of Caleb, was born in Westmoreland county and his wife in Washington county, Pa. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a daughter of Robert Anderson. Nathan was first an engineer on a steamboat, but afterward established the shipyards at Shousetown, in partnership with his brother, Ezra, and Samuel Shouse. The Porter brothers afterward purchased Mr. Shouse's interest, and conducted the business alone until 1867, when Ezra Porter died. Nathan then conducted the business until 1870. Porter Brothers built many boats, the last being the Great Republic, the finest ship built in this part of the country. Nathan died in July, 1884. He and wife had two sons and one daughter: Albert A., Edmond H., on the homestead in Shousetown, and Clara E., wife of Ephraim Langfit, a farmer in Beaver county. Albert A. was educated in Shousetown and Pittsburgh, finishing his education in the latter place. He first worked a year in a boatyard with his father, when he accepted the position of clerk on his uncle's boat, the Glide No. 3. He also acted as clerk on the steamers Savannah and Gleaner, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati and St. Louis, also two years on the boat Economist on the Arkansas river. In 1873 he opened a general store in Shousetown, which he still continues, and carries a stock valued at $5,000. He married at Pittsburgh, in October, 1875, Ada McKee, who was born in Pittsburgh, a daughter of John and Catherine (Van Hook) McKee. Her father was a glass-manufacturer of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have two sons: David Ross and Edwin Forrest. Mrs. Porter is a member of the M. E. Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Dexter Lodge, 723.

THOMAS TATE, merchant, Pittsburgh, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, April 18, 1835, a son of Samuel and Jane (Koay) Tate, who were farmers in that county, where they died. Mr. Tate received a common-school

education in Ireland, and Nov. 13, 1854, immigrated to Pittsburgh. For the first three years he labored at different kinds of work, then for six years was employed on a steamboat, and from 1861 to 1867 on the Pennsylvania railroad. After engaging in the gardening business for three years at the East End, he came into Pittsburgh in 1877, and commenced the produce business, under firm name of Steele, Tate & Co. Eighteen months later he bought out Mr. Steele, and the firm became Thomas Tate & Co., which continued until 1880. In 1882 he again embarked in the commission business, the style of the firm being the Pittsburgh Produce Commission company, Myers & Tate, proprietors. Mr. Tate was married in the old country when eighteen years old, but that wife and her children died several years ago. In 1880 he married Elizabeth Hibler, of Allegheny, who is the mother of one child, named Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Tate are members of the U. P. Church; he is a republican.

Capt. Thomas H. Lapsly, superintendent of the railmill department at the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, Braddock, is a native of this county, born Dec. 23, 1821, to William and Sarah (Barr) Lapsly, who were the parents of eleven children, T. H. being the tenth in order of birth, and the only survivor except one—Robert Lapsly, of Missouri. The parents were natives of County Antrim, Ireland, and the father came to America when twenty-three years of age. He was a tailor by trade, but later in life engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools of Allegheny county, and at fifteen years of age commenced work in a sawmill, subsequently learning the trade of carpenter, which he followed for five years. In 1844 he entered the service of the Brady's Bend Iron company, and from there, in 1854, was called to the Cambria Iron-works, at Johnstown, Pa., where he remained (except while in service at the front during the rebellion) until 1875, when he entered the service of the Edgar Thomson Steel-works company, at Braddock. In April, 1861, being captain of a military company, he responded promptly to a telegram from Gov. Curtin, by hastening to Harrisburg, where he marched into Camp Curtin at the head of his company, and bears the honor of being the first soldier to enter that historic camp. His command was mustered in as Co. G, 3d regiment P. V. I., and was in active service three months. Capt. Lapsly then organized Co. D, 54th regiment P. V. I., enlisted for three years, remaining at the front until the expiration of his enlistment. Capt. Lapsly was married, Oct. 27, 1846, to Margaret, daughter of James Campbell, of Allegheny City, and six children were born to them: Sarah, James, William, Mary, John and Ida, all still living except Mary. The captain is a F. & A. M., a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and is a republican.

John Rinard, superintendent of the converting department in the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, Braddock, was born in Bedford county, Pa., March 4, 1840, a son of George and Ann (Cogan) Rinard, the parents of thirteen children, of whom John is fourth in order of birth. George Rinard is a carpenter by trade, and is now a resident of Bedford county, Pa. John Rinard was educated at the common schools, and early in life commenced working in iron, being employed by King & Bolis, of Bedford county. In 1863 he entered the employ of the Cambria Iron-works, where he remained until 1875, in which year he accepted his present position. In 1861 Mr. Rinard enlisted in Co. G, 12th Reserves, serving three months, and then re-enlisted in Co. D, 79th P. V. I.; was wounded at Chaplin Hill, Ky., in October, 1862, and was honorably discharged from the service in 1863. He was married May 19, 1864, to Lucinda, daughter of Mathias Speigleinger, and four children were born to them, three now living: James M., William E. and Charles C. Mr. Rinard is a F. & A. M., and a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

Robert Maxwell, farmer, postoffice Monroeville, is a native of Patton township, born in 1840. His parents, Hugh and Agnes Maxwell, came to America from County Down, Ireland, in 1830, and settled near Stewart's Station, in Patton township. Mrs. Maxwell was a sister of C. M. Graham, and died in 1870, aged seventy-two years; her husband died at the age of sixty, in 1860, and both were members of the U. P. Church. Two of their sons died in the service of their country; James was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, and John died while a prisoner of war from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Sulphur Springs. Robert remained on the home farm, of which he became owner, until 1872, when he sold it and bought his present home near Monroeville. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. G, 136th P. V., and served the term for which that body was enrolled (nine months) with the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the battle of Chancellorsville. He was sick when the regiment was at Fredericksburg, its only other engagement. In 1864 Mr. Maxwell married Mary M. Dougherty, and the names of their children are as follows: John Lobingier, Moffett Walkinshaw, Laura Etta Catherine, David Henry Hugh, Birdie May, William Haymaker, Jennie Elizabeth and George Park, all at home except the eldest, who is clerk in a store at Turtle Creek. Mr. Maxwell is a democrat. His family are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

Peter Charles Reniers, sculptor, postoffice Turtle Creek, a native of Antwerp, Belgium, is a son of Cornelius Joseph and Mary Reniers, and was born March 28, 1825. He was educated in his native city, Brussels and Paris, where he gave special attention to art. In 1848 he contracted to execute some

sculpture for Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and set out for America. He was so pleased with the scenery about New York harbor that he resolved never to return to his native land, and has kept the resolution. In 1850, having finished his work in Cincinnati, he came to Pittsburgh, where he has since remained in business. In addition to monumental work he gives attention to interior decoration and furnishing, and is now engaged in fitting up the magnificent Westinghouse building on Penn avenue. In 1868 Mr. Reniers purchased ground at Turtle Creek, on which he erected his present home, in which are some superior frescoes. Part of these decorations were destroyed by a meteoric ball which burst in the hallway one summer afternoon. Mrs. Reniers and her youngest son were in the hall at the time, but escaped unhurt. In religious ideas Mr. Reniers is very liberal. He married Hannah Armitage, a native of Huddersfield, England, who has borne him the following-named children: Cornelius (a resident of New York city), Mary, Fanny (deceased), Alice (Mrs. William Bentley, Pittsburgh), Thomas and William. The last two are assisting their father in business. Mr. Reniers is a democrat.

John W. Ingalls, carpenter, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of Barnard (a gardener) and Rebecca Ingalls, was born in Hancock county, Me., in 1856, and was brought by his parents to Stowe township, this county, in 1858, where they settled. They had two children: Thomas and John W. The father died in 1865 at the age of fifty-two years; the mother is now living with her son, John W., in Stowe township, at the age of sixty-two years. The subject of this memoir learned the trade of carpenter, which he still follows. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Lodge 24, I. O. O. F.; is also a member of the school board of Stowe township.

Thomas Sanders, farmer, Bakerstown, was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1820, son of John and Elizabeth (Kent) Sanders, former of whom was born fourteen miles north of here, at Duffield, and died Sept. 30, 1867, aged seventy-eight years; latter was born in Derbyshire, and died in 1859, aged sixty-six years. They immigrated to America in 1830, remaining from July until the following fall in Baltimore, Md., and came over the mountains in wagons, settling in Butler county. They lived on different farms near Bakerstown until 1849, when they purchased the place Thomas now lives on, and where his parents died. They were members of the M. P. Church, the present church at Bakerstown being organized by John Sanders in 1838; prior to that time Methodist meetings were held at his house. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William, and his grandfather was William; the latter lived to the age of one hundred and six years. Thomas says that from 1848 to 1860, owing to the hard times under democratic administration, he was obliged to go to New Orleans during the winter and cut cordwood, returning home in the summer. When twenty-eight years of age he began life for himself on his present farm. In 1845 he was married to Kezia Langdon, who was born on the coast of Cornwall, England, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Jane (Trabillcock) Langdon, who came to America about the same time as Thomas Sanders, settling in the east, where Mr. Langdon carried on a brewery; both of her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have eight children, six living and two deceased. Those living are William Crooks, Mary (Mrs. John Weber), Thomas, Maria, Charles Sumner and Evangeline, all of whom have received a good education. Elizabeth Jane died in 1863, aged thirteen years, and Augustus Miller died in 1873, aged eight years. The family are members of the Bakerstown M. P. Church. Mr. Sanders has a farm of sixty-two acres, after selling part of it to his son. He has been successful in business life.

James Hughes, farmer, postoffice Lewis, was born in Washington county, Pa., March 8, 1825. (For life of his parents see sketch of Alexander Hughes.) He received his education in East Liberty and Pine township. In 1849 he and his brother Alexander bought the farm, which was divided after the father's death. James was married in 1857 to Hannah, daughter of John and Jane (Denny) Crawford, of Pine township, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes had four children, two deceased in infancy, and two yet living: Benjamin Wallace and John Crawford. The mother died Sept. 1, 1886, and a sister of Mr. Hughes now keeps house for him. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church of Pine township. Mr. Hughes is a democrat, and has been town supervisor. In 1870 he added forty-five acres to the old farm, and in 1884 fifty-three acres more, making a farm of 218 acres. He has about 330 sheep, and feeds about sixty tons of hay each year. There is a good gas-well on the farm, and they are operating for oil.

Robert H. Hamilton, gardener, Emsworth, was born on Neville island, March 7, 1856, son of Archibald and Mary (Thompson) Hamilton, natives of Pennsylvania. His grandparents, David and Elizabeth Hamilton, who were of Scotch and Irish descent, settled at East Liberty in a very early day, where they cultivated a large farm. Robert received his education in Neville and Allegheny. In 1878 he married Sadie Pluchel, of Alliance, Ohio, daughter of John and Amelia (Hoff) Pluchel, natives of Germany, and two children have blessed this union: Emma and Clarence. Mr. Pluchel is a baker. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

George Wilson Hazlett, farmer, Culmerville, was born May 7, 1843, in Harrison (then East Deer) township, son of George and Elizabeth (Karns) Hazlett. Mr. Hazlett's sister was the wife of W. Ross Clenden-

ing (see his sketch for parentage). Mr. Hazlett was educated at Tarentum, and commenced his career by enlisting in February, 1864, Battery F, I. L. A. The company was at once ordered to Washington, where it was held as a reserve. He was discharged June 26, 1865, and, returning home, began farming for himself, his father's farm being divided between the three boys. He was married April 26, 1866, to Elizabeth Fleming, of West Deer township, daughter of James and Jane (Black) Fleming. Her father was born in Ireland, and came to America when very young; he died April 3, 1872, aged seventy-two years, and her mother died May 16, 1864, aged sixty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett have five children: Alvin Arthur, Carrie Clyde, Emma Ellen, George Gilmore and Ira Irwin. The family are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Hazlett has been auditor of the township, school director, and justice of the peace from 1881 to 1886; is a member of the G. A. R. He has a farm of sixty acres. In 1880 his house, with all its contents, was burned, the loss being partially covered by insurance.

James M. Stewart, mechanic, postoffice Etna, was born March 17, 1835, in Allegheny county, a son of George Stewart, a native of North Carolina, who died here. The mother of our subject, Ann (Flemming) Stewart, was a native of this county, and the mother of seven children. Of these James M. and William H. are residents of Etna, and the latter was a soldier in the civil war. At the age of nine years James M. went into the rolling-mill and worked for twenty-five cents a day, thus assisting his parents. He is now a heater in the same mill. In Etna he married Caroline, daughter of George and Elinor (Stewart) Taylor, and they have eight children: Melvin W., Mrs. Clara A. Bicker, Stanley J., Urban W., Emma M., Ella L., Lotta M. and Ralph E. T. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the First U. P. Church in Etna; he is a republican.

Valentine Scheide, gardener, postoffice West View, was born June 17, 1862, in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of Valentine Scheide, Sr., who was born in Kirchen Holland, Bavaria, Germany. Valentine, Sr., was a shoemaker by trade, and lived several years in Switzerland, coming to America forty years ago. He followed his trade for many years on Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, but later removed to Squirrel Hill, where he operated a coal-bank. He came to Ross township in 1870, where he purchased twenty acres of land, which is principally laid out in fruit and vegetable gardens. He married Miss Jacoby, a native of Saxony, and they had one son, Valentine. The father died July 19, 1883; the mother is still living. Our subject was educated at Curry Institute, this county. He has been a practical gardener on a large scale, and is a very successful man. He married Emalia, daughter of John Knodler, and they have two children: Theodore Ernest, born May 29, 1886, and Anna Barbara, born July 7, 1888. Mr. Scheide is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a democrat.

Antone Henry, brick-manufacturer, postoffice Hero, a son of John and Catherine (Greep) Henry, was born in Germany in 1848, and when a child of two years came to America with his parents, who located in Mifflin township, this county. His father at first engaged in mining, but afterward in farming, and died in 1884; his mother remains upon the farm. They were the parents of four children: Conrad H., Mary (deceased), Rosa and Antone. Antone married, in 1876, Margaret, daughter of Henry Zwingler, of Mifflin township. He engaged in farming on Thomson's run until 1884, when he removed to Reynoldton, and became associated with J. C. Zwingler in the manufacture of brick. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have had following-named children: John, Philip C., Annie K., Henry, William A. (deceased) and Conrad Henry. The parents are members of the G. L. Church of Dravosburg.

Balthasar Jenny, Sr., manufacturer, postoffice West View, was born June 11, 1815, in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, the son of Balthasar and Barbara (Wild) Jenny. The parents immigrated to America in 1883, and settled in Allegheny City, where the father was a carpet-weaver, and died aged eighty-five years. They had three children: Fred, Jacob and Balthasar. Balthasar was educated in Switzerland, where he learned the engraver's trade, which he followed a number of years, until engaging in the sale of cheese (which he received from Ohio) in Allegheny City. He married, in Switzerland, Susanna Blumer, who is the mother of sixteen children, eight living, viz.: Barbara, Argata, Susanna, Elsbeth, Emma, Maxcus, Balthasar and Frederick. Since 1871 Mr. Jenny has resided in Ross township, and is a successful man. He and Mrs. Jenny are members of the German Church in Allegheny, and he is a republican.

Joseph F. D. Keating, hotel proprietor, postoffice West View, was born Sept. 12, 1832. His father, Hugh Keating, was a native of Queen's county, Ireland, came to Pittsburgh in 1817, and was proprietor of a number of drays, teaming being his principal business. He was twice married, Mrs. Hester Griffith being the only surviving child by his first marriage. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Jacob Snyder, who came here in 1816. She was a native of Switzerland, and the mother of ten children, six of whom reached maturity: Joseph F. D., Barbara M., Anthony F., Jacob A., Thomas F. and Katherine E. Joseph F. D. was educated in Pittsburgh. He followed the Ohio river as pilot for many years, and was a well-known character among river-men. Afterward he went into the hotel business at Glenwood, and was owner of the omnibus-line running between there and Pittsburgh. From 1861 to 1867 he kept the "White House" at Perrysville, and since then has been proprietor of the "Keating House," which is famous from the gulf to the lakes for its spring chickens, waffles

and good accommodations, and is a pleasure-resort for the better class of old Pittsburghers. Mr. Keating married Theresa Kinn, a native of Switzerland, and four daughters blessed their union. The elder two, Mary M. and Mrs. Theresa M. Kramer, are deceased; Josephine F. and Mrs. Agnes V. Duffy still brighten the family circle.

Moses Chess, farmer, postoffice Green Tree, a son of John and Mary Chess (*nee* Middlesworth), was born in St. Clair township, now Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Jan. 31, 1823. His grandfather, William Chess, came with his family from County Fermanagh, Ireland, settled in Allegheny county in 1787, and purchased land in what is now Green Tree borough, where he resided until his death. His son John was also born in Ireland, came with his parents to this county, and was reared on his father's place. John and Mary Chess had nine children: Eliza (deceased wife of Ross Foster), Jane (thrice married; first to T. C. Steele, second to William Frew and last time to Dr. Andrew Pierce), Moses, William, John (deceased), Mary A. (wife of John A. Petticord), Elizabeth (wife of Joseph McKown), Nancy E. (deceased) and Goodman Y. C. Mrs. Mary Chess was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Moses Chess married, Sept. 24, 1873, Amanda, daughter of Robert and Rachel Sterrett. Their children were Robert S., Moses M., J. E. Parke, Mary M. (deceased), Norman F. and Walter K. Mr. Chess has filled various offices in Chartiers township. During his early life he followed boating several years; has also engaged in farming, gardening, surveying and teaching, and is one of Chartiers township's most respected and substantial citizens.

James McConaughy, dealer in notions, postoffice Putnam, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 7, 1846, a son of Patrick McConaughy, a native of Ireland, and Margaret (McDonald) McConaughy, of Montreal, Canada. Patrick immigrated to America in 1832, and came to Allegheny county in 1853, where he remained until his death; he died in 1884, at the age of sixty-eight years. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools of Mansfield, and learned the trade of painter, which he successfully carried on until 1877, when he engaged in his present business. He married, in 1872, Catherine M. Rodgers, of Ohio, and four children have been born to them: Mary F., Thomas B., John R. and Margaret M. Mr. McConaughy has, by careful observance of the wants of his customers, built up a fine trade in his line, and carries an excellent stock of goods. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and is a democrat.

W. S. Bell, photographer, postoffice Putnam, is a native of this county, born in 1852, the second son of John and Phianna (Arner) Bell, and at the age of nine years was left an orphan and thrown upon his own resources. He received his early education at the common schools, and worked on a farm until he was fifteen years of age; later was a student at the Linnæan Academy, and at sixteen years learned telegraphy, which he followed two years. He was then employed as clerk in a drugstore, which business he learned and followed for eleven years. In 1878, on account of ill health, he gave up the drug business and embarked in his present calling, his studio being located at 77 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. His practical knowledge of photography has made him successful, and he stands second to no one now engaged in that art. He married, in 1874, Alida, daughter of Martin and Margaret (Yeager) Frederick, of Mansfield, and they have four children: Winfield Frederick, Olive Grace, Lulu Bright and Gilbert Algernon. Mr. Bell is past master in the Masonic fraternity. He has served as school director; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

William Collingwood Ecker, brick-contractor, postoffice Hulton, was born in Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1848, son of Emanuel and Mary (White) Ecker. His father was a brick-contractor, and settled in Pittsburgh in 1832, retiring from business several years before his death, which occurred in November, 1884, when he was seventy-three years old. Among the many good buildings he erected are the Monongahela House, city hall and the Eleventh ward schoolhouse. Our subject's paternal and maternal grandfathers were Baptist ministers. William C. has four brothers, all of whom are brick-contractors; also two sisters, both married. He received his education in Pittsburgh, and Feb. 22, 1863, he enlisted in Co. H, 1st battalion, 13th U. S. I., serving three years in the regular army. His company was consigned to the 15th army corps, under Gen. Sherman, and at the close of the war was sent to Jefferson Barracks, at St. Louis, then to Leavenworth, Kan., and to Fort Cook, M. T., at the time of the Sioux war. Mr. Ecker was discharged at Fort Benton, and returning to Pittsburgh he engaged with his father in bricklaying for eight years. He then began contracting alone, and has built many fine buildings in Verona and other places. He married, April 27, 1868, Jennie Blose, a daughter of Daniel and Martha (St. Clair) Blose, old settlers of Armstrong county. They have seven children: Carrie Blose, Clifford St. Clair, Ada Rosamond, Samuel Ralph, Charles Stanley, William Collingwood and Martha St. Clair. Mrs. Ecker and Miss Carrie are members of the U. P. Church, where the latter is one of the leading singers in the choir.

Matthew Anderson, carpenter, postoffice Hulton, is a native of Belfast, County Down, Ireland, born in the year 1822, a son of William and Mary (Fisher) Anderson. His father was a farmer, and died in Ireland in 1856, aged sixty-two years, and his mother in 1859, aged seventy-four. Mr. Anderson received his education in Ireland, came to Allegheny City in 1847, and began carpenter-work, hav-

ing learned the trade in Ireland. In 1848 he commenced working for the Pattersons in Allegheny City, and remained with them twenty-nine years, twenty-five as general foreman. With his son he started a planing-mill and box-factory, but the panic of 1873 badly crippled his finances; he then came to Verona, where he has since resided. Mr. Anderson was married in 1846 to Sarah Robinson, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and daughter of William and Sarah (Scott) Robinson. Five children were born to this union, as follows: William and James (whose sketches will be found elsewhere), John (in Pittsburgh), Sarah and Mary. The family are connected with the U. P. Church; in politics Mr. Anderson is a republican.

HENRY FRICKE, gardener, postoffice Carrick, was born Feb. 26, 1843, in Amt Aucte, Hanover, Germany, son of C. Fricke and Dorothea (Morhof) Fricke, also natives of the above-named place. They came to America in 1870, and settled in Allegheny county. They were members of the Lutheran Church; had eleven children, of whom only three are now living: Mrs. Sophia Tilman, Henry and Ferdinand. The parents died here. Our subject was educated in Germany, and, coming to America in 1868, was a huckster for sixteen years, and very successful. He now owns a farm of twenty-five acres, also property in town, and is a self-made man in every respect. His wife is Louise Eiseberg, an old schoolmate of his, and they have two children: Willie J. and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. Fricke are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has filled several offices; he is a republican.

RALPH WHITE, blacksmith, Green Tree, was born in 1838, in this county. His father, Thomas White, emigrated from England, and was married to Nancy Dawson, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living; he was a farmer, owning a farm on the Allegheny river, and died in 1876. Ralph White was educated at the public schools of his township, and at the age of eighteen learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. E, 9th P. R.; he was in the service of the country for two years, and fell wounded at the battle of Dranesville, where the first victories were won on the Potomac. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Margaret D., daughter of Henry Fritch, of Allegheny county, and to them were born ten children, eight of whom are living. Mr. White is a republican; was deputy sheriff under Mr. Fife; has been a member of the school board, and is a justice of the peace. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

PHILLIP SIMMONS, farmer, postoffice Library, was born in Sussex county, N. J., June 4, 1822, a son of Peter and Margaret (Armstrong) Simmons, also natives of the same state. Peter was born Nov. 30, 1784, and died July 30, 1861. His wife was born July 29, 1782, and died March 21, 1859. Phillip's grandfather, John Simmons, a native of Germany, died here Feb. 29, 1812, and his grandmother, Elizabeth Simmons, died Nov. 22, 1811. Phillip's maternal grandmother was a Lynn; her brother was a congressman, who died at Washington. Phillip moved to this county in May, 1825, with his parents, who settled in Jefferson township, and shortly after moved to Upper St. Clair township, but in 1833 returned to Jefferson, which, in 1845, was cut off and named Snowden township. Here Phillip received his education at the common schools. Sept. 1, 1846, his father sold out to his children, Peter, Sarah and Phillip, and at the death of Sarah the partnership continued between Peter and Phillip until Peter's death, Aug. 13, 1886, the partnership only lacking seventeen days of a forty years' existence. Mr. Simmons married, Dec. 24, 1863, Jane, daughter of Elder Thomas Kiddoo, and granddaughter of Rev. William Woods, second pastor of Bethel Church. She was born in Jefferson township, May 14, 1825. Her mother was Jane Woods, born Sept. 2, 1798. Three sons and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Simmons: Kiddoo P., now at Washington and Jefferson College, and will graduate in the class of 1889; Sarah Jane, William P. and Orlando C., at home. Mr. Simmons is a republican, and a member of the school board. He was justice of the peace in 1870, but refused to serve longer. Mrs. Simmons is a member of Bethel Church.

JOHN AGGERS, farmer, postoffice Broughton, was born Jan. 19, 1845, on the farm where he now resides, a son of Henry and Hannah (Temperwolf) Aggers, natives of Germany. When John was seven years old his father died, and he went to live with Joseph Phillips, of Snowden township, who shortly after moved to Washington county, where John lived seven years, and received most of his schooling. Returning to Snowden township, he lived with Mr. Joseph Miller, attended school one winter, and worked on the farm the following year. When nineteen he went to the oil-regions of Pennsylvania, remained sixteen years, and was concerned in the Pithole excitement, where he lost between five and six thousand dollars. He also struck a dry hole on the Story farm, near Martinsburg, but met with success on the Blaney farm, and was interested in several places in the oil-regions. Returning to Snowden township, he married, Dec. 25, 1877, Sadie A., only daughter of Joseph and Sarah K. (Torence) Miller, who was born Sept. 26, 1853. Five children have blessed this union, viz.: Joseph Walter, Alice Bertha, Sarah Eliza, Ann Frances and Edna Grace. Joseph Miller was born on the Miller farm in Snowden township, April 8, 1796, a son of James and Mary (Smith) Miller. His father was born in the same place, and his grandfather, Oliver Miller, and two brothers took up several sections of land here in an early day. Joseph Miller's first wife was Ann B. Foster, born July 17, 1800, and died June 17, 1852, daughter of James and Jane Foster.

Mr. Miller's second wife, whom he married Nov. 16, 1852, was Sarah K., daughter of Hugh and Hannah Torence, born July 8, 1811. Her parents were natives of Jefferson township, and among the early settlers here. Mr. Miller was a prominent and highly respected citizen, and for many years justice of the peace. He passed away Feb. 7, 1873.

JOHN A. BELL, clerk, postoffice Mansfield, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1844, and is a descendant of Robert Bell, who, previous to 1765, came to Allegheny county from Virginia, on horseback, for the purpose of viewing the lands of Western Pennsylvania. What his opinion was respecting the land can not be determined, as he was thrown from his horse and killed within sight of his home. Soon after this, however, his two sons, James and John Bell, came to Allegheny county, and settled on Charles creek, the former purchasing some four hundred acres on the west and the latter some six hundred acres on the east side of the above-mentioned creek. Soon after this settlement the balance of Robert Bell's family also came to Allegheny county, where they remained and died. John Bell, the elder of these two brothers, married Ellen Blackmore, a lady from Maryland, and by her had three children, of whom Samuel was the youngest. Samuel was born in September, 1793; was a farmer, and owned 150 acres of the land purchased by his father. He married Mary Hulings, of Venango county, and by her had seven children, two sons and five daughters. He died in 1872, aged eighty years. John Bell, the youngest of his seven children, was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed during life. He married Friana Arnor, daughter of John Arnor, of Clarion county, Pa., the result of this union being six children, three of whom are now living. John Bell died in 1859, and his widow in 1866. John A., the subject of this sketch, was but eight years of age when his father died, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He had but poor opportunities of receiving more than a common-school education, but has, however, been successful in business. He married, in 1877, Miss T. R. Foster, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Ross) Foster, and they have three children: Bessie, Mary and John. Mr. Bell is an elder in the U. P. Church; politically he is a republican.

ROBERT BELL, farmer, postoffice Mansfield, was born in Robinson township, in 1819, and is a direct descendant of James Bell, who married Mary Newkirk, of Dutch descent, and had by her nine children, seven sons and two daughters. James Bell when a boy of ten years was captured by the Indians and taken from his father's home, and held until he was returned by a treaty with the whites. He died, aged eighty-five years, on the farm he purchased in this county, and the house which he erected, and in which he died, still remains. His son James was born in 1787, married Elizabeth Fairley, daughter of John Fairley, of Irish descent, and nine daughters and two sons were born to this marriage, Agnes M., now Mrs. John C. Morrow, being the eldest of this family. James followed farming all his life, and died in 1847, his wife in 1843. Robert Bell, the eldest son, received in youth a common-school education, and was reared to farming, which he followed until 1864, when he was employed by the Mansfield Coke & Coal company, as superintendent of their mines, a position he ably held for twenty-two years. He was married in 1842 to Susan Kearns, daughter of Thomas Kearns, of this county, who bore him one son, Washington Bell, and two daughters, Rebecca (now Mrs. McDowell) and Evaline (now Mrs. Hageman). Mrs. Bell died in 1859, and Mr. Bell married, for his second wife, Isa Bell McDowell, daughter of Robert and Fannie (Lee) McDowell, of this county. Four children, all living, were born to this union: Robert, William, Charles and George. Mr. Bell now resides on a farm of eighty-seven acres near the present town of Mansfield. He is a republican, and has been school director and town councilman; is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM BENNETT, florist, postoffice Carrick, was born August 16, 1821, in Derbyshire, England. He and his brothers Daniel and Edwin immigrated to East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1841, where they joined their brother James, who several years previous had started the first pottery in that town. They remained there until 1844, then moved to Pittsburgh, and built another pottery. In 1847 Edwin and William sold out, and built another pottery in Baltimore, Md., which Edwin still carries on very extensively in making whiteware. William sold out his interest in 1856, and located where he now resides. In 1863 he again united with his brother Daniel (who was the first manufacturer of whiteware west of the mountains), in the pottery in Pittsburgh. In 1869 they quit the pottery business, and formed the present "Crystal Glass company." In 1874 the subject of this sketch built several greenhouses, which are still being carried on by him and his son, William Granville, under firm name of William Bennett & Son.

JOHN SYLVESTER BURNS, farmer, postoffice Clinton, was born in the house where he now resides, Feb. 22, 1847, a son of John and Margaret (Stewart) Burns, natives of Findlay township, and members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church. They had three children: Samuel S., Mary J. (who married William Hood, and, after his death, William Marshall) and John S. The latter received his education in the township schools and at Linnæan Academy, Clinton, and married, Feb. 23, 1869, Anna M. Guy, who was born in Moon township, a daughter of William H. and Mary J. (Duncan) Guy. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have had three children, only one of whom survives: Maude L., born Jan. 14, 1872. The parents are members of the Valley Presbyterian Church. Mr. Burns' paternal grandparents were John and Jane (Crooks)

Burns, early settlers of Findlay township. His maternal grandparents were Samuel and Jane Stewart, old settlers of same township. Mr. Burns is possessed of considerable literary ability, and has received valuable prizes for his contributions written in competition with others for the *National Stockman and Farmer*. Among the prizes received by him were a Shorthorn bull, a Poland-China pig and a gold-mounted ivory buggy-whip. Mr. Burns owns a good farm of 120 acres, and raises grain and fine stock. His grandfather, John Burns, was a relative of the poet Robert Burns.

MRS. RACHEL (GALBRAITH) JONES, postoffice Jones Station, was born at Pittsburgh in 1826, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (McPherson) Galbraith, former of whom was a native of this country, latter of County Tyrone, Ireland, born in 1804. Their children were Mary (now Mrs. Joseph Caldwell, of West Virginia), James, Eliza (deceased), Hugh (who died when a child), Sarah Jane, Elizabeth (deceased) and Rachel. The last named married George Jones (now deceased), and they settled at Point Perry, where he was engaged in the coal trade; later he purchased works near Saltsburg, and finally bought works near Jones Station, in Jefferson township, this county. Their children are Fanny (now Mrs. W. V. Mickey), Thomas M., Mary (now Mrs. Robert Donaldson), Jennie (now Mrs. M. G. Conlin), Eva (now Mrs. Payne), Kate, Will, Addie, George, Alice, Edward P., Annie, George and John, all living except the last two. Jones Station and Jones postoffice were named in honor of this family, and their property occupies a delightful site on the river.

JAMES CARSON, farmer, postoffice Harmarville. This family dates its connection with Allegheny county since 1822, at which time James Carson, with his wife, Catherine (Allingham), and their two children, emigrated from their native county in Ireland. He was a farmer by occupation, and for eight years followed it in Washington county, Pa. He then (1830) purchased 212 acres of land in Indiana township, now Harmar. Seven children were born to him, four of whom are now living. James, born in 1826, being the youngest. He was educated at the public schools in the township, and has followed farming and stock-raising, being very successful in both. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Beatty, daughter of Francis Beatty, and four children were born to them, two of whom are living—Francis Beatty and Kathrine. Mr. Carson purchased his present farm of two hundred acres, which is beautifully located and well adapted to farming. He is a republican, and was school director twelve years.

SAMUEL C. ALTER, farmer, postoffice Freeport, son of Jacob and Jane Alter, was born in Plum township, this county, in 1825. His grandparents were from Westmoreland county, and settled in Plum township, where they lived and died. They had eleven children: Joseph, Nancy, Jacob, Samuel, John, David, Henry, Daniel, Jeremiah, Elias and Samson. Jacob married Jane Bratton, a native of this county, and they located in Plum township, where he worked at his trade, that of blacksmith. They also died in Plum township, leaving children as follows: George, Eliza, Samuel C., May, Sarah Jane, Nancy, Rebecca, Susan, Margaret A. Elvira (now deceased), Jacob and William. Samuel C., in 1854, married Nancy J., daughter of G. W. Beale, of Harrison township, and located on the farm now owned by them. They have five sons: George W. B., Samson J., William B., Elwood J. and Robert L. McCurdy. Mr. and Mrs. Alter are members of the Presbyterian Church of Freeport.

W. A. YOUNG, Bennett, was born Dec. 15, 1850, in Pine township, this county, son of Henry and Catharine (Wyland) Young, former of whom was a native of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America in 1837, and is now in the seventy-first year of his life, and highly respected. His wife was a native of Alsace, Germany, and came to America in 1827; they were married in 1840, and were the parents of nine children. W. A. Young was reared on a farm, received a common-school education, and when seventeen years old learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in Millvale until 1880, when he was elected justice of the peace. Mr. Young has dealt largely in real estate, also in the insurance business, in all of which he has been very successful. He has always been a republican.

EPHRAIM CRAIG, miner, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in New York city, in 1849, the eldest of thirteen children, and only one in America, born to John and Martha (Beall) Craig. His parents came from Ireland, spent a few years in New York, where three of their children were born, and then returned to their native land. There Ephraim was brought up on a farm, and received an ordinary education. When twenty years old he came to Allegheny county and engaged in driving team about Pittsburgh. In 1871 he came to Turtle Creek, and in 1884 purchased the farm of fifty acres on which he now resides. In the meantime he married Nancy E., daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Wilcox) Gray, of Scotch-Irish descent; she was born in Leetsburg, and by Mr. Craig had the following-named children: Mary Elizabeth, William John, Martha Jane, Margaret Ellen Matilda, Ephraim and Maria. Mr. and Mrs. Craig are members of the M. E. Church; he is a republican.

ROBERT MARION HOLLAND, Braddock, is a native of Carroll county, Ohio, born Aug. 29, 1850, a son of William and Nancy (Thompson) Holland, former a native of Franklin county, Pa., the latter of Carroll county, Ohio, and both of Scotch-Irish descent. William Holland came to Braddock in 1852, and there died in 1875, at the age of seventy-seven years, leaving two sons and two daughters, all yet living. Robert M.,

who is the youngest, was educated at Pittsburgh and Braddock academy, and since 1870 has been a successful dealer in real estate, with offices in both Pittsburgh and Braddock. In 1885 Mr. Holland was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Braddock, a position he is still filling with much acceptance. In 1880 he married Lizzie, daughter of J. N. Shallenberger, a member of an old and respected family of this county, and the result of the union is one child, Marie. Mr. Holland is a member of the F.& A. M. and the I. O. O. F. He is an adherent of the Disciples' Church, and is a democrat.

JOHN TEEMER, the renowned oarsman of America, was born in McKeesport, Pa., July 8, 1864, and received his education at the public and Catholic schools of McKeesport. He is a son of John Teemer, Sr., and Maggie (Cheneaux) Teemer, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Allegheny county. John Teemer, Sr., came to McKeesport at the age of seventeen, and engaged in coal-boating, carrying coal to New Orleans and points on the river, until retiring from active life; he and his wife now reside in McKeesport. They are the parents of six sons and three daughters, of whom six sons and one daughter are yet living: Fred, John (our subject), Jacob, Andrew, Willie, Lena and Sylvester. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm until fifteen years of age, when he entered the employ of the National Tube-works, where he remained until the spring of 1882, at which time the great strike occurred. Soon after this, in the same year, John began to train for boat-racing. Mr. Teemer always loved the water, and when a small boy became an expert at rowing. In his races with other boys he found he could outrow them easily. After numerous victories in racing with the boys at home, he was anxious to participate in a regular stake contest, and he won his first professional race. Mr. Teemer has great power of endurance, is well muscled and of immense lung-power. Rowing as he has from boyhood, he is not overdeveloped. His first shell was given him by his friend Barney Norris, of McKeesport, who has always proven a warm personal friend. Our subject was united in marriage, April 22, 1884, at McKeesport, with Miss Isabella, a daughter of John and Mary Rodgers, and they have one son.

CAPT. JOHN J. HARRISON, engineer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of James and Jane Harrison, natives of England, and was born in Yorkshire, England, July 3, 1836. He came to America in 1840, with his parents, and settled in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., where his father died in 1863. The mother then moved to Elizabeth borough with her son, and died in 1885. Capt. Harrison is a machinist by trade, but when quite young commenced to work on the river, and has held an engineer's license for over twenty-five years, being engaged on the Enterprise, Dick Fulton, Belle McGowan, etc., and at present is engineer of the Joseph A. Stone. He was in the government service during the late war, on the boat Westmoreland, which plied between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He was married, in 1855, to Henrietta Wilkinson, of Fayette county, who died in 1867, leaving no children. He was next married, in 1870, to Mary Creider, of this county. They have three children: James, Bertha and Grace. Capt. Harrison has held the office of councilman; his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN J. DOUGLASS, farmer, postoffice Blythedale, is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Johnston) Douglass. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, and settled in Adams county, Pa., where the father of our subject was born, and when seven years of age came to this county and settled in this township, where he lived until his death, in 1859. His family consisted of seven children, four of whom are still living: Maria, Mrs. George Weddle, of Versailles township; Sidney J., widow of Joseph Gillespie; James, of Buena Vista, and John J., who was born on the homestead in 1811, and lived there until 1840, when he removed to his present place and engaged in the milling business until 1865, and has since carried on his present farm. In 1839 he was married to Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Orr) Patterson, who died in 1871, leaving seven children, as follows: Robert P. and Thomas P., of Pittsburgh; John S., a physician in Columbus, Ohio; James E., a merchant at Douglass station; William L., a farmer of this township; Elijah R., of Bradford, Pa; Margaret J., now Mrs. James H. McCune, of Alabama. Mr. Douglass was elected justice of the peace of Elizabeth township in 1870, and has since held that office. Douglass station, on the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad, was named in honor of him. Mr. Douglass is a member of the U. P. Church of Buena Vista.

ROBERT HENDERSON, boss roller, McKeesport, is a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, and is of Scotch parentage. He was reared and educated in his native land, and at the age of sixteen began work in a rolling-mill, and worked in the principal mills of England up to 1879. He then came to America, settled in McKeesport, and entered the employ of the National Rolling-mill company as a boss roller. Here he is still engaged and by his industry and frugality has accumulated a handsome property. He is a worthy and respected citizen of his adopted country; is a member of the R. A., and is a republican.

S. P. WAUGAMAN, dentist, McKeesport, is a native of Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was reared and educated. He began the study of dentistry in January, 1880, in the office of his brothers, Drs. Z. L. and I. S. Waugaman, of Greensburg, Pa.; entered Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia the same year, and graduated in February, 1882. In May of that year he located in McKeesport,

where he has since resided, and has a large and successful practice.

M. L. McCLURE, contractor and builder, postoffice Homestead, was born Dec. 24, 1841, in Homestead, and was educated in the country schools. He enlisted Sept. 28, 1862, in Co. H, 14th P. C., and fought under Gens. Sheridan, Hunter and Crook until the close of the war. Before enlisting he had been in business with his father four years, and returning home was for three years interested in a planing-mill in Pittsburgh, and was four years in Erie county, where he was engaged in building. He was also a bookkeeper in Pittsburgh six years. He married Hannah Reed, and they have two children: Abdiel R. and Florence L. Mr. McClure is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

GEORGE W. GILES, real-estate dealer, postoffice Homestead, was born Dec. 24, 1860, at Six-Mile Ferry, a son of George and Harriet B. (Daugherty) Giles, the former of whom, a native of England, learned the blacksmith's trade (which he followed all his life), and settled at Six-Mile Ferry, this county, in 1840. Here he was a trustee in the M. E. Church. To him and his wife were born nine children, of whom Charles C. is now superintendent of the Monongahela First Pool Coal company. George W. Giles was a clerk in a grocery-store at Six-Mile Ferry for nine years, and since June, 1886, he has been in the real-estate and insurance business; is also a notary public. He is secretary of the Security Building & Loan association and the Homestead Cemetery association.

F. STEVENER, foundryman, Tarentum, son of Adam Stevener, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1832. His father came from Bavaria, Germany, located in Pittsburgh, and assisted in the construction of the first bridge across the Monongahela river, receiving an injury from which he never recovered. F. Stevener learned his trade in Pittsburgh, and removed to Ohio, where he married Louisa Schaeffer; in 1873 he came to Tarentum, where he purchased property and established a foundry, in which he is now doing a general jobbing trade. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stevener are Charles W., Emma, Louisa, George, Lizzie, Magdalena, Clara and Elva. Mr. Stevener is a member of the K. of P., of Pittsburgh.

PETER PORTMAN, farmer, postoffice Green Tree, was born in Switzerland in 1819, the second of eleven children born to Peter and Barbara (Stadleman) Portman. Peter, Sr., was engaged in dairying and stock-dealing in Switzerland. He came to America with his wife and six children in 1832, settling on a 100-acre farm in Reserve township, where he carried on the dairy business until his death, in 1848; his widow died in 1850. Peter, their son, lived on the farm until 1872, having in the meantime purchased the business from the heirs, and in 1872 came to Union township, now Green Tree borough, and purchased eighty acres of land known as the O'Brian tract. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Baker, and they have eleven children: Mary (Mrs. McDermott), Albert, Agnes, Clara, Edward, Thomas, Charley, William, Lewis, Frank and Joseph, all at home. Mr. Portman is one of the solid business-men and farmers of the borough; he and his family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a democrat.

JOHN LOWEN, gardener, Mt. Washington. George Lowen was a native of Kent, England, and in 1832 emigrated to Allegheny county, Pa., settling in Pittsburgh. He was a gas-fitter by trade, and was employed as fitter and gas-inspector for the city of Pittsburgh. He was the father of thirteen children, eight of whom were born in America, John being the oldest in the family. In his declining years Mr. Lowen moved to the country, where he purchased fifty acres of land, and there lived until he died, in 1885, aged seventy-eight years. John was but seven years of age when he came to America, and received his education in the schools of Pittsburgh. He learned the tinsmith, copper and sheet-iron business, which he followed for eight years. He then located at his present place, and has since been engaged in gardening and fruit-growing. He was married in 1860 to Sophia, daughter of Charles Vick, and four children were born to them, viz.: George W., Virginia L., Walter C. and Ida Blanche. The family are Episcopalians. Mr. Lowen is a republican.

HENRY DONALDSON, farmer, postoffice Library, was born in March, 1826, on the farm where he now resides, a son of William and Elizabeth (Morrison) Donaldson, born in Maryland in 1790, and Washington county, Pa., Jan. 18, 1795, respectively. His father moved on the place in 1819, having purchased it three or four years previously, and died thereon in 1863. Henry's mother still lives with him, and has reached the age of ninety-four years. Henry attended the common school at home and Bethel Academy, where he read Greek and Latin, etc. He lived at home until the death of his father, when he bought out the heirs, and continues to reside on the homestead. His paternal grandparents were David and Mary Lyons, former of whom was born in Ireland in 1760, and who came to Maryland in 1771, and to Washington county, Pa., in 1792, and participated in the whisky insurrection. Mr. Donaldson's maternal grandparents were Henry and Patience (Sears) Morrison.

THOMAS DONALDSON GLADDEN, farmer, postoffice Cecil, Washington county, was born in Smith township, that county, in 1827, a son of Joseph Gladden. His grandfather, William Gladden, a native of Bucks county, married Mary Ann Woods. During early life he was a teamster, and served in that capacity during the Revolution. He came to Western Pennsylvania at an early day, and there followed the milling business. He was also a farmer, and purchased 321 acres of land near the present site of McDonald station, and there remained until his death.

To this pioneer and his wife were born five sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Joseph, the second son, also a farmer, born in 1795, married Jane, daughter of James Donaldson, also an Eastern Pennsylvanian, and to them were born five children, four of whom are now living. Joseph came to Allegheny county from Washington county in 1842, purchased 212 acres of land on Miller's run, followed farming, and remained on this property until his death, which occurred in 1866, when he was seventy-one years old; his wife died at the age of seventy-two years. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools, and like his ancestors has followed farm life. At his father's death he came into possession of the property where he now resides. He was twice married; first, in 1869, to Mary Donaldson, and second, in 1882, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Burkett, who has borne him two children, Edna Pearl and William Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Gladden are members of the U. P. Church; he is a strict democrat.

William James Phillips, gardener, Glenfield, was born in Mt. Oliver, Pa., Dec. 29, 1850, son of Robert and Eliza (Mackey) Phillips, natives of County Antrim, Ireland (a brother of John Phillips). Robert came to America about 1840, and settled at Manchester, now a part of the city of Allegheny, and shortly afterward moved to the old Claney farm at Mt. Oliver, then to his present farm on Neville island. Here he started, with almost nothing, to follow the avocation of a gardener, and before his death he had accumulated a fortune, owning a great deal of land. On one of his farms he built a brick residence overlooking the Ohio river, which is indeed a beautiful home, costing $16,000. He left four sons and one daughter: John M., W. J., Charles J., R. A. and Anna J. (Mrs. Charles Purcell). He was a prominent democrat, and a member of the Episcopal Church; his wife was a Presbyterian. Mr. Phillips made a specialty of raising asparagus, and his place was fully equipped with all the latest improvements, having barges, pumps, etc. He died in 1884, his wife in 1879. William was married in 1874 to Clara C. Krugh, a native of South Side, Pittsburgh. Her parents, John A. and Albertinia (Forrester) Krugh, were natives of Germany. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips: Ferdinand, Walter and Harry. Mr. Phillips is a democrat, and is one of the school directors.

Peter Von Stein, gardener, Coraopolis, was born in June, 1825, in Germany, son of Nicholas and Mary Ann (Stier) Von Stein, natives of the same country. He came to Pittsburgh when twenty-two years of age, and about a year later came to Neville island, where he rented a farm for about two years, and then bought his present place, which was then woodland. He was married to Margaret Arris, a native of Germany, and eight children have been born to them, only three of whom are living: Peter Von Stein, Jr.; John, living on a two-hundred-acre farm at South Fork, Pa., and Lizzie (Mrs. Martin Bletzinger); Maggie, Katie, Mary, Tilley and Amelia all died when young. Peter, Jr., is one of the Neville island active young business-men, and together with his father cultivates the farm. They are members of the Lutheran Church at Glenfield; he is a republican. Beginning upon a farm with but little improvement, they have been successful as gardeners.

Henry Wittmer, brick-manufacturer, Etna, was born June 5, 1856, in Shaler, a son of George Wittmer, a native of Baden, Germany, who immigrated to America in 1854, and followed various occupations. He commenced with steamboating, then became a stockman, a miner, a farmer, and then engaged in the ice business in 1870 in company with W. Krause. He remained in the ice business until 1882, when he retired to engage in the manufacture of brick, and the firm is known as the Wittmer Brick company (limited). Our subject is superintendent of the works, which employ about fifty hands and turn out seven million brick per annum. He graduated in 1875 at the Iron City Business College. He is also engaged in the ice business with an uncle, Xavier Wittmer.

John Neune, gardener, postoffice West View, was born Jan. 26, 1826, near Frankfort, Ober-Hessen, Germany, a son of Louis and Kate Neune, who had two children, Conrad and John. The latter was reared and educated in his native land, came to America in 1855, settled in Allegheny City, and finally became gardener for the city poor-farm. After fifteen years, in 1867, he purchased a farm of six acres and commenced gardening for himself. In the course of a year the city poor-farm officials urgently requested him to return, which he did, and gardened for them five years longer, giving general satisfaction. He is a successful gardener and fruit-grower. Mr. Neune was married here, to Mrs. Mary Barne, *nee* Amvoeg, a native of Switzerland, and they have one child, Louis, born Sept. 16, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Neune are members of the G. L. Church; he is a republican.

Reinhard Danner, farmer and gardener, postoffice Bennett, was born July 12, 1840, in Hohenzollern, Germany. His parents, Luzian and Bernhadine (Stiefel) Danner, reared a family of four children: Mrs. Anna Kurtz, who remained in Germany; Luzia, deceased; Bernhard and Reinhard. They immigrated to America in 1853, resided for a short time in West Virginia and Westmoreland county, Pa., and then settled in this county. They purchased forty-two acres of land, where our subject now resides, which the father thoroughly improved. The parents were devout members of the Catholic Church of Millvale. The father died at the age of eighty-seven years; the mother is still living. Reinhard Danner here married Caroline Herber, a native of Germany, and they

are the parents of the following-named children: Helena, Anna, Louisa, Joseph (deceased), Anton, John, Bernhard, Katie and Caroline. They are all members of the Catholic Church; Mr. Danner is a democrat.

CAPT. JOHN W. MCINTIRE, captain and pilot, postoffice Coraopolis, was born at McKeesport, Pa., April 26, 1836, a son of Robert S. and Jane (Dunseith) McIntire, natives of Allegheny county, Pa., and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Robert S. resides at McKeesport, and was a river-man when keelboats were in vogue. He is a son of Patrick McIntire, who came from Ireland with his parents to Westmoreland county, Pa., and later settled near Bucyrus. Robert S. returned to Pennsylvania, and settled in McKeesport. He and wife had two sons, Capt. John W., and Capt. Daniel, captain and pilot at McKeesport. Capt. John W. went on the river in 1852, and was engineer eight years, but has been pilot and captain ever since. He married, March 17, 1857, Alice Yolton, daughter of William and Mary (Cool) Yolton. Mrs. McIntire died July 26, 1884, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of two children: Jennie, wife of Alvin Cornelius, Coraopolis; William W., learning piloting with his father. Thomas Dunseith, maternal grandfather of Capt. John McIntire, was born in New Jersey, married Jane Powell, and settled at Dowther's settlement, near McKeesport. They lived in a blockhouse for protection from the Indians. He was a pioneer flatboatman, and with others would float down from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, sell out and walk back.

WILLIAM B. JUNKER, leather-dealer, McKeesport, was born in Saxony, Germany, May 24, 1827, a son of John A. and Teresa (Lasker) Junker. He was reared and educated in his native place, where he learned the tanner's trade; came to America in 1847, and located in Columbus, Ohio, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman three years. In 1850 he settled in McKeesport, started a tannery, and successfully conducted the same until 1878. In 1871 he embarked in the leather business at Pittsburgh, in which he is still engaged, his store being located at 152 First avenue. His three sons, Herman, Bernhart and Edward, are in business with him. Mr. Junker is a F. & A. M., a member of the German Reformed Church. He is a democrat, and has served one term as councilman from his ward.

JACOB LUDWICK, grocer, McKeesport, was born in Versailles township, Oct. 14, 1819, a son of John and Eliza (Curry) Ludwick. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Ludwick, of German parentage, was a pioneer of North Versailles township, Allegheny county, and his maternal grandfather, William Curry, a native of Ireland, was among the pioneers of Versailles township. Jacob Ludwick was reared in Versailles township, where he received a common-school education. He left home at the age of twenty, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1849, when he went to California, and was there engaged in mining four years. He then followed mercantile pursuits at Stewartsville, Westmoreland county, Pa., three years; then was engaged in the same business at Osceola, this county, four years, and at Alpsville four years. In 1865 he embarked in the wholesale whisky and tobacco trade at Pittsburgh, and after four years in that line carried on a grocery business at Webster, Pa., three and a half years, and at Lynch's station, Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad, seven years. In April, 1887, he again located in McKeesport, where he has since resided, engaged in the grocery business. In 1857 he married Rose A., daughter of Samuel and Hetty (Stewart) Daly, of Stewartsville, Pa., and by her had two children: Hannah (Mrs. John Gabelhart) and Charles. Mr. Ludwick is a member of the retail grocers' association, and is a republican.

JOHN C. BOGGS, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Shoustown, was born Dec. 27, 1824, to Joseph and Elizabeth (Chisholm) Boggs, former of whom, a carpenter by trade, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., latter in Moon township, near where Sharon church now stands, a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Anderson) Chisholm. Thomas Chisholm was born and reared near Edinburgh, Scotland, and at the age of eighteen, soon after he had served his apprenticeship as a weaver, came to America and located in Moon township, prior to 1800. He purchased a farm near Sharon, in that township, where he died. Joseph Boggs was a son of Andrew and Rosanna Boggs, both members of the Presbyterian Church, who settled at Lashell's station. Andrew Boggs ran the ferry there, known as Boggs' ferry, many years, until his death in 1843. Joseph and Elizabeth (Chisholm) Boggs settled in Moon township, near Sharon, on the farm now owned by the Jennings heirs. They had a family of seven children, four living: John C., Ann E. (wife of Nathaniel P. Kerr, in Vanport, Beaver county), Clara (in Sewickley) and Minnie B. (wife of Perry Young, in Pittsburgh). The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. John C. Boggs remained on the farm with his father, and worked at the carpenter's trade until twenty-two, when he moved to Shoustown, where he was employed in the shipyard. In 1857 or 1858 he was appointed superintendent of the shipyard, and so continued until 1868. He had charge of the construction of the Great Republic, Continental and Commonwealth, and built the Glencoe. One of his boats, the James Whan, was captured by the confederates, and converted into a gunboat called the Little Rebel. In 1868 Mr. Boggs settled on the old homestead of his father, which he now owns, and where he has since remained. He was united in marriage April 16, 1849, with Margaret J. Worth, who was born in Moon township, a daughter of Ebenezer and Mar-

garet (Perry) Worth; latter born on the Monongahela river, near Elizabeth, this county, Feb. 18, 1783; former of whom was a native of Chester county, Pa. The grandfather of Mrs. Margaret Worth was killed by Indians in that neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs have two sons: Austin P. (who married Aggie Biggerstaff, and is a sawyer and carpenter in Moon township) and Anderson C. (who married Rebecca McCutcheon), and is a tool-dresser on oil- and gas-wells, residing in Moon township.

J. M. Parkinson, postoffice West Elizabeth, is a son of Washington and Sarah (Kinney) Parkinson, and was born in Nottingham township, Washington county, Pa., in 1826. His family were of Scotch and Irish descent, and his grandfather, Benjamin, was a native of Virginia. He removed to Washington county, Pa., where he was engaged as a distiller, and where Washington, the father of our subject, was born. At the beginning of the whisky insurrection he expended the the price of one farm to escape from the army, and the soldiers made a critical examination of his premises to find him, but without success. Washington Parkinson married and settled in Nottingham township, where he was appointed justice of the peace for life, and was a stockholder, director and president of the Williamsport and Wheeling turnpike. His children were Eliza (now Mrs. Joseph Pollock, of Washington county), Rachel R. (now Mrs. H. H. McElhaney), Sarah (now Mrs. Henry Heath), Mary Jane, Washington (who died at the age of eighteen), John L. (now of Meigs county, Ohio) and J. M. (who remained with his parents until their decease). Previous to that event our subject married Lydia A., daughter of William Peterson, of Jefferson township, and they have nine children: Eveline, George W., Sarah R., Nancy A., W. Y., L. Belle, Sidney M., Margaret H. and Boyd M. Sarah R. is the wife of C. A. Stokes, a resident and real-estate broker of Braddock. Mrs. Parkinson died Nov. 19, 1874. Mr. Parkinson sold to Mr. O'Neil a tract of land, and together they laid out what is now the town of Jefferson in or about 1871. Our subject began his career as a farmer, later engaged in mercantile pursuits, and at present is a merchant doing business on a part of the old farm.

Louis Stocker, merchant, postoffice West Elizabeth, son of John G. and Elizabeth Stocker, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1841. When between the ages of seven and eight years he was called to mourn the loss of both parents. In 1860 he immigrated to this country, and located in this county, where he worked at shoemaking. In 1872 he married Catharina, daughter of Adam Schutz, of Coal Valley, Allegheny county, Pa. They have reared eight children: Annie E., Mary, Lizzie, Catharina, George, Louis F., William C. and Ernst H. Mr. and Mrs. Stocker are members of the Lutheran Church. On coming here he purchased his present residence and place of business, and embarked in the boot and shoe trade, which he still follows. He is a democrat.

John England, postoffice Bennett, was born May 31, 1801, near Sheffield, England, son of Edward and Catharine (Lindley) England. John received his education and learned the trade of filemaking in his native home. He came to Pittsburgh in 1840, and started the first file-factory in that city. Encouraged by his success in his first enterprise, he opened a hardware-store, which was also successful. Mr. England was married in England to Mary Armatage; she died in Pittsburgh, leaving three children: Elizabeth, George and Mrs. Mariah England, the latter being the only one now living. Mr. England eventually retired from business, and now resides in Millvale. His son-in-law, Thomas England (husband of Mariah), conducted the business until his death, July 25, 1887, and his only son, John Edward, then succeeded him. John England and family are members of the Methodist Church; he is a republican.

J. M. Hammond, carpenter, Etna, was born Sept. 19, 1828, in Harrison county, Ohio, the son of David P. Hammond, who is a native of Washington county, Pa. He was reared and educated in Guernsey county, Ohio, came to the city of Allegheny in 1849, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time. He went to Kansas in May, 1855, where he was with John Brown and Lane, and participated in the border warfare. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 2d Mo. Cav.; was wounded, and taken prisoner by the notorious Quantrell, who treated him well, and set him at liberty. In May, 1863, he was discharged, for disability, at hospital. After the war Mr. Hammond returned to Pittsburgh, where he worked in a cork-factory, and later followed his trade, coming to Etna in 1867, where he now resides. In Ohio he married Margaret Glass, and they have four children: Emma J., Anna, Charles F. and Agnes. Mr. Hammond is a republican, and has been burgess and councilman for many years.

William Boden, miner, Turtle Creek, was born in Sedgley parish, Staffordshire, England, February 8, 1848, and is a son of John and Anna (Kempson) Boden. In 1860 the family came to America, and located for a time in Coultersville, this county. The father was a coal-miner all his life, and was employed at Saw-Mill Run and Turtle Creek, coming to the latter place in 1872. For a short time in 1880 he was employed in Clearfield county, and died in November of that year, at the age of fifty-six years, from injuries inflicted by a kicking mule. Mrs. Boden died in 1876, at the age of forty-five years. The eldest child, Thomas, was killed in January, 1879, by a fall of coal in a mine at Alma, Wyo. The other children are William and Alida A. (Mrs. Charles Cupps) in Pittsburgh. William began mining coal when twelve years old, and managed to secure an ordinary education. He came to Turtle Creek in March, 1876, and six years

later built his home. Mr. Boden married, July 12, 1870, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Rolens, who was born in South Shields, Durham, England, and their children now living are John, George Thomas, Charles Alexander, William Henry and Elizabeth May; William Edward and Alida C. died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Boden are members of the M. E. Church; he is a republican.

THOMAS SEDDON, retired, Braddock, is a native of England, born in 1819, son of Richard and Ann (Entwistle) Seddon, former of whom died when Thomas was but seven months old. They had two children, Thomas being the only one to come to America, and the only one now living. In 1837 he married Jane Thompson, by whom he had ten children, six born in England and four in America. Those living, born in England, are Nancy, Mary, Ann and Jane; and born in America, Noah and Abel. In 1849 Mr. Seddon immigrated to America with his wife and children, first locating at McKeesport, where he remained fifteen years, engaged in coal-mining. In 1863 he came to Braddock, and here opened a hardware- and tin-store, which he successfully carried on until his retirement from business in 1880, being succeeded by his sons. Mr. Seddon was twice married, his second wife being Mary, daughter of Maj. Snodgrass, a prominent citizen of Allegheny county. Mr. Seddon is a republican.

ISAAC MILLS, stationer, Braddock. In or about the year 1680 the ancestors of this family emigrated from England to America, landing on the Bermuda Islands, where they remained a short time. Stephen Mills, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, and a shoemaker by trade, married an Osborn, and became the father of two sons and three daughters, Isaac being among the oldest, born in 1801, in New York. Stephen came in about 1817, with his family, to the "Forks" of Allegheny county, and here settled on a farm, where he remained a few years. Isaac then leased 260 acres of land in 1826, and in 1827 he purchased the farm on the Monongahela river, and which is now known as the Third ward of Braddock. He was the successful business-man of the family. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Snodgrass, one of a very old family, of Scotch-Irish descent. Nine children, seven yet living, were born to Isaac Mills and his wife, viz.: Eliza, Isaac, Rachel (Mrs. Clay), Charles, J. K., Stephen and Isaac. The last named was born in 1839, educated at the State College, Centre county, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. A, 63d (Gen. Alex. Hays') regiment, and for three years was a defender of his country. In 1865 he married Mary E. Nichols, of Braddock, and six children have been born to them. Mr. Mills commenced his business career in 1867, when he became extensively engaged in dealing in lime cement, successfully operating same until 1880. Since then he has been engaged in his present business at Braddock. About one hundred acres of the original tract of land purchased by Isaac Mills is now owned by his descendants. Mr. Mills is a member of the G. A. R. and Veteran Union League. He is a republican; was burgess of Braddock in 1885, and has held other positions of trust.

PETER FEY, merchant, postoffice Homestead, was born Nov. 25, 1857, in Mifflin Township, Allegheny county, Pa. His father, Nicholas Fey, a native of Lorraine, France (now Germany), came to America about forty years ago, and became a farmer and miner in Mifflin township. His wife, Magdalena Decker, also a native of France, is the mother of the following-named children: Catherine, John, Casper, Anna, Nicholas, Peter and William. Peter Fey was a miner in early life, and later was employed in the steelmill. In 1883 he opened a general grocery-store, and has built up a good trade. He married Lizzie, a daughter of John Rushe, and three children blessed this union; Anna, Gertrude and Estella M. Mr. and Mrs. Fey are members of the Catholic Church; he is a democrat.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, manufacturer, postoffice Hulton, was born in Allegheny City, Oct. 12, 1850, and is the son of Matthew and Sarah (Robinson) Anderson, natives of County Down, Ireland, and who immigrated to Allegheny City in 1847. Here our subject received his education, and at twenty years of age started in the planing-mill business, locating on Liberty street, Pittsburgh. At the time of the Pittsburgh riot the mill was burned. He then moved to Verona, where he has built up a large business in contracting and the manufacture of mantels and moldings. In 1888 he began making a specialty of fine wood mantels for the trade, and his is the only mill in Western Pennsylvania making that work a specialty, employing from fifteen to twenty-five men. He was married Feb. 25, 1874, to Salinda Bright, a native of Verona, and daughter of the old pioneer, Peter Bright (of whom a sketch is given elsewhere). Three children have blessed this union: William F., May V. and James Wade. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Anderson has been a member of the council and school board several times.

ISAAC LINDSAY, merchant, Hulton, was born in County Down, Ireland, in August, 1829, a son of Isaac and Mary (Stewart) Lindsay (both deceased). Mr. Lindsay came to this country in 1849, having finished his education in Ireland. For seven years he was employed in a wholesale store in Pittsburgh, and ten months later moved to Allegheny City, where he did a good trade for ten years. He was then in business five years at Emsworth, and, selling out there, in 1876 came to Verona, where he has been very successful. He was married Sept. 4, 1856, to Charlotte Balmer, a native of County Down, Ireland (coming to America in 1852), a daughter of Matthew and Mary (Mercer) Balmer, both deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay: Mary, who died aged

fourteen months; Walter Mercer, who died aged five years; Stewart Washington, who died aged three years; Walter Mercer, who graduated at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., in 1887, then studied law with Robb & Fitzsimmons, of Pittsburgh; and Isaac Stewart, who graduated at Duff's College, of Pittsburgh, in 1888, and is in his father's store. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay are members of the U. P. Church, of which he is a trustee; he is a republican.

PETER WEDDLE, blacksmith and farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of George and Nancy (Nelson) Weddle. David, the grandfather of Peter, was born in Philadelphia, and was brought to this county by his parents when an infant. He followed farming near Sutersville, where he resided until his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His family consisted of twelve children, five of whom are still living. George Weddle died in 1830. Peter Weddle was born on the homestead in 1818, and received the benefit of the schools of that period until he reached the age of fifteen, when he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has since followed. In 1870 he located at his present place, and operated a small farm in connection with his trade. In 1841 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John McClelland, of Mercer county. They have nine children living: Margaret, widow of Harvey Applegate, of Washington county; Eleanor, wife of James Kearney, of Washington county; Angeline, wife of William McMichael, of Washington county; John M., in Elizabeth township; George W., in Lovedale; Elvira, wife of E. P. Douglass, of McKeesport; Daniel W., at home; William F., at Buena Vista; Mary B., wife of James McCune, of this township. Mr. Weddle and his wife are members of the U. P. Church of Bethesda.

THOMAS C. DOUGLASS, farmer, postoffice Boston, is the eldest son of Col. William Douglass, and born on the homestead which he now owns, in 1838, and received the benefit of the public schools of that period. For three years he was engaged in manufacturing lumber, but with this exception has always followed farming. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. I, 63d P. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He was orderly-sergeant of his company, and was wounded at the battles of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness. In 1859 he married Marinda A., daughter of James and Evaline (West) Harrison, of this township. They have nine children living: Margaret E. (wife of David Coats, of Boston), Mrs. F. (wife of Philip D. Douglass, of Elizabeth township), William C., Myrtle B., Jennie E., Thomas H., Daisy B., Alice F. and Kate M. (at home). Mr. Douglass has been assessor of his township three terms. He is a member of Youghiogheny Valley Lodge, No. 555, I. O. O. F.; Rankin Post, No. 127, G. A. R., and Castle No. 81, A. O. K. M. C. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass are members of Mt. Vernon Presbyterian Church, of which he is one of the trustees.

CHARLES MATTHEW JOHNSTON, carpenter, Wilkinsburg, was born in Wilkins township in October, 1822, and is a grandson of Charles Johnston (see biography of H. M. Johnston). His father, Andrew Johnston, was a farmer in Wilkins township, and built a gristmill, which he operated. He died when Charles was a child, and his widow, *nee* Margret Robertson, went to Rock Island, Ill., where she died at the residence of her son in December, 1883; both were members of the Beulah Church. They had seven children: Charles, James, Rebecca, William, Archie, and two daughters who died in infancy. When eighteen years old Charles M. left the farm to learn the carpenter's trade. He spent two years at Freeport and nine in Salem, Westmoreland county, Pa., at milling. Nov. 3, 1846, he married Mary Trees, a native of Salem, and following are the names of their children: Thomas Trees (deceased), Emma Jane (wife of James Cruikshank, deceased, and mother of three children: Omar Trees, and Louisa and William Johnston, deceased), James Andrew, Joseph and Edward Riley (deceased), Charles M. (a bookkeeper in Pittsburgh), Oliver N. (in Wilkinsburg). Thomas Trees, Mrs. Johnston's father, came from England when twenty years old, and lived in Salem fifty-five years. His wife, *nee* Elizabeth Hill, was also a native of England. In 1873 Mr. Johnston came to Wilkinsburg, where he has followed his trade most of the time since. He is a member of Beulah Church; is a Freemason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and a republican.

WILLIAM ANDREW KIRK, conductor, Wilkinsburg, was born in Donegal township, Washington county, Pa., Feb. 18, 1840, son of Samuel and Bridget (Dougherty) Kirk, who were born in the same township, the father in 1816. John Kirk, the grandfather of William A., came from Scotland to Washington county in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Samuel Kirk served twelve consecutive years as assessor of his native township, and has also been collector. He and his wife are now seventy-two years old. They have two sons and two daughters, W. A. being the eldest. John R., the third child, lost his left leg on the railroad, and is now resident here, being employed in the shops at Torrens. William A. Kirk remained on the home farm till twenty-four years of age, when he was employed as brakeman on what is now the B. & O. R. R. In 1867 he took a position as passenger-brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, and three years later was running a train. He is now employed on the fast through trains between Pittsburgh and Altoona. Since December, 1870, his home has been in Wilkinsburg. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been four years president of the Knights of the Punch; has been all his life a democrat. May 7, 1867, he married Sarah I., daughter of Lewis and Agnes (Ingraham) Roberts, of Greene county. Mr. Roberts was murdered while postmaster at Clinton,

Ill., in 1860. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirk: Francis Ernest, Charles Boyd, Anna Blanche and Fannie Hazle living, and Minnie Pearl and Harry Clifford, second and third in order of birth, who died when small.

Isaac West, merchant-tailor, McKeesport, was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1830, a son of William and Rhoda (Grimes) West. He was reared in Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, and there learned the tailor's trade. In 1851 he immigrated to America, located in McKeesport and entered the employ of James P. White, with whom he worked as a journeyman two years. In 1853 he was promoted to the position of foreman of the shop, and remained as such, with the exception of one year, until 1869, when he embarked in business as a merchant-tailor, in which he has since been successfully engaged. In 1851 he married Peninnah, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda (Elford) Parsons, of Stalbridge, England, by whom he had twelve children: Rhoda A. (Mrs. Walter B. Clasper), William Elford, Kate (Mrs. Granville Forney), Walter L., Fred G., Carrie B., James, John and Frank (twins), Maggie, Isaac and George V. Mr. West is one of McKeesport's representative citizens. He has been identified with every building and loan association organized in the place, and is treasurer of three at this writing. He is a F. & A. M., a member of the M. E. Church, and is a republican.

James E. Karns, carpenter, Tarentum, a son of Charles W. and Mary (Thomson) Karns, was born in what is now Harrison township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1828. His grandfather, J. E. Karns, located in Westmoreland county, and in 1798 removed to Slippery Rock, where he took up a considerable tract of land; then came to Karns station, East Deer township. He soon experienced the perils of pioneer life, for in going through the woods one day, carrying as his only weapon of defense an ax, he was confronted by a full-grown bear, disposed to dispute his right of way; Mr. Karns, however, succeeded in making his escape. He and his wife both died in 1840. Their children were Charles W.; William, a hatter by trade, and who was for several years postmaster of Allegheny City; Matthew, a tanner by trade, who died when twenty years of age; James E., Francis, Eliza, who married George Hazlett; Margaret, who married James Potts, and died in Johnstown; Wilson, a soldier in the Florida war, and who died in the service; John, a salt-manufacturer at Karns station, and who died in 1872; Samuel D., captain of one of the river boats, later a sutler in the Mexican war, and who died at Parkersburg, W. Va. The birthplace of Charles W., father of James E., was Westmoreland county, Pa. He married and located at what is now Natrona, Allegheny county, followed the river as lumberman, and during the war of 1812 carried freight up the river in canoes for the army. He died at Natrona in 1864; his wife died in 1839. Their children were James E., Elizabeth T., the late Mrs. Edward McKee, of Natrona; Joseph C.; Francis W., who enlisted in the 9th P. R., Co. C, and who died after the seven days' fight.

The subject of this memoir after his mother's death moved to Plum township, where he remained until seventeen years of age, and then proceeded to Pittsburgh, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1852 he went to California, leaving Tarentum January 29th; started from Panama on board the bark Ann Smith March 9th, and reached Acapulco after a tedious voyage of fifty-four days, in a shipwrecked condition. He worked in the mines there for six years, then returned home, and during the civil war enlisted in Co. I, 123d P. V. I.; he received a wound at the battle of Fredericksburg, but remained during his term of enlistment, at the expiration of which he returned home again. In 1864 Mr. Karns married Elizabeth, daughter of John L. Randolph, of Harrison township, this county. After marriage they settled in Tarentum, and here Mr. Karns resumed his former business. Mrs. Karns died in 1880. They reared a family of six children, viz.: Anna M., Mary A., Augusta E., Cornelia R., Charles W. (deceased) and Francis M. Mr. Karns is a member of the U. P. Church.

John D. Evans, of the firm of J. D. Evans & Son, merchant-tailors, McKeesport, is a native of North Wales, Great Britain, and was born July 12, 1838, to Daniel and Ellen (Roberts) Evans. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he served an apprenticeship of four years at the tailor's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman in Liverpool, England, from 1860 to 1870. In 1862 he married Mary, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Parry) Jones, of North Wales, and by her had six children: Elias C., Harriet, Kate, Mamie, John D., Jr., and Lizzie O. In 1870 Mr. Evans came to America, and located in Pittsburgh, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman one year and a half. He then removed to Irwin station, where he was employed as a cutter one year; then embarked in business at the same place as a merchant-tailor, at which he continued five years. He then became cutter for Levi Gibson, of Sharpsburg, one year, and later at Natrona two and a half years. In September, 1881, he came to McKeesport, where he was employed as a cutter six years in the store of S. L. Goldman. In September, 1887, he embarked in the merchant-tailoring business with his eldest son, Elias C., as a partner, and has already built up a large and remunerative trade. He is a member of the Heptasophs, I. O. O. F. Encampment, A. O. U. W. and K. of L. In politics he is a republican, in religion a Baptist.

Fred Haas, roller-car painter, postoffice Pittsburgh, was born in Alsace, France, a son of Fred (a barber) and Mary M. Haas, and came to America with his parents in 1845, settling in Pittsburgh, Pa. His father reared a family of fourteen children, four of whom

are living: Fred, Philip, Charles and Caroline (wife of Lewis Aurin, of this county). Fred, Sr., died in 1866, his widow in 1883, at the age of seventy-five years. Fred Haas, Jr., came to Pittsburgh Aug. 1, 1845, and on the 10th of the same month commenced work in a rolling-mill (which business he has since followed), and is a master-roller and roll-turner. He has been twice married, first to Mary H., daughter of William J. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh; she died in 1881, at the age of forty-two years, without issue. Mr. Haas next married, in 1882, Sophia, daughter of Philip and Catherine Gerst, of this county, and they have one child, Frederick P. Philip and Catherine Gerst were both born in Alsace, and came to this country in the year 1841. By a former marriage Mrs. Haas has three children: Elizabeth, Millie and Lenora. Mr. Haas is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Commencing life in very humble circumstances, by industry and perseverance he has acquired a beautiful home, and has just erected one of the best dwelling-houses in McKee's Rocks village.

William Haas, hotel proprietor, postoffice Fetterman, was born in Germany in 1840, and came to America when thirteen years of age with his parents, Charles Henry Haas (who was a coal-miner) and Mary Smith Haas. William was the oldest in a family of three children; he was educated in the county, and at an early day commenced work in the coal-mines, which he followed until 1875, when he commenced his present business. In 1862 he was married to Miss Louisa, daughter of Powell Wilhelm, and ten children were born to them, all yet living. For the past twenty-seven years Mr. Haas has been a member of the I. O. O. F., is a member of the Red Men, Encampment of Workmen and other beneficial associations. He has been school director for twenty years, and member of the town council for the same length of time; he is a member of the G. P. Church, and is a republican.

Uriah Kearns, farmer, Green Tree, was born in 1832, son of Thomas and Rebecca Kearns. He was educated at the public schools in his native township, and farming has been his occupation through life. He now owns thirty-three acres of land, a part of the tract purchased by his father. He was married in 1860 to Adaline, daughter of James Bell, and to them have been born nine children, all of whom are now living, viz.: Laura May, Missouri, Rebecca Jane, Emma Viola, Kate, Thomas, George, John and Noah. Mr. Kearns has always taken an active part in the interests of the township, having had many positions of honor, and is now burgess of the borough. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

Jerome Kearns was born in this county in 1830, son of Thomas and Rebecca Kearns, and now resides at the old homestead, owning twenty acres of the original tract. He was married in 1862 to Miss Catharine Crawford, and to them were born three children: Rebecca, Josephine and Thomas. His second wife was Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Charles Peacock, and they have had two children, one now living, Jerome. Mr. Kearns is a republican.

Samuel John Brown, foreman, Verona, was born in Pittsburgh in 1847, a son of Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth (McLain) Brown, of English and Irish extraction, former of whom now resides in Pittsburgh, being employed in the tinning department of the Pennsylvania railroad shops. Samuel was reared in the city, and attended school until eighteen years old, when he commenced to learn his trade of machinist at Febbers' machine-shop, Pittsburgh. For ten years he was night foreman of the Pan Handle roundhouse in Pittsburgh, and came to Verona in 1879. For four years he was employed as forger at the Dexter Spring-works. He then entered the Allegheny Valley railroad shops, where he is foreman of the rod-gang. With his family he attends the Presbyterian Church; politically he supports the republican party. In 1873 he married Ida Porter, born in Pittsburgh, daughter of the late John Porter, of Penn township, and by her has five children: Ernest Robert, Alma Arthur, Ira, Ida and Porter. Mr. Brown enlisted April 4, 1865, in Pittsburgh, in Co. G, 110th P. V., 2d and 3d corps consolidated; was mustered out at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., and discharged at Harrisburg July 3, 1865.

William Henry Snively, farmer, postoffice Verona, was born in 1849 on the farm where he resides. His father, Joseph, the eldest son of Christopher Snively, was born on the farm now owned by Robert Black; Eliza (Barry), wife of Joseph Snively, died when her son, William H., was a year old, and he was reared by his grandfather. Joseph Snively was a member of Co. C, 9th P. R., and was killed at the battle of Antietam. William H. Snively was an only child, and inherited the farm, which includes about sixty acres. In 1884 he married Mrs. Elizabeth (McKely) Lee, daughter of David McKely, and widow of Robert Lee, by whom she had two children: Robert Lee and Caleb Lee; by Mr. Snively she has also had two children: Elizabeth Jane and William Henry. Mrs. Snively was born in Plum township. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Snively is a republican, and has served as township assessor.

W. D. McLarn, merchant, postoffice Oakdale Station, is a son of Robert and Susan (Donaldson) McLarn, the former of whom, a farmer of Findlay township, died in 1881, aged seventy-two years; the latter died in 1865, aged fifty-five years. They had a family of six children, of whom W. D. is the only remaining member. He was born and reared on a farm, and received his education at the public schools and Pennsylvania Institute, Pittsburgh. In 1874 he engaged at his present place in mercantile business. He mar-

ried, in 1870, Lizzie J. Miller, of North Fayette township, and five children yet living are the result of this union: Susan D., Maggie R., R. H., Mary and Ernest S. Mr. McLarn was reared in the United Presbyterian faith, but is now a Presbyterian; he is a republican.

MORGAN ELLIOTT, retired, postoffice Sturgeon, was born in Beaver county, Pa., in 1811, a son of James Elliott, who came from Eastern Pennsylvania, was a tanner by trade, and later followed farming. He married Elizabeth Laughlin, of this county, and twelve children were born to them, five of whom are now living. James died in 1850, aged sixty years. Morgan was born and partially reared on a farm. At sixteen years of age he learned millwrighting, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and followed the trade twenty-five years. In 1857 he purchased one hundred acres of his present farm, which now contains 370. In 1841 he married Mary Walker, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Glenn) Walker, and to them seven children were born: Joseph W., Wilson L., James M., Isabella Glenn (Mrs. Dr. Fife), Hulda Ann (Mrs. A. Fife), Louisa Jane (Mrs. Patterson), and Elizabeth Mary, who died March 2, 1860. Mr. Elliott has retired from active labor, and for twenty years he has been engaged in the dairy business, his sons doing the work on the farm. He is a member of the U. P. Church and is a democrat.

ROBERT NEUPERT, harness-maker, postoffice McKee's Rocks, was born in Butler county, Pa., in 1859, a son of Christopher and Caroline (Heller) Neupert, former of whom came from Germany to this country in 1843 and settled in Butler county, Pa., where he farmed. There he married and became the father of eight children, viz.: Alvina (wife of John Sorg), Harmon (deceased), Robert, Mary (deceased), Lewis, William, Earnest and Charlie. Christopher died in 1879, aged sixty-four years, a member of the Saxonburg Church, in Butler county, of which his widow, who is still living in that county, is also a member. Robert Neupert came to this county in 1874, learned the harness-making trade, and in 1883 commenced business for himself at McKee's Rocks, Stowe township, where he is still successfully engaged. He married, in 1884, Callie Kenneweg, of this city, and two children were born to them: Cora (deceased) and Cornelia. Mr. Neupert's prudence and industry have enabled him to secure a very pleasant and comfortable home, and he has the reputation of being one of Stowe township's best citizens.

M. WOLF, merchant, West Elizabeth, is a son of Joseph and Walburga Wolf, and was born in Germany in 1844. He located in 1865 in Pittsburgh, where for a year he was employed in a bakery. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, but in 1867 returned to Pittsburgh, where he married Johanna Strohmeyer. Two children were born to their union: Jacob and Melchior. After his marriage he moved to Elizabeth and established a bakery, which he later disposed of, and with his brother, Anton, started a brewery in West Elizabeth. This they afterward sold to John Werner, the present owner. After selling the brewery Mr. Wolf established a bakery in West Elizabeth, and also engaged in general merchandising. He married for his second wife Mrs. Evans, a widow, of Pittsburgh, who was the mother of three children by her former husband: Charles H. (now deceased), Lottie and James A. To this marriage seven children have been born: Maggie, Joseph, John, Mary, William, George and Anton (now deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES PERCIVAL, merchant, West Elizabeth, son of Erastus and Sarah Percival, was born in West Elizabeth in 1854. His father was a native of Vermont and his mother of Washington county, Pa., her parents having removed from New Jersey. Our subject lived with his mother until his marriage, in 1879, with Catherine L., daughter of J. P. Wylie, of Jefferson township. He then became actively engaged in business in the borough of West Elizabeth, as a dealer in general merchandise, which he still continues. He has from time to time held various official positions, and at present is a member of the council. Mr. and Mrs. Percival have three children: Eugene, Edna and Mildred.

J. F. HICKMAN, farmer, postoffice Federal, was born in Allegheny county, in 1844. His grandfather, Peter, came to America about 1790, settled in this county, and purchased 200 acres of land in South Fayette township. Joseph, a son of this pioneer, married Elizabeth McCabe, and became the father of twelve children. He died in 1882, aged eighty-five years, and his wife in 1876, aged seventy-two years. Joseph F., the twelfth in the family, was born and reared on a farm, received a common-school education, and in 1879 married Elizabeth A., daughter of N. H. Plummer, of this county. Born to this marriage were seven children (three of whom are deceased): Charles Plummer, Cora Estella, Mary Elizabeth (deceased, Aug. 2, 1884), Agnes Mabel, Lilian Olivia and Violet Josephine (twins; Lilian O. died July 10, 1888), and Joseph Howard, who died March 8, 1888. Mr. Hickman is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

AUGUST SIEBERT, farmer, postoffice Ross, was born Jan. 11, 1844, in Sieferthausen, Kurhessen, Germany, a son of Barthel and Anna (Krause) Siebert, natives of the above-mentioned place, which is named for the family. The paternal grandfather was a fine scholar, and was in the employ of the government. Mr. Barthel Siebert was born Oct. 18, 1812; his wife, Mrs. Anna Siebert, was born Jan. 14, 1820, and with her husband immigrated to America in 1852. They settled in this county, where the father died March 28, 1886. He had been engaged in the dairy business for twenty-six years, was an excellent manager and a highly esteemed man. He reared a family of eight children: Cather-

ine, August, Martha, Elizabeth, Henry, Sarah, Anna Rebecca and Anna Mary. The Siebert family are German Presbyterians, and helped to build the church of which the father was a member until he died.

STEPHAN AFFOLTER, farmer, postoffice Ross, was born Feb. 28, 1836, in Canton Berne, Switzerland, a son of John and Barbara (Strown) Affolter. He came to America when nineteen years of age, and for a time worked for the meager compensation of four dollars per month. By industry and perseverance he very soon improved his circumstances, and has been a successful businessman. He married Susan, daughter of John Thompson, and four children have blessed their union: Samuel, Maggie, Katie and Mary B. Mr. and Mrs. Affolter are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

ADALBERT MERZ, jeweler, postoffice Sewickley, was born Dec. 29, 1829, in Fulda, Kurhessen, Germany, son of Valentine Merz, an attorney, who held a government office. The Merz family of Fulda are among the best families in that part of the country. The ancestors have all held high positions in the church and state. The mother came to America several years before Adalbert; she died in Terre Haute, Ind., July 17, 1888, aged eighty-three years. Adalbert learned the trade of watchmaker with A. Vogel in his native town, and at the age of twenty he entered the German army, serving eight years. In 1857 he came to Charleston, S. C., remaining there until February, 1862, when he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he worked at his trade. He was an exceedingly skillful workman, and in 1877 he bought out his employer, and has since conducted the business successfully. In 1865 he purchased a large farm in Ohio township, where he resides in summer, owning other property besides this. Mr. Merz was married in Augusta, Ga., to Miss Catherine Hett, of Cologne-on-the-Rhine, Germany. They have reared a family of nine children: Katie, Louise, Eleonora, Emma, Adalbert, Josephine, Adele, Sophia and Augusta.

HENRY WOLFE, farmer, postoffice Glenfield, was born Oct. 30, 1811, in East End, Pittsburgh, Pa. The paternal grandfather was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and when he was fifteen years of age his parents died at sea. He and two brothers came to America. One settled in Lebanon county, Pa., another in East Pennsylvania and the third in Ohio. The grandfather of Henry, a Lutheran minister, came to this county in 1796, and preached the gospel in Pittsburgh and vicinity until his death, which occurred when he had attained a good old age. He was the father of five children. Jacob, the father of Henry, was born in Lebanon county, where he was reared. He married Catherine Meyer, and to them were born children as follows: George, Samuel, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackerel, Mrs. Margaret Stoner, Henry and Joseph. Henry's father was a general and an able mechanic; he died in 1843, aged sixty-nine years. Henry was a merchant-tailor in Pittsburgh until 1862, when he purchased a farm of thirty-two acres. He was married twice, his first wife being Martha Marshal; his second wife was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Barnes and Jane Boyd. This marriage was blessed by seven children: Thomas B., Jennie, Milton, Charles, Sherman, William H. and Madison. Milton died by an accident Aug. 21, 1885, when aged twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe are members of the M. E. Church; he is a republican.

BREWER SCOTT, engineer, postoffice Bennett, was born May 24, 1825, in Pittsburgh, Pa. His father, Thomas Scott, was a native of Ireland, and came to Pittsburgh in the early part of the present century, with his father, brother and sister. He was a shoemaker, and followed the trade till his death, in 1849, when he was seventy-six years of age. He was a Covenanter. He married Mary Bainer, a native of Baltimore, of German descent, whose father, Henry Bainer, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Thomas Scott's sister's daughter was the noted Mrs. Swisshelm, whose memory so many soldiers bless. Brewer Scott was one of a family of ten children. He was educated in Allegheny, where he learned the engineer's trade, and was connected for seven years with the old rolling-mill of Allegheny, and five years with the Fahnestock mill. For thirty-one years he has been connected with the mills at Bennett station, where he has been chief engineer twenty-five years. He has been twice married; his first wife, *nee* Mary Martin, died leaving five children, viz.: Winfield, Charlie, Mary E., Jennie and Anna. Mr. Scott's present wife, *nee* Martha Sample, is the mother of following-named children: Martha, William S., editor of the Bennett *Star*, Sallie C. and Daisy. Mr. Scott was burgess of Millvale borough six terms, has been school director thirty years, and councilman for many years.

GEORGE KREMMEL, gardener, postoffice Bennett, was born April 23, 1828, in Alsace, Germany, son of John and Bretteke (Stickler) Kremmel. George was reared on a farm, married Catharine Christmann, in 1849, and came to America in 1850, settling in this county, where he purchased seven and one-half acres of land for $1,100, and began gardening on a small scale. He has been a very industrious and successful gardener; is now in possession of thirty acres of garden-land, and employs about ten men and women. Mr. and Mrs. Kremmel are the parents of five children, viz.: John, Joe, Mary, Mrs. Ellen Sismor and Louise. Mr. Kremmel and family are members of the Catholic Church, in which he has filled the office of treasurer for nine years; he is a democrat.

WILLIAM MCFETRIDGE, merchant and brick-manufacturer, postoffice Hites, a son of George McFetridge, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in May, 1850. He came to Alle-

gheny county, Pa., with his parents, in 1856, and in 1871 removed to East Deer township. In 1879 he went into business as a grocer, and later as dealer in general merchandise. In 1884 he built the brickworks above Hites, on Bailie's run, and began the manufacture of brick, his works now having a capacity of fifteen thousand. He also operates the coal-mines there.

JOHN B. BAILIE, farmer, postoffice Hites, was born in East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa. His father, Robert, a son of John, was born near Belfast, Ireland. The latter immigrated to America in 1816, his wife dying *en route*, and located on Big Deer creek, this county. In 1825 he came to East Deer township, and located on a farm now known as the Bailie farm. Robert Bailie is now the only person in East Deer township who was a resident there in 1825. John left three children: William, Robert and Isabella. Robert married, in 1853, Martha Henderson, who died in 1878, leaving three children: Maggie, John B. and Mary. Robert Bailie is now eighty-three years of age, and is the only survivor of six who voted, on the abolition question, for Birney. John B. Bailie married, April 27, 1887, Nannie B., daughter of James M. Thompson, of Springdale, and located on the old homestead. He is a republican, to which political faith his father has been a lifelong adherent. The family are members of the R. P. Church of Tarentum, New Side.

ISAAC MCMICHAEL, farmer, postoffice Walker's Mills, was born in this county in 1836. Isaac McMichael, the pioneer of this family, and a farmer by occupation, came to Allegheny county from east of the mountains at an early date, and purchased a large tract of land in Robinson township. He married Mary Holtz, who bore him twelve children. His son, John McMichael, was born and reared on the property mentioned, and was always a farmer. He married Ann McMillen, and by her had five children, three of whom are now living. John McMichael died in 1853, aged fifty-seven years; his wife in 1845, aged thirty years. Their son Isaac, the subject of this sketch, was born and reared on the farm which he now owns. He was educated at the common schools, and being left an orphan when quite young, and thrown among strangers, he early in life began to battle for himself. In 1854 he went to California, where he was engaged in mining for nine years, but returned to Allegheny county via Key West and New York. He inherited fifty-four acres of his father's land, and also purchased forty-six acres. Mr. McMichael married, in 1876, Ella, daughter of John McCoy, of this county, and to them were born four children, three now living: George Clarence, Stella and Ralph Cleveland. Mr. McMichael is a democrat.

JOHN SINN, dairyman, postoffice McKeesport, a son of Johannes Sinn, was born in Germany in 1833, and was there reared and educated. In 1857 he went to Australia, where for some years he was engaged in the gold-mines, acquiring a competency. In 1875 he joined his parents in America, they having come here in 1867, and located in Lincoln township, this county. Here John purchased a large farm delightfully located on the Youghiogheny river, and has since been engaged in farming and dairying, finding a ready sale for his productions in McKeesport. He is, as yet, unmarried, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of Lincoln. His father's family consisted of six children: Fredericka (Mrs. Klotz), John, Louisa (Mrs. Jacob Diehle), Caroline (the late Mrs. Lueckert), Gottlieb and Ludwig. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of McKeesport.

JOHN DALE, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, was born Jan. 3, 1826, in Wales, where he was reared. In 1847 he married Hannah Williams, and in 1848 they came to America, locating east of the mountains, in Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in mining coal. In 1853 he came to Allegheny county; in 1872 he again removed to Lincoln township, and in 1879 he purchased the farm he now owns, opposite McKeesport, on the Youghiogheny river, where he has since resided. His wife Hannah died in 1874, leaving one child, John, who was married. Mr. Dale afterward married Mrs. Susanah M. Delo. John, his son, died in 1884, leaving a widow and five children: John William, George D., Charles Edmund, Hannah J. and Susanah M., all of whom are now living with Mrs. Dale on the farm; he also has one brother, Thomas Dale, residing in Lovedale.

WILLIAM MILLER, manufacturer, Rankin station, B. & O. R. R., was born in Scotland July 21, 1820. His father, John Miller, a shoemaker by trade, married Mary Ross, and they were parents of five children, William being the only one who grew to manhood. At the age of nine years he left school and sought employment in a cotton-mill, working twelve hours for nine cents, and so continued for six years. In 1835 he commenced work in the forgeshops, and has since been connected with that industry. He came to America in 1849, secured employment in West Point foundry, New York, where he remained five years. He learned the trade of hammersman, and returned to Scotland in 1855, remained there two and one-half years, and again came to America, locating in Pittsburgh. He was employed at his trade until 1862, when the Duquesne Forge company was organized, this plant being situated at Duquesne way, and the partnership existed until 1882, Mr. Miller being a partner and manager. He then came to his present place and purchased a grand space of ten acres on the B. & O. R. R., at Rankin station, Pa., and formed a partnership known as Miller Forge company (limited). This plant is equal to any in the United States in the manufacture of its product. Mr. Miller was married in 1845 to Jane Stout, of Scotland, and eight children were born to this union, six living: William J., Humphries, Elizabeth, Jane S.,

Agnes D., Jennette. There were made at Mr. Miller's works during the war the first armor-plate for ironsides and the first battery steel cannon in this country. Mr. Miller has always been a successful businessman. For twelve years he was director in the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh; has been a director of the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroad; was president of the Pittsburgh exposition for two years, president of Pennsylvania Engineers' society one year, and is a member of American Merchant Engineers. He and family are members of the U. P. Church; he is a republican.

James Sanson Maguire (deceased) was born Aug. 5, 1833, in Indiana county, a son of Robert and Mary (Oster) Maguire, of Irish and German descent, respectively. He was employed in early life on the canal, and later became a coal-miner. He worked in Indiana and Westmoreland counties, and became a resident of Patton in 1874, finding occupation in the Oak Hill mines. He died Sept. 22, 1885. In religious faith he was a Universalist, but his family is connected with the Lutheran Church. He was always a republican, and was a member of the G. A. R. and Masonic fraternity. He enlisted in June, 1861, in Company E, 11th P. R., and served three years with the Army of the Potomac, sharing in many battles. On one occasion he was struck in the eye by a spent ball, which caused him a great deal of discomfort at times. He was in Libby prison forty days. He was twenty-six years of age when enrolled; six feet high; complexion dark; brown eyes; black hair. Mr. Maguire married, in 1855, Mary Ann Sylves, who bore him ten children, of whom the living are: Alexander Edward, Samuel Washington, Robert Getty, James Edgar, John Williamson, William Barclay, Flora Catharine, Laura May and Thomas Charles, with their mother. The first born, Adam, was drowned when eleven years old. The widow of James S. Maguire now lives at Turtle Creek.

James E. Dickson, real-estate agent, Swissvale. About the year 1810 one Thomas Dickson emigrated from his native county, Tyrone, Ireland, locating first in Allegheny county for a few years, and then, with his family, removing to Butler county, Pa., where he purchased some four hundred acres of land. This pioneer married Margaret Lucas, also a native of Ireland, by whom were born four sons and two daughters. Thomas, one of the elder children, born in Ireland in 1791, and the only male member of his father's family who remained in Allegheny county, was for many years identified with the manufacturing and mercantile business of Pittsburgh. In 1843 he purchased ninety acres of land in Wilkins township, whither he removed with his family, and died in 1870. He married Mary Jane, daughter of James and Jane (McNickel) Dickson, and to them were born eleven children, six of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, viz.: James E., Isabella, T. B. (now deceased), David, Susan and R. E. Mrs. Dickson's grandparents came to America some time previous to 1800. The entire family are identified with the Presbyterian Church or its branches. Mr. Dickson is a republican.

Lewallen M. Snowden, hardware-dealer, Elizabeth, was born Jan. 20, 1827, in Green county, Ky. His parents moved to Illinois when he was an infant. His mother died when he was five years old, and he was bound out to serve until his twenty-first birthday, but he ran away at the age of eighteen years and commenced for himself. In 1849 he went to California and engaged in mining, but this not proving lucrative he returned, and in 1853 settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., and learned the tinner's trade. This was his home until 1858, when he came to Elizabeth borough, opened a tinshop and remained until 1861. He then enlisted in Co. K, 76th Pennsylvania Zouaves, and served until his honorable discharge, in 1863, having been wounded at the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C. Returning to Elizabeth, he established his present business, and through strict attention has the largest store of the kind in this borough. In 1853 he was married to Lucinda, daughter of Charles Stewart Flemington, of Pittsburgh. They have five sons and one daughter, as follows: James Henry, a tinsmith; William W., a steward on one of the river boats; Charles S., also a steward; Annie M., Harry A., of McKeesport, and Lewallen M., Jr. Mr. Snowden has held the office of burgess of the borough. He is a member of J. W. Stevens Post, No. 111, G. A. R. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

Christian Kircher, contractor, postoffice McKee's Rocks, a son of Adam M. and Elizabeth Kircher, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 17, 1858. His parents were born in Germany, came to this country in 1855, and settled in Allegheny county. His father was a blacksmith in Anderson & Dupuy's steelworks from the time he came to this country until his death, which occurred in October, 1881, when he was aged fifty years; his widow is still living in Pittsburgh. Their children are Christian, George, Peter, Louis, Lizzie, Lotta and William (deceased). Christian commenced work in Anderson & Dupuy's rolling-mill before he was thirteen years old, and has remained with the firm ever since. He holds the position of contractor for the agricultural shear department of the steelworks, takes the contracts of the firm, and furnishes his own men; he employs about thirty-five men. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and O. U. A. M. In June, 1885, he married Lulu, daughter of Joseph and Kate Stetler, of this county.

Alfred Smith, contractor, postoffice Hulton, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., March 1, 1848, son of John and Ellen (Minteer) Smith, former of whom was a farmer, born at Deer Creek, this county, died in 1860, aged forty-four years; latter was born in Armstrong county, and now resides in Worth-

ington; both members of the U. P. Church. Alfred Smith received a common-school education, and learned the carpenter's trade when he was eighteen years old. Ten years later he came to Verona, and for two years was employed in the Allegheny Valley railroad shops; he then began housebuilding, and in 1882, in partnership with Mr. Miligan, he began contracting, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Smith was married, March 4, 1873, to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of John and Charlotte (Dennison) Arnold, of Freeport, Pa., both now deceased. They had four children, two now living: Elsie Augusta and James Dennison; the deceased are Katie B. and Howard Arnold. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the U. P. Church; he is a republican, and a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

William Logan, bricklayer, postoffice Boston, is a son of Isaac and Diana (Morton) Logan. The father of our subject was born in Butler county, and came to this county when eighteen years old, and settled at Buena Vista. He subsequently removed to Boston, where he died in 1872. He was married three times, and was the father of eighteen children, eight of whom are now living. Our subject was the eldest son of the second wife, who died in 1848. He was born in Elizabeth township in 1839, was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, and afterward learned the trade of bricklayer, which he has since followed. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. I, 12th P. V., and served three months. Aug. 20, 1862, he enlisted in Co. I, 155th P. V., and served until the close of the war. He was married in 1866 to Lizzie, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Shaw) Rose, of Westmoreland county. They have no children. Mr. Logan is a member of Rankin Post, No. 127, G. A. R. He and Mrs. Logan are members of Mt. Vernon Presbyterian Church, of which he is trustee.

William Shields Watt, ice-dealer, Wilkinsburg, was born in Allegheny, Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 6, 1847. His father, Alex. W. Watt, was born on the same farm in 1819, and continues to reside there. William Watt, father of the latter, was a son of George Watt, a native of Ireland, and was born in Adams county, Pa. He settled in Westmoreland county some years previous to 1809, where he was married. A. W. Watt is an elder in the U. P. Church, and has been a republican since James Buchanan's time. His first wife, Martha McKee, bore him three sons and two daughters, and died in 1880, aged sixty-one years. In 1885 he married Bessie, sister of Robert Anderson (whose sketch appears elsewhere). William S. Watt, the eldest child, remained on the home farm till of age, came to Sterrett in 1872, and three years later rented the farm on which he had been employed, and engaged in dairying. In 1882 he bought five acres of land, on which he erected icehouses, and is doing a successful trade in milk and ice. Since twenty years old he has been a member of the U. P. Church, and has always been a republican. In 1875 Mr. Watt married Anna Mary Hazlett, a native of Allegheny City, and daughter of Robert and Jane (McKee) Hazlett, of Scotch-Irish descent.

Edward James Lloyd, salesman, Pittsburgh, was born at Chariton, Iowa, April 8, 1859. Eight years previous to this his grandfather, Stephen, and father, David W. Lloyd, emigrated from Wales to Allegheny county, Pa. The elder, a plasterer and slater by trade, soon after went to Iowa and engaged in farming. The son, David W., married, in 1858, Martha Bynon, also a native of Wales, and soon after joined his father in the west. D. W. Lloyd returned to Pittsburgh in 1861, and now resides at Shadyside, where he contracts in plastering. Edward James Lloyd was reared in the city, and graduated from the high-school in 1877. Next year he was employed by the Bindley Hardware company, with which he has ever since remained. He now represents the firm in selling to the city and suburban trade. In 1887 he completed his dwelling at Edgewood, and on the 15th of February, that year, was married to Alice A. Craig, a native of Pittsburgh, daughter of Hamilton Craig, of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd have one son, Edward Craig. Mr. Lloyd is organist of Christ M. E. Church, Pittsburgh; he is a republican.

Thomas Petty, coupling-maker, McKeesport, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, Dec. 18, 1844, son of Dominick and Elizabeth (Walsh) Petty. At the age of twelve years he went to Staffordshire, England, where he served an apprenticeship of three years to the gunsmith's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman till 1867, when he came to America, locating in Pittsburgh, and here worked as a coupling-maker up to 1874, then came to McKeesport and entered the employ of the National Tube-works company as a coupling-maker, where he has since been engaged. In 1871 he married Mary, daughter of James and Mary (Jennings) Walsh, of County Mayo, Ireland, and has four children living: George E., Charles R. V., Mary T. and Theodore B. U. Mr. Petty is a member of the Catholic Church, Catholic Knights, St. Joseph's society and C. M. B. A.; he is a director of and stockholder in the McKeesport Light company; he is a democrat.

Samuel Simcox, boiler-plate roller, McKeesport, is a native of Walheath, Staffordshire, England, where he was reared and educated, and served an apprenticeship of seven years at his trade. In March, 1870, he came to America to work for Nathaniel Rollins, of Philadelphia, who paid all his traveling expenses, and gave him fifteen dollars per day for three years' service. During that time Mr. Simcox operated and had charge of his own invention of *octicun* and *exicon* steel. From 1875 to 1877 he was night superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel-works, at Bethlehem, Pa., and in the fall of 1877 he

went to Peru, S. A., to superintend the erection of a large sugar-mill. Returning to Pennsylvania in the fall of 1878, he worked in the hoop department of the Bethlehem Rolling-mill one year, and in the fall of 1879 came to McKeesport, where for six months he had charge of the roll-turning in the National Rolling-mill. Since the spring of 1880 he has had charge of the boiler-plate-rolling department of the above mill. Mr. Simcox has large interests in blooded horses and cattle, the former of which are registered in the English and American studbooks, and the latter in the American herdbook. He owns a fine stock-farm of 4,518 acres in Maryland.

HARVEY FLOYD CARROLL, tinsmith, postoffice Turtle Creek, comes of the same stock as Charles Carroll, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. His great-grandfather, Daniel, was a pioneer settler in what is now Jefferson township, this county. Thomas, son of Daniel, died at the age of thirty-five years. His son, Salathiel J., married Charlotte Peterson, and now resides in Turtle Creek. Mrs. Carroll's father, Harvey Heath Peterson, was for many years a justice of the peace in Jefferson. He was county commissioner, and was prothonotary three terms. He was born in 1796, and died at the age of fifty-three years. His parents, Gabriel and Margaret C., lived to the respective ages of ninety-four and ninety-six years. Gabriel Peterson commanded a company under Braddock, participating in the unfortunate battle at Braddock's Field, and afterward joined Gen. Washington's troops in the Revolution. S. J. Carroll began to learn the cooper's trade when fifteen years old, and after working for some years at that took up carpenter-work. In 1855 he went to Fulton, Iowa, where he remained six years, and then returned to Pennsylvania, spending most of the time since at Finleyville, Washington county. Since 1875 he has been here, and was engaged for eight years in repairing cars for the N. Y. & C. G. C. Co. The family is associated with the M. E. Church. The second child, Walter Lowrey, is captain of an Ohio river coalboat, the W. W. O'Neil. The eldest, Lavinia (deceased), was the wife of W. P. Montgomery, of Pittsburgh, and left a child, Bertha May. H. F. Carroll is the third child, and was born at Finleyville in 1854. He attended the public schools, and when fifteen years old began his present trade, and served as journeyman at Braddock and McKeesport. In 1875 he established his present growing business at Turtle Creek. He is a republican.

JOHN K. GRAHAM, farmer, postoffice Boston, is a son of Robert and Margaret (Gilchrist) Graham, natives of Lancaster county, Pa., and afterward residents of Butler county. They removed to this county in 1815, and purchased a farm near Boston, where they lived until their deaths, in 1840 and 1839, respectively. Robert Graham was a soldier in the war of 1812. He had five children, all of whom are dead except our subject, who was the youngest, and was born in Butler county, April 4, 1815, and was brought to this county by his parents when two months old. He received the benefits of the schools of that place, and has been engaged principally in farming, but operated some in real estate. In 1843 he was married to Mary A., daughter of John and Margaret Calhoun, of this township. She died in 1851, leaving four children, all of whom are since dead. Our subject married, in 1853, his second wife, Eliza, daughter of Robert Rankin, who settled in Elizabeth township in 1839. They have two children living: Samuel A. and Sarah J., both at home. Mr. Graham has held several township offices. He and his family are members of the U. P. Church of Buena Vista, he being a member of the sessions of that church.

LEANDER GILBRAITH MURRAY, farmer, postoffice Hites, was born July 4, 1847, in East Deer township, son of Bartram and Evaline (Gilbraith) Murray (see sketch elsewhere). Mr. Murray was married, in 1869, to Katie, daughter of John and Sarah (Lawson) Tanger, who came from Lancaster county, and to them have been born ten children: Evaline, Edward A., William Charles, George Ellsworth, Leander Blair, Howard John, Harmer Denny, Edith, Edna and Della. After marriage Mr. Murray went to Clinton, Iowa, where he farmed for two years; then returned to East Deer township, and two years later moved to his present farm, which was originally settled by his grandfather, consisting of more than two hundred acres. His people were among the early settlers here.

AUGUSTUS P. COLE, gardener, Emsworth, was born Feb. 5, 1836, in Allegheny City, son of George Washington and Dorcas W. (Bragdon) Cole, former of whom was born in Maine, in 1798, and died Dec. 28, 1875; latter was also born in Maine, and died April 25, 1881, aged seventy-one years. George Cole and his brothers, named Rufus, James, Ivery, George W. and William, came from Maine, settled in Allegheny City, and bought 150 acres upon Neville island; after paying for that they purchased 150 acres more, thus owning all of the upper end of Neville, which was heavy timber-land. They cleared away the timber, and sold the cordwood to steamboats on the Ohio river. George Cole then began gardening, and lived here until his death. He was the father of the following-named five children: Augustus P., Carrie (deceased), George H., Henrietta and Milton P. Augustus P. was educated in the common schools and at Mount Union College, Ohio. He remained at home until his father's death, and then began gardening for himself. He was married at Manchester Hill, this county, in 1870, to Mary, daughter of James Dickson. (See his sketch.) Two children have been born to them, James A. and Everson P., both at home. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Cole of the F. & A. M. He

is a republican, and has held nearly all of the township offices. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 123d P. V. I. (Col. Clark commanding), assigned to the 5th corps of the Army of the Potomac. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, South Mountain and Chancellorsville; was discharged at the end of nine months, returning to the island, where he has since been engaged in gardening.

GEORGE HENRY COLE, gardener, Emsworth, was born in Allegheny City, Feb. 25, 1838, son of George Washington and Dorcas W. (Bragdon) Cole (see sketch above). He was the third oldest of five children, and was educated at the common schools of Neville island and at Duff's College, Pittsburgh. At the time of his father's death the property was divided, and he began gardening. He was united in marriage Dec. 20, 1860, with Annie Mary McMillen, of Sharon, Pa., daughter of Charles and Martha (Jeffery) McMillen; her father died in 1841; her stepfather was John Neely; her parents were both born in 1809; her grandfather was Charles McMillen. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, five of whom are living: Minnie F., Nettie May, Sadie A., Harry E. and Elmer C. Nettie May was educated in Allegheny, and is cashier of St. George hotel, Evansville, Ind.; the remaining children are at home. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, with the exception of Mr. Cole, he being of the M. E. Church. After marriage Mr. Cole went to Oil City and Duck Creek, but at the request of his father he returned to the island, receiving his portion of the estate, and at once turned his attention to gardening, which he has since followed with success, building up a fine home with many improvements, outbuildings, etc., and is now adding a greenhouse having two acres covered with glass. He is a strong republican, and has held nearly all of the township offices. He is a member of the K. of H.

WILLIAM EYSTER WATTERS, gardener, Greenfield, was born March 27, 1837, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Joseph and Harriett (Eyster) Watters, latter of whom is still living, aged eighty-eight years. His grandfather, Joseph Watters, was born in England, came to America when about ten years of age, and subsequently married Margaret Morrow, who came from Ireland when she was twelve years old. Mr. Watters was on the survey with Gen. Pike between the United States and Mexico; he was in the artillery in the revolutionary war, and at the battle of New Orleans lost one of his eyes; was then discharged and given a land-grant, but died soon after reaching home. His wife lived for some time upon Davis' island, and died at the age of seventy-five years. Joseph, the father of William, was born June 4, 1809, in Robinson township, this county; he moved to the island in 1849, and died Dec. 26, 1882. His wife was of German descent, born at Shippensburg, Pa., in 1807, and died in March, 1888. Mr. Watters began life on the island as a gardener without any capital; by industry and speculation in outside property he finally owned a fine farm of 110 acres. In 1868 the property was divided, his son William taking his share and beginning for himself; the farm is now well improved, with a fine house and good outbuildings; he has five lots in Glenfield, some in Emsworth, and fifteen hundred acres of timber, coal and mineral land in West Virginia. Mr. Watters enlisted Aug. 3, 1862, in Co. K, 123d P. V. I., Army of the Potomac; he participated in the battles of Bull run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was discharged May 13, 1863. Returning home, he married, Feb. 6, 1866, Ann Elizabeth Dunbar, of Washington county, daughter of James and Mary (Elder) Dunbar. Her father died in 1878, aged seventy-eight years; her mother died in 1880, aged seventy-six. Her maternal great-grandfather was Col. McGeeham, from Scotland, who was in the French and Indian war. Her paternal grandparents were James and Mary (McConnell) Dunbar, also natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Watters have one daughter, Minnie E. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN A. WATTERS, gardener, Dixmont, was born in Robinson township, this county, April 28, 1845, son of Joseph and Harriet (Eyster) Watters (see sketch above). He received his education on Neville island, and was married Jan. 30, 1872, to Josephine M. Lamm, of Lawrence county, Pa., daughter of Peter and Ellen (Court) Lamm, natives of the same place. Her father died in February, 1885, aged seventy-six years, and her mother July 5, 1885, aged seventy-three. Her grandfather was Phillip Lamm, of French and German descent, who settled in Lawrence county, where the family owned about five hundred acres of land. Five sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Watters: Joseph B., Harry L., Ebert D., Louis A. and William C. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Watters is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Jr. O. U. A. M. After marriage Mr. Watters went to Beaver county, but in two years came back to the island, exchanging his farm in Beaver county for his present place, where he has erected good buildings. He has been successful in business, and has twenty-five acres here, sixty-two in Westmoreland county, sixty-two acres in Lawrence county, and two lots in Glenfield.

HARMON DE HAVEN and Jane Magee, his wife, owners of a two-hundred-acre tract of land in Shaler township, were a conscientious, upright and industrious couple, and it is to be hoped the children they left behind them inherited from them these good qualities.

JOHN KAMMERER, shoemaker, Etna, was born Nov. 17, 1843, in Würtemberg, Germany, a son of John G. and Anna M. (Herring) Kammerer. He learned his trade in Germany, and at the age of twenty-five came

to America, followed his trade in Allegheny Pa., until July, 1873, when he removed to Etna, and now has the best shoestore in the town. He married Mary Alf, and they have seven children: William, August, Wilhelmina, Mary, John, Louise and Lillie. Mr. and Mrs. Kammerer are members of the G. L. Church of Etna; he is a democrat.

David King Yoder, engineer, postoffice Hulton, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., born Aug. 12, 1835, a son of Eli and Hannah (Rhodes) Yoder, natives of Mifflin and Bedford counties, Pa., respectively. The father was born Aug. 17, 1807, and is living with our subject. The mother died Sept. 15, 1848, aged thirty-three years. Eli Yoder commenced wagoning in 1828. With his father's team he hauled goods and merchandise from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh for one year. At the end of this time he purchased the team from his father, and shortly afterward became owner of a second, also a third team. These were large covered wagons, and each one was hauled by six horses. In 1835 he sold his teams, and, working in the shops at Gaysport until he understood taking care of machinery, he was placed on the Allegheny Portage railroad as engineer. He held this position until 1853, and then entered, as machinist, the Altoona shops, where he was soon after appointed engine-inspector, a position he held for a long time. Mr. Yoder's grandfather was David Yoder, who married a Miss Riel; they were born in Berks and Chester counties, respectively. This grandfather was a farmer, and at the time of the revolutionary war volunteered his services, with four horses and wagons, for seven years. Our subject's father is a member of the Lutheran Church and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. David K. Yoder received his education at Gaysport, Blair county, Pa., and at fourteen years of age began firing an engine for his father, and at seventeen ran the engine during his father's sickness. He began his first run as engineer in 1853, on the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad, continuing until 1858, when he left and went on the Columbia & Philadelphia railroad. After running an engine on this road for a year he departed for the south, and after spending a few weeks there he returned to Gaysport, his old home, and joined the Juniata Rifles, a military company commanded by Capt. A. M. Lloyd. Shortly after Fort Sumter was attacked, and a call for troops was made by the president. The captain offered the services of his company, which were accepted. On their arrival at Harrisburg they were consigned to the 3d Pa. Regt. to guard railroads. At the expiration of three months they were discharged at Harrisburg; but still being anxious to serve his country longer, he went to Washington, D. C., where he enlisted in an independent company, called Putnam Rangers. Mounted and fully equipped, they were sent out as scouts through Virginia with different army corps. When the order to disband independent companies was received, they were sent to Camp Carroll, at Baltimore, Md., and formed into the 1st Maryland regiment of cavalry. At the formation of the company Mr. Yoder was elected second sergeant, which position he held until 1863. At that time, while on picket-duty near Culpeper Court House, he was taken ill. At sick-call he was ordered to field hospital, and afterward to general hospital, where he was compelled to remain for several months, as the fever (typhoid) had taken a strong hold upon him. Returning again to the regiment, he was detailed as sergeant of the ambulance corps. This position he held until he enlisted as veteran volunteer in Co. G. He was transferred, however, to Co. L. of same regiment, and was appointed, April 14, 1864, quartermaster-sergeant of company L, 1st Regt. Md. V. V. C., which was discharged Aug. 8, 1865, at Richmond, Va. On returning home Mr. Yoder was employed as machinist at the Altoona shops for two years, and after a trip through the west worked for two years in the railroad shops at Pittsburgh. Jan. 1, 1867, he took an engine on the Allegheny Valley road, and April 1, 1868, took the run from Pittsburgh to Kittanning, continuing on the same run for twenty years.

Mr. Yoder was married March 21, 1864, to Katharine Elizabeth Niel, of Indiana county, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (McClellan) Niel, also natives of Indiana county. Her father, who was a farmer, died in 1881, and her mother in 1865. Her grandfather McClellan, who was also a farmer, came from Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Yoder have two daughters: Carrie Luticia and Lula May. All the family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Yoder is a member of G. A. R., A. O. U. W., and is a K. T. In 1856, on the Pennsylvania railroad, he and two other engineers were snowed in near Horse Shoe Bend, with three engines, all night and the next day, suffering greatly with the cold. He lived seventeen years at Chartiers, and moved to his property in Verona in 1884. He is now erecting another fine residence on the corner of D and Fourth streets, besides his present home.

Washington Caldwell, carpenter, postoffice Verona, was born near Manor Station, Westmoreland county, Pa., March 11, 1842. His parents, Robert and Catherine (Klingsmith) Caldwell, were native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch and German descent, respectively, and became residents of Penn township in 1848. Two years later Mr. Caldwell bought the farm on which his son now resides, meantime building the mill and a residence at Milltown. He continued to operate the mill until his death, which was caused by his being caught between two cogwheels, March 13, 1871. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, politically a republican. There were three children besides our subject: Sarah Jane (deceased, wife of Rev. Jacob Zimmerman), Samuel (deceased, was in the employ of the United States pension-office) and Margaret (Mrs. Thomas

Irwin), Leechburg. Washington Caldwell was chiefly educated in the Ninth ward school of Pittsburgh and Leechburg Academy. When nineteen years old he commenced work at his trade, and has been a contractor since twenty-two, employing from four to eight hands. Most of the buildings in Penn and Plum townships have been erected by him, also the Lutheran and Hebron churches in Penn. He is a republican, is now justice of the peace, and uses his best efforts to prevent litigation. The family is connected with Unity U. P. Church. In 1868 Mr. Caldwell married Emma Jane Longdon, a native of the city of Allegheny, a daughter of John and Mary Jane (Jackson) Longdon, of English and Irish blood. Mr. Caldwell's children are Annie Elizabeth, William John, Harry, Howard, Clifford and Mary.

URIAH RYAN, farmer, postoffice Verona, was born in 1840, on the Atlantic ocean, while his parents, George and Hannah Ryan, were *en route* from Ireland to Pennsylvania. They located in the city of Allegheny, and both died of fever, in one night, when Uriah was six years old. Two years later the child was taken from the Allegheny and Pittsburgh orphan asylum, and reared by Josiah Sample, on the farm where he now dwells. He received a common-school education, and has always been a farmer. June 3, 1863, he enlisted in the 1st P. C., known as "Negley's Scouts," and after six months' service was transferred to Battery H, 3d Artillery. With this body he served until the close of the war in the defenses about Washington and Baltimore. He purchased a farm adjoining Mr. Sample's, and on the death of the latter inherited his present residence. Mr. Ryan is a member of the G. A. R. He is a republican, and has served as school director and assessor, and is now supervisor. He married, in 1866, Jane Sample, a native of Butler county, and to them seven children were born: Ella Sample, James, Josiah (died when ten years old), John, Charles Kelly, Urie and Malvern Hill. Mrs. Ryan's parents were James and Catherine (Goehring) Sample, of German descent. Her great-grandfather, James Sample, of Irish blood, resided in Penn township in 1791. April 13th of that year several neighbors met at his house to arrange for the erection of a blockhouse to defend themselves against the Indians. His son, Thomas, married Jane Gordon, and their son, Josiah, uncle of Mrs. Ryan, was born on this farm, where he died. He never married.

ROBERT THOM, farmer, postoffice North Star, is a son of Houston and Ann Thom. Some time previous to 1797 Robert Thom, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., born in 1764, of Irish ancestry, settled on a tract of land, containing 150 acres, which he afterward purchased, in 1797, from the heirs of Robert Worthington. This land, situated on the waters of Raccoon creek, was a part of 2,000 acres owned by Robert Worthington, who, in 1774, received a grant from Right Hon. John Dunmore, then governor of Virginia. Robert married Anna Smiley, of Washington county, who bore him eleven children, and of these Houston, the seventh eldest, was born in 1807, died in 1873. Robert Thom and his wife Anna died in 1849, on the same day, aged, respectively, eighty-five and seventy-six years, and were buried side by side in the same grave. Houston married Ann Aten, daughter of William Aten, of Washington county, and eight children blessed their marriage, four of whom are yet living, Robert, the namesake of his grandfather, being the only male member of the family surviving. He was educated at the public schools and Linnean Academy; has followed farming all his life, and owns the property purchased by his grandfather. He is, as were his parents and grandparents, a member of the U. P. Church.

W. D. THORNBURG, clerk, postoffice Putnam, belongs to a family whose name has been prominent among those of Allegheny county for many years. Previous to the revolutionary war Thomas Thornburg came to America from Ireland, first proceeding to Allegheny county, afterward to Washington county, where he met one Jacob Peat, who showed him much kindness. Thomas had but a small amount of money, and his worldly possessions consisted of some yarn, which was woven into seventy yards of linen upon the loom of Jacob Peat. Thomas married Diana, a daughter of Jacob Peat, and she bore him seven children, whose names were Elizabeth, Jacob, Joseph, Rebecca, Samuel, Margaret and Benjamin. At the time of his death Thomas owned over one thousand acres of land; his children became scattered all over the United States, and Margaret (Mrs. Mitchell), residing at the old homestead, now over ninety years of age, is the only surviving member of the family. Samuel Thornburg, son of Jacob and Jane, was born in Robinson township in 1819. He remained on the farm where he was born, until 1847, when he married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Benny) Obey. They moved to Illinois, and remained there and in the state of Ohio until 1881, when they returned to Mansfield, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg had three children: David, Lucy and William D. Mr. Thornburg died in 1886; his widow now resides at the homestead with her three children. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, except David, who is an Episcopalian. Mr. Thornburg was a republican.

SAMUEL J. HEATH, farmer, postoffice West Elizabeth, was born in Jefferson township, in 1838, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Phillips) Heath; his mother died when he was but a child, and when he was nineteen years old his father died. His father was a native of Jefferson township, and his mother of Baldwin township; the grandfather was also a native of Jefferson township, and the family traces its lineage back to England and Ireland. The children of Samuel and Mary

Heath were Nancy J. (deceased), Henry W. (now of West Liberty, Iowa), Minerva (now Mrs. Henry Johnson, of Muscatine, Iowa), Asa P. (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased) and Samuel J. In January, 1864, the last named married Elizabeth E., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Thomson) McClure, whose parents were natives of Ireland, and came here in 1840. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Heath removed to the west, but returned to Allegheny county, where he engaged in farming, and purchased a portion of the old homestead once owned by his great-grandfather, Samuel Heath, and which has never been transferred to any but some member of the family. Their children are William S., Henry H., Mary M., Samuel J., Jr., Helen E., Robert M., Edmond P. and Stella M., all with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Heath are members of the U. P. Church.

William Bedell, farmer, postoffice West Elizabeth, is a son of Andrew and Rebecca (Ferree) Bedell, and was born in Jefferson township in 1831, on the farm now owned by him. His parents, who died respectively in 1874 and 1879, had a family of ten children: A. W., Mary J. (deceased), Joel, Calvin (deceased), Amanda, William, Sarah, Andrew (deceased), Rebecca (deceased), Melinda (deceased). July 1, 1858, William married Lydia A., daughter of Thomas and Annie (Stevens) Large, of one of the pioneer families of the county. They located on the farm on which Mr. Bedell was born, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. To them have been born children as follows: Andrew (deceased), Isaac, Milton, Maggie, Mary, Lizzie (deceased), William S., Annie R. (deceased), John H. (deceased), Leroy, Arminda V., Charles and Fanny. Mr. Bedell has been a member of the county committee and occupied several township offices. Mrs. Bedell is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth.

Joseph Cowan Dougherty, carpenter, postoffice New Texas, was born April 11, 1837, at his present home in Plum township, a son of William John and Margaret (Cowan) Dougherty. His father was born in Ireland in 1812, came here when seven years of age, was a blacksmith, and died in 1884, aged seventy-three years. His wife was born at the present home of Mr. Dougherty, in 1808. Joseph's grandfather, Archey, and his wife, Jane Warnic, settled in Patton township, and later on lived in New Texas, where they died.

Joseph C. Dougherty received his education at New Texas, and at the age of twenty-one learned the carpenter and blacksmith trades, following the former in this county most of the time. He married, May 8, 1866, Letitia J. Rowan, of Westmoreland county, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sheerer) Rowan, natives of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. Two children were born to them, Maggie and Jimmie, both of whom are at home. The family are members of the R. P. Church. Mr. Dougherty enlisted Aug. 10, 1862, in Co. G, 136th P. V. I., for nine months; participated at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and U. S. Ford, re-enlisted in January, 1863, in the 3d P. H. A., at Fortress Monroe, and sent from there to the light Battery H, detached for service at the defense of Baltimore. He was discharged in 1865. His father served in the old 11th Pa. Regt. during the war, and was shot through the right shoulder. Mr. Dougherty now owns one-half of the farm of 122 acres where his maternal grandfather, Joseph Cowan, settled when he came here from his native place, Lancaster county, Pa. His wife was Mary Thompson, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland.

James Davidson, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born in Plum township Nov. 9, 1827, a son of Elias and Martha Davidson. He received a common-school education, and in 1854 began farming for himself on part of his mother's farm; later bought out Samuel's share, and now has 190 acres near New Texas. He married, in 1873, Margaret Ellen Crooks, of Westmoreland county, a daughter of David F. and Margaret (Cross) Crooks, former of whom is a shoemaker, and an old settler of Westmoreland county. Seven children have resulted from this union, of whom three are living: Oliver James, Viola Ploss and Dodds; the deceased are Margaret Lillian, who died in her twelfth year; Elsie Agnes, in her fifth year; Pearly Bell, in her sixth year, and Hugh Ryland, in his fourth year. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Davidson, notwithstanding that he has sustained many losses, has made a success of farming, and has a fine home.

John W. Black, farmer, postoffice Swissvale, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1830, a son of Robert and Margaret (Black) Black, both natives of Ireland, former of County Tyrone. Robert Black, by occupation a white-lead manufacturer with the late P. A. Madarie for twenty-five years, came to America about the year 1820, and in 1832 located in Pittsburgh, where he died, aged seventy-seven years; his widow survived him ten years. He had ten children, John W. being the fifth. He was educated at the public schools of Allegheny county, and for thirty years was engaged at the trade of glassblower, since when he has carried on farming. In 1851 he married Sarah, daughter of George and Elizabeth Jackson, and two children were born to them: Harry Winfield (who died from injuries received in a railroad collision at Twenty-eighth street, Pittsburgh, Oct. 9, 1880; he was an intelligent and promising young man), and George Jackson (also deceased, named for his grandfather). George Jackson was born in Derbyshire, England, and came to Pittsburgh in 1820, where he carried on a grocery-store on the corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley, where the Hotel Duquesne now stands; the property still belongs to his heirs; he died in 1854 of cholera; his widow died on Sept. 1, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Black

are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

J. L. McFeeters, steamboat-captain, Braddock, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1839, a son of Hugh and Mary (Little) McFeeters, former of whom, who was a farmer in Ireland, but engaged in the foundry business in Pittsburgh for several years, died in Braddock in 1873. The family came to Pittsburgh in 1853, and to Braddock in 1872. J. L. was educated at the public schools of Pittsburgh, and learned the trade of molder, which he followed from 1853 to 1859; then commenced steamboating, which, with the exception of three years spent in the army, he has since been identified with. He enlisted, in 1861, in Co. M, 100th P. V. I. (known as the "Roundheads"), was promoted to sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, and served in the war three years and six months; was severely wounded in the head at second Bull run. Capt. McFeeters was married, in 1869, to Florence V., daughter of David P. Allen, of this county, and two sons have been born to them, J. Allen and Guy Stanley. Our subject has been captain of the steamboat Ark for eleven years, and has made many successful runs on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. He is a republican.

George McKee, farmer, Wilkinsburg, was born in the north of Ireland, Sept. 29, 1832. When very young he went to Scotland, and when twelve years old was put to farm labor. In 1854 he married Elizabeth McLaughlan, who was born near Paisley, Scotland. The next year, with his parents, George and Elizabeth (Jordan) McKee, he set out for America. They settled in Allegheny City, where the father was employed for many years keeping books; he died in 1880, aged eighty-six; his widow died two years later, at the age of seventy-eight. They had seven children, of whom George is the third; one daughter died in infancy; John is a resident of Indiana county; James is in Utah; Joseph in East Liberty; Jordan, in Parkersburg, W. Va., and Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Cupps) is in Springdale, this county. George settled in Sterrett township, and engaged extensively in market-gardening. He owned a farm in Penn township, but sold and invested in borough property. He is now the owner of five houses in Wilkinsburg, a like number in Sterrett, and two in Pittsburgh. Mrs. McKee died in January, 1886, leaving seven children: George, Hugh, William, Mary, James, Robert and Margaret. Two died in infancy, named John and Jean. Mr. McKee is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

R. D. Bryce, glass-manufacturer, Homestead, was born Dec. 22, 1858, in Pittsburgh, a son of John Bryce, the well-known glass-manufacturer. Mr. Bryce was educated in his native city, graduating at the Iron City Commercial Institute. He secured a position in the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, and for four years enjoyed the entire confidence of the concern. His integrity gained him the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends, and his contact with business-men gave him a knowledge of commercial life that few men of his years possess. In 1879 he came to Homestead, where he is a stockholder in the Bryce, Higbee & Co. Glasshouse. He is a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs and Knights of the Mystic Chain. Mr. Bryce married Mamie, a daughter of Capt. John Wolf. He is an active worker in the republican party.

John Ballingall Bissett, coal-dealer, Verona, was born in the north of Scotland, March 16, 1840, a son of David and Elizabeth (Ballingall) Bissett, who still live in Scotland, aged each about ninety years. John received his education in Edinburgh, Scotland, and for some years was foreman-stonecutter in that country and in England. In 1868 he immigrated to New York, where he worked for a time at stonecutting, and in 1869 came to Pittsburgh, where he followed the same trade for a few months, and then worked on the building of the city hall, and as foreman on the erection of the jail in Armstrong county, Pa.; was then superintendent and foreman on the construction of the Allegheny Valley railroad shops at Verona, Pa., and continued as foreman for this railroad for several years. Locating in Verona, he engaged in the coal, lime and cement business, which still occupies his attention. Mr. Bissett was married, in 1864, to Mary Baugh, a native of England, and daughter of Matthew and Mary (Agnew) Baugh. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bissett, seven of whom are living, viz.: Mary Elizabeth, Edith Ellis, William George, Jessie, Emma Margaret, Gertrude and Susan Paul. Those deceased are David Matthew, Sarah Ann and John B. Mrs. Bissett died July 25, 1887. Mr. Bissett is a member of the Episcopal Church, is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

George Teese, farmer, postoffice Hulton, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1841, a son of William and Eliza (Lippencott) Teese. William was born in Ireland, and coming to Pittsburgh carried on coopering on Duquesne way; he died in 1850, aged sixty-five years; his wife was born in New Jersey, and died in 1887, aged eighty-five years. George Teese received his education at the Pittsburgh public schools and the Western University. In 1860 he began for himself, and learned the hardware trade with Logan & Gregg. In 1870 he opened a business of his own at Lawrenceville, continuing in same until Feb. 1, 1888, with good success. He sold out, and bought the Andrew Sands farm in Plum township. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Hampton's Pittsburgh battery, and following week participated in the second battle of Bull run, followed by Antietam, Chancellorsville, South Mountain and Gettysburg. After the battle of Chancellorsville the battery was so small that it was united with Thompson's Pittsburgh bat-

tery, and after the battle of Gettysburg Mr. Teese saw but little more active service; he was discharged in 1865. He married, in 1867, Fanny W. Young, who was born where the Allegheny cemetery is now located, the ground being a part of her father's farm. Her father was one of the firm of Young & McCune, leather-merchants of Pittsburgh, and her grandfather, James, was one of the first justices of the peace in Pittsburgh. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Teese: Marion, Georgia L., George L. and Mary Francis, all at home. They are members of Verona Presbyterian Church. Mr. Teese is a republican, and a member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter.

J. W. Marlatt, undertaker, Sewickley, was born April 23, 1839, in Allegheny, Pa., son of Joseph and Agnes (Harris) Marlatt, who were born near the old battle-ground of Monmouth. In 1838 they removed to Allegheny county, residing most of the time in Sewickley, where Joseph followed carpentering, and where both parents died. Of their children, ten attained maturity. J. W. learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for many years. Eventually he engaged in the undertaker's business, and has been a very successful funeral director. He made, himself, the first hearse used in Sewickley. Mr. Marlatt is a self-made man, and merits a great deal of credit. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Bonham, and they have seven children: Rhoda E., John E., Walter S., Edith, Anna, Matilda and Audley H. Mr. Marlatt is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Heptasophs; he is a republican.

James P. White was born June 29, 1826, in the little village of Clonoloy, County Meath, Ireland, about fifteen miles from the city of Dublin. He was the son of James and Elizabeth (Langdon) White, and was one of a family of five sons and two daughters. His father was a farmer in very moderate circumstances, and the only advantages of education the children received were at the village school. James P. White, longing for a more active life than the quiet and monotonous one of the farm, decided, when about sixteen years of age, to go to the neighboring city of Dublin and learn the trade of tailoring. This accomplished, he next looked about him for the best field in which to commence the battle of life, and, like so many of his countrymen, he turned to the great republic of the west as the fairest field for talent, and the country most likely to reward honest endeavor with success. Accordingly, in 1846, when about twenty years of age, he bade farewell to his relatives and to his well-loved Erin, and set sail for America. Landing in Philadelphia, he worked in that city for some time as a journeyman tailor, and then west as far as Pittsburgh, where he again worked at his trade; but, the cholera breaking out in that city in 1848 or 1849, he moved up the Monongahela river, with the intention of locating in Morgantown, but, stopping off at McKeesport (then a very small town), he decided to locate there. Having by this time accumulated a little money, he decided to go in business for himself, and opened the first merchant-tailoring establishment in the town. By dint of unceasing perseverance and constant attention to business, he prospered beyond his fondest hopes, and in 1852, when he had become sufficiently established in business, he returned to Philadelphia, and there was married, in St. Paul's R. C. Church, to Miss Annie Dunlevey.

Returning to McKeesport with his young wife, in a few years his business prospered sufficiently to enable him to buy the lot at the corner of Third and Market streets, upon which he erected a large and commodious brick building, being storeroom and dwelling combined. There he carried on successfully the merchant-tailoring business up almost to the time of his death; though some few years before he died he purchased and moved his family into a more elegant residence farther up-town. From the many natural advantages of location and mineral resources possessed by the dull and sleepy town he found it, he foresaw the busy, thriving city of to-day, and, as his constantly increasing means permitted, he invested largely in real estate. His foresight in this respect was remarkable, and, as the town grew in size and importance, his purchases were always found to be the most desirable, and met with easy sale at largely advanced prices. The returns from these sales were invariably invested either in improving property already acquired or in making larger purchases of real estate, so that at the time of his death he was the largest individual real-estate owner in McKeesport. His prosperity was closely interwoven with the commercial history of the city, and he held many positions of honor and trust in the business world, being at one time president of the People's Bank of McKeesport, and at the time of his death was a director of the First National Bank of McKeesport. The work with which his name will probably be the longest associated was the building of the large and handsome opera-house, costing in the neighborhood of $75,000, and which he scarcely lived to see completed. Mr. White was fond of travel, and when time permitted he traveled considerably through his adopted country, as well as making several trips to his native land to visit his relatives, none of whom had ever emigrated. The last time he revisited his native country was in 1873, when he also made quite an extensive tour of the continent, attending the great exposition at Vienna. He became ill during the spring of 1883, from over-exertion and a cold contracted while superintending the erection of the opera-house, and, while no serious result was at first apprehended, his ailment gradually developed into enlargement of the liver, and in spite of the best medical attention he breathed his last about midnight, Aug. 19, 1883.

Mrs. James P. White, his widow, is the

daughter of James and Annie (Green) Dunlevey, both natives of the County Cavan, Ireland, and was born April 11, 1826, in the city of New York. The marriage was a most happy one, and was blessed with six children: Thomas L., Ella, Annie, Katie, James E. and Millie, of whom Thomas L. and James E. survive their father. Thomas L. White was born Oct. 27, 1853, graduated with the degree of A. B. at Villanova College, near Philadelphia, in 1871, and after reading medicine with the late Dr. John Dickson, of Pittsburgh, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1875. He commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Pittsburgh, where he remained about a year. Since then he has practiced in McKeesport with the exception of a year passed in the hospitals of Vienna and London. The other son, James E. White, was born March 18, 1863, passed through a commercial course of studies at Villanova College, was latterly a student at the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, and is now engaged in the retail drug business in McKeesport.

James P. White was of a singularly happy disposition, and it was said of him that he had the heartiest laugh of anyone in the city. He was a great favorite with the children, and loved nothing better than a romp with the little ones. He was an upright, honorable man, and enjoyed the utmost confidence of the business world, so that it could be truly said of him that his "word was as good as his bond." He was a strict and consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church, and the congregation of McKeesport is indebted to him for his good counsel and financial aid during his lifetime, and several munificent bequests in his will showed how well he loved the church of his choice.

Thomas L. White, physician, McKeesport, was born in that city, Oct, 27, 1853, a son of James P. and Annie P. (Dunlevey) White. He was educated at Villanova College, Philadelphia; read medicine under the late Dr. Dickson, of Pittsburgh, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 13, 1875. He afterward spent a couple of years in Europe, the greater part of which time he was engaged in making observations and experiments under Europe's best medical instructors, at Guy's hospital, London, and in the military hospital, Vienna. After availing himself of all the known modern advantages that might be desirable for a physician and surgeon, acquiring proficiency in all branches of science incidental thereto, and not neglecting the literature and philosophy congenial to a person of his tastes, he returned to his home in McKeesport, where in his profession he has had the respect and confidence of the people. He married, Oct. 26, 1879, Mabel R., daughter of Capt. George W. and Katherine (Brady) Hunter, of McKeesport, and by her has had four children: Hilda (deceased), James J., Thomas P. and Frank S. Dr. White is president of the McKeesport Light company and of the Black Oil company, limited, and is the owner of White's opera-house. He is a member of the Catholic Church, the C. M. B. A., the American Medical association and the International Medical Congress. He is an active democrat, and was a candidate of his party for congressional honors in his district in 1888.

Robert E. Mercer, county commissioner, residing in the Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, was born in Fayette county, Pa., Jan. 17, 1843, and is a son of James M. and Rebecca (Winters) Mercer, former of whom, by trade a window-glass blower, was born in Greene county, Pa., June 6, 1817, and both of Presbyterian and revolutionary stock. They were married in Fayette county, Pa., Dec. 3, 1841, and in 1847 removed to what was then the borough of Birmingham, now the Twenty-eighth ward of Pittsburgh. Robert and Leah Mercer, parents of James M., were natives of Greene county, Pa., both born about the year 1790, and came of a Scotch family, who immigrated to this country early in the eighteenth century, first settling in New York. Robert E. Mercer, whose name heads this memoir, received a limited education, his time being divided between attending private and public schools and working in a glass-factory and a rolling-mill until February, 1858, when he commenced clerking in a grocery-store, which continued until following November, when he entered the rolling-mill of Jones & Laughlin, in the nail department of which he worked until 1864. In that year he enlisted in Ind. Battery G, P. V., remaining in the service until the battery was mustered out; in June, 1865. Resuming work in the rolling-mill in July following, he continued in the same until July, 1872. In March of that year he was elected, on the republican ticket, alderman for the Second ward of East Birmingham, now Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, and in 1875 he tendered his resignation in order to secure the office under the new constitution adopted in 1873. He was almost unanimously re-elected, and held the position until 1878, in which year he was elected county commissioner, in which place he is now serving his fourth term, during all of which time he has been president of the board. Some of the most important public questions in the history of the county were brought before the board during his administration, including the 1877-riot claims, aggregating $4,000,000, which were settled for about $2,750,000, and the building of the new courthouse and jail, which cost, including furnishing, $2,500,000—these and all other transactions justly meriting the unqualified appreciation of the ratepayers. Mr. Mercer was married, Jan. 3, 1888, to Martha Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

George A. Chalfant, superintendent for Spang, Chalfant & Co., Etna, was born March 3, 1841, on the old homestead in Turtle Creek, a son of Henry Chalfant, a native of near Philadelphia. He was educated in this county, and attended Jefferson College, from

which he graduated in 1861. He was subsequently employed as clerk in the office of Spang, Chalfant & Co., and in the course of two years was promoted to the position of superintendent and general manager of the works. He is enterprising, and has made the mills a grand success. At the time he took charge the business employed three hundred men; at present it employs eight hundred. Mr. Chalfant was the first to utilize natural gas in this county, and has used it in the factory for the past thirteen years. He married Margaret, daughter of George Bell, a well-known resident of Pittsburgh, and has four children. Politically Mr. Chalfant has always been identified with the republican party.

I. N. Laughlin, saddler, Elizabeth, is a son of Adam and Rebecca Laughlin, of Fayette county, Pa., where he (Adam) was born, and Rebecca was one of the "Jersey settlers" of that county. Adam was a shipbuilder, and was one of the first settlers of this borough. He was married in 1811, and in 1832 moved to Ohio, where he lived until 1868, and then moved to Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died Feb. 26, 1873. He joined the M. E. Church in 1827, and was a devout worker in the interests of religion. His widow survived him about a year, and died in 1874 They reared a family of ten children, seven of whom are still living, namely: Sarah (Mrs. Israel Thompson), William, Susan (Mrs. John Davis), Rebecca A. (Mrs. John Moody), David F. and Adam, all living in Iowa, and our subject, who is the fourth son, and was born July 19, 1821, in this borough, where he has always resided. At an early age he learned the saddler's trade, which he has since followed. In 1843 he was married to Mary, daughter of James and Jane Penny, of Versailles township, who died in 1848, leaving one child—Charles A., of Canton, Ohio. Mr. Laughlin next married, in 1851, Jane, daughter of William and Lydia Robinson, of Westmoreland county. They have two children—Eva (Mrs. George Weddell, of Elizabeth township), and Joseph A., who is now in Colorado. Mr. Laughlin has held many offices within the gift of the people of the borough, and has been an active worker in the cause of temperance, being a member of the Sons of Temperance. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Laughlin was a member of the Old Monongahela Lodge, No. 209, I. O. O. F.

George W. Howder, steamboat-captain, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of John and Mary (Morris) Howder, of Fayette county, where he was born Dec. 28, 1845. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen years started for himself as a general hand on the river boats. He has since followed the river, and has had command of several steamers, among them being the Leader. He served as pilot seventeen years, and has been employed by Joseph Walton & Co. for fourteen years, being engaged as captain of the Nellie Walton during that time. In 1870 he was married to Rachel M., daughter of W. R. and Lavina (Maines) Cooley, of Elizabeth borough, and they have four living children—Ida May, Mary L., John W. and George L. Capt. Howder is a member of the Old Monongahela Lodge, No. 209, I. O. O. F., and Stephen Baird Lodge, No. 526, F. & A. M. He moved to this county about twenty years ago, and has since resided here. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

Joseph Morgan McNair, grand recorder of the A. O. U. W., Pittsburgh, was born in Virginia, June 27, 1827, son of James and Mary (Krider) McNair. His father was born near Carlisle, Pa., in 1801, and died in 1869. He was a woolen-manufacturer in Virginia, and moved his family to Butler, Pa., in 1832, where he was for a number of years a justice of the peace. He was a lifelong democrat, a member of the M. E. Church. Joseph M. McNair attended school at Butler until sixteen years of age, and then learned the tailor's trade, which he followed at Butler and at New Castle, Pa., until 1875, being twelve years in the latter place. In 1875 he accepted his present position as grand recorder of the A. O. U. W. He is a Freemason, a member of Select Knights, A. O. U. W., Royal Arcanum, Knights of the Golden Eagle and Sovereigns of Industry. Mr. McNair was married May 8, 1851, to Martha Spencer, a native of Wales, of English parents, Charles and Mary (Jones) Spencer. Her father died at Harrisburg, Pa., six weeks after arriving from Wales. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McNair: Mary Adrienne McNair, Gertrude Spencer, James Alexander, Thomas Charles, Addie Louise and Alice Flora, the three last named being deceased. The parents are members of the M. E. Church of Allegheny, where they reside.

Robert Wilson Cowan, engineer, Emsworth, son of Robert and Elizabeth (McMahan) Cowan, was born near Oakland, this county, in April, 1832. His father was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1792, and died in 1854, having located in Pittsburgh prior to 1800. His mother died in 1834. His paternal grandparents, Joseph and Mary (Thompson) Cowan, were Scotch-Irish, and settled in Franklin county previous to 1771. His maternal grandparents were from Ireland. The subject of these lines received his education at Minersville, Pa., and the East End, and at the age of seventeen learned blacksmithing, which he followed for six years. In 1854 he began as engineer on the Ohio river, afterward buying an interest in a boat, of which he became captain in 1869. This vessel being sold in 1887, Mr. Cowan, after a year's work on the Bellevue railroad, returned to the river as engineer. He was married in February, 1859, to Mary Jane Colvin, and five children have been born to them, viz.: Margaret Riddle, wife of Morrison Gilliland, and Frances M., Mary E., Sara Emma and Helen Hamilton, at home. The

family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Cowan moved to Emsworth in 1867, and has been one of the main supporters and builders of its public school.

CHARLES LEHMER JOHNSTON, clerk, Wilkinsburg, is a grandson of George R. Johnston (see sketch of James L. Johnston), and was born in Wilkinsburg, Oct. 31, 1851. His father, George Johnston, was born in Wilkinsburg in March, 1827, and married Margaret Elder, who was born in the same year at Ligonier. Mrs. Johnston's parents, Robert and Eliza Elder, were of Irish and German descent. George Johnston and wife now reside in Wilkinsburg, Mr. Johnston being employed as usher at the Pennsylvania railroad station in Pittsburgh. They had seven children, viz.: Charles L., Joseph W., Sarah Ann, James, George Harvey, Lida L. and Maggie J.; the third and fourth are deceased. Charles L. Johnston was educated in the common school and academy at Wilkinsburg, and when fifteen years old went into the store of David L. Johnston, his uncle, in Wilkinsburg. Three years later he entered the employ of A. Stoner, who is still in mercantile business there, and remained with him thirteen years, having charge of the postoffice as his deputy during a part of that time. In 1883 he entered the ticket-office of the Pennsylvania railroad in Pittsburgh, where he still remains. Next year he built the residence he occupies on Rebecca street. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Johnston is a member, and in politics is a republican. Mr. Johnston married, Oct. 21, 1880, Miss Kate Howard, a native of Allegheny City, and a daughter of Samuel and Eliza Howard, of Ireland. Charles Bruce and Margaretta, the first and last of four children born to them, remain with the parents; Joseph Emerson and Albert Reed are deceased.

JOHN SCOTT BUCHANAN MERCER, house and sign painter, Pittsburgh, was born in that city Aug. 13, 1848. His paternal grandparents were Scotch, and his maternal grandparents Irish. His parents, James (a painter by trade) and Margaret (Scott) Mercer, were also natives of Pittsburgh. The father died of cholera in 1854, the mother surviving him five years. John S. B. attended the city schools till the death of his mother, which occurred when he was eleven years of age, and he was then sent to the country to live with Alexander Stevenson (now deceased), in Moon township, this county. In 1866 he went to learn his trade in the city, and four years later engaged in business for himself. He is now located at 57 Ninth street, where he does an extensive business in house- and sign-painting and as maker of brass signs, being the only one between Philadelphia and Chicago who makes copper letters on brass. In 1884 he built his handsome home in Wilkinsburg, corner of North and Center streets. He attends the M. E. Church, is a Royal Arch Mason and a stanch republican. In 1878 Mr. Mercer married Edith S., daughter of Richard and Priscilla Crawford, Quaker residents of Washington county, where Mrs. Mercer was born. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mercer: Velma M., Edith Leila and Mabel.

THERESA GENSCH, hotel-keeper at McKee's Rocks, was born in Germany in 1839, a daughter of Anthony and Theresa Spath, both of whom died in Germany. Theresa was married in Germany, in 1861, to John Spath, and they came to America in 1867; they had three children, viz.: Annie (now wife of Jacob Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pa.), Bertha (wife of Nicholas Nolte, of Moon township) and Edward, a promising lad of thirteen. Mr. Spath died in 1876, at the age of forty-five years, and his widow was married in 1878 to Albert Gensch, of this county. Mrs. Gensch has by industry and perseverance worked her way from very limited circumstances, and has built a hotel in McKee's Rocks that would be a credit to almost any city. It is a fine three-story brick structure, containing sixty-four rooms, heated and lighted by gas, and has all the modern improvements to be found in a city hotel.

ROBERT W. LYON, assistant superintendent of steelworks, McKee's Rocks, was born in Butler county, Pa., in 1842, a son of John and Mary Lyon, the latter of whom departed this life in 1852, at the age of thirty-two years. John Lyon is a native of Butler county, and still resides there. Robert W. enlisted in 1861 as a private in the 13th P. V. I., served four years and two months, and advanced to the rank of major. In 1864 he married Harriet, daughter of Andrew and Eliza Barclay, of Butler county, formerly of this county. At the close of the war Maj. Lyon settled in the city of Allegheny, and in 1869 moved to Pittsburgh. In 1881 he was elected mayor of that city, which office he held for three years. Mr. Lyon has reared a family of eleven children, as follows: Mollie, Carrie, George B., John C., Hattie, Frank W., Emma, Robert E., Thomas W., Laura and Nellie. He accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the steelworks at McKee's Rocks in 1886, which he still holds. He is a Freemason and a member of the G. A. R.; in politics a democrat.

PHILIP KIRSCH, gardener, postoffice West View, was born in 1828, in Erpolzheim, near Duerkheim, Neustadt-an-der-Hardt, Bavaria, Germany, a son of Lorenz and Elizabeth (Buechler) Kirsch. He came to America in 1849, settled in this county, and worked for five years in a blacksmith-shop. His love for the country induced him to engage in gardening, and he now has sixteen acres of garden-land in a high state of cultivation in Ross township. He started in life a poor man, but by industry and frugality he has secured a comfortable home, and is much respected. He married Minnie Hauck, and has a family of six children: Caroline, Philip, Kate, Mary, John and William. The oldest daughter, Louise, died in 1862, in her tenth

year. Mr. and Mrs. Kirsch are members of the G. E. Church; he is a republican.

JOHN F. SEVILLE, fruit-grower, postoffice Bellevue, was born Oct. 21, 1836, in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of John and Hannah (Williams) Seville. His paternal grandfather was a native of Manchester, England. Our subject's father was also born in Manchester, where he lived until his eleventh year, when he came to America with his parents and located in Philadelphia. Subsequently, in 1819, they removed to Pittsburgh. John Seville was a tailor by trade, but engaged in the furniture business. He removed to Ohio and embarked in grocery and canal business. During the civil war he was a soldier in Col. Clark's regiment, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg; his widow is yet living at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of nine children. Of these John F. was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, and learned the plumber's and gasfitter's trade, which he followed successfully until 1868. He then removed to Ross township, and engaged in fruit-growing. He married Eliza J. Crooks, a native of Ireland, and they are the parents of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Seville are members of the U. P. Church, of which he has been a trustee; he is a republican.

ANDREW THOMPSON, farmer, postoffice Ross, is a grandson of James Thompson, and was born on the old homestead Feb. 9, 1845. His father, Andrew G. Thompson, a native of Allegheny county, was a farmer, a very religious, trustworthy man, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was trustee for a number of years. He died Aug. 17, 1884, aged seventy-two years. His wife was Mary English, a native of Ireland and a daughter of James English, one of the old settlers, and they had four children: James, Mary, Andrew and Samuel. Of these Andrew was educated in this county, and inherited seventy acres of the homestead. He married Mary A. C., daughter of Henry B. Lyon, whose family were among the pioneers of Butler county. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is trustee; he is a republican, as was his father.

ROBERT MILLER, farmer, Harrison township, postoffice Freeport, Armstrong county, was born Dec. 10, 1821, on the old homestead farm, on which his father lived from 1817 (when it was a wilderness) till his death. His parents, John and Isabella Miller, were natives of Ireland, former of County Tyrone, and latter of County Derry. They sailed for America in 1801, bringing with them their two children, William and Nathaniel, the former of whom died on shipboard. They first lived in Lancaster county, Pa., one year; then in Westmoreland county, near Salem; thence moved to the Frankstown road in Allegheny county, and in 1817 located on the farm above mentioned. Their children were Nathaniel, born Jan. 3, 1801, died Nov. 2, 1876 (he served as acting justice of the peace six terms, in all thirty years); William, born Dec. 22, 1802, died October 26, 1877; Isabella, born Jan. 18, 1805, died Dec. 14, 1853; Joseph B., born Oct. 28, 1806, died July 23, 1883; Elizabeth, born Oct. 5, 1808, married to D. McCall, died March 20, 1883; John, born Jan. 27, 1811; Margaret S., born Oct. 12, 1812; Mary J., born March 1, 1815, married to William Moorhead, now residing in Freeport, Pa.; Martha, born Feb. 1, 1817, and Robert. John Miller, Sr., died May 16, 1840, aged sixty-six; his widow, April 5, 1852, aged seventy-six. They were members of the Associate Church of Ireland, and connected with the Associate Church of Pittsburgh, under charge of Dr. Bruce; thence to Buffalo congregation of Armstrong county, under charge of Rev. John Dickey, and when the Freeport congregation was organized they were part of said organization, at which Nathaniel was chosen ruling elder, in which capacity he died. William Miller was a ruling elder in the Buffalo congregation for many years prior to his death. Our subject's brothers and sisters were all members of the U. P. Church from the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed. Robert now owns and resides on the old homestead on which he was born. He has filled many positions in the township; served ten months and eleven days in Co. I, 5th P. H. A.; was discharged July 5, 1865, at the close of the war, by general order of the war department.

HARVEY WILLIBY, miller and farmer, Perrysville, is a son of Jonas and Sarah (Pengerton) Williby. John, the great-grandfather of Harvey, was a native of New Jersey, and settled in this county over 150 years ago. James, the grandfather, was born on the place where he always lived, and died in 1841. Jonas, the father of Harvey, was born on same place, and always followed farming. He died in 1875; his widow survives him. She has seven living children: Jonas, Eliza, Robert, Sarah, Katie, Harvey and John. Harvey was born June 3, 1852, and has always remained on the homestead. He was married in 1880 to Henrietta, daughter of George and Sarah Wright, of Franklin township, and they have three children: Leonora M., Sarah Viola and Liza Belle. Mr. Williby and family are members of the M. E. Church of Franklin township.

MRS. ELIZABETH H. FEILBACH, proprietor of nursery, postoffice Bennett, was born Oct. 12, 1814, in Allegheny county, Pa., a daughter of Benjamin Herr. (See his sketch.) The Herr family were of Swiss descent, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1709, where their descendants were ministers and bishops of the Mennonite Church. Benjamin Herr came to this county in 1780, while on his way to Kentucky; low water compelled him to remain a short time, and he finally established himself in a permanent business. He was a leading citizen, identified with every good cause, building schools and churches, and having stock in the first bridge across the Allegheny river. He was a millwright, and owned Herr's island and a large tract

along the river. He married Magdalena Lichten, of Germany, who died in 1842, aged seventy-two years. They had seven children: Benjamin, Barbara, Henry, Daniel, John, Elizabeth and Magdalena. Of these, Elizabeth married Louis Feilbach, a native of Germany, who came to America while young, and was a horticulturist. He died April 11, 1886, aged seventy-five years. Six children were born to them: Esther, Elizabeth, Mary, Henrietta, Benjamin and Kate. These are all living and married except Kate, who died April 14, 1874. The subject of this sketch was born in a hewed-log house on the property still occupied, and the log house was subsequently removed to the island (Herr's) opposite, to make way for the Pennsylvania state canal, and there remains in good condition, occupied—one of the few pioneer landmarks.

William Sproal, teamster, postoffice McKee's Rocks, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28, 1840, a son of Joseph and Margaret Sproal, former of whom came from Ireland in 1820, at the age of fourteen years; was a boatman, and followed the river all his life; he married, for his second wife, Margaret Getty, by whom he had fifteen children, two of whom are living: William and Isabella (wife of D. F. Graham, of Allegheny City). The father died in 1886, at the age of eighty years; his widow still resides in Allegheny City, at the age of seventy-two years. William Sproal was reared to river life, which he followed continuously (except while serving as teamster in the army during the civil war) until 1882, since when he has followed teaming. He married, in 1862, Amanda, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Woods, of this county, and the names and dates of birth of their children are: Joseph (1863), Margaret (1865), Annie (1869), George W. (1867, deceased), Isabella (1871, deceased), Mary (1877, deceased), Kate (1879, deceased), Thomas (1874), Lewella (1881), Bertha (1883) and William John (1888). Mr. Sproal is a member of the K. of P., the A. O. U. W. and the Heptasophs. He is a director in the McKee's Rocks Loan and Building association, and owns a good house and twelve town lots.

Harry Denny, merchant, postoffice Hites, was born at Hites, this county, in 1859, a son of George Denny, a native of Germany, who, with his wife, latter of whom is now deceased, was among the pioneers of East Deer township. The children of George Denny are William, Jennie (Mrs. William McFetridge), Annie (Mrs. David Singleton), Harry and Mary (Mrs. John Armstrong). Harry embarked in business at Hites, as dealer in general merchandise, in 1882, the firm being McFetridge, Denny & Co. George Denny is still living, aged sixty-one years.

Elizabeth Christ, farmer, postoffice Tarentum, was born in Germany, came to America, and in 1871 married Frederick Christ. His parents located in West Deer township in an early day, and there Frederick was born in 1841. After his marriage Frederick and his wife located at Hites station, East Deer township, but in 1874 removed to a farm now owned by their heirs. Mr. Christ, by unceasing labor and constant effort, acquired a handsome competency and one of the most desirable properties in Fawn township; but continued work and exposure occasioned an attack of rheumatism, and, after long suffering, he died Dec. 23, 1887, a member of the Lutheran Church. His death is lamented by a host of friends and relatives, who find consolation in the knowledge that he who notes even the sparrow's fall must have some design in the fate of one like him. His children are Annie Margaret, Elizabeth, Anna Mary, Anna Clara and Frederica Lisetta. Mrs. Christ is a member of the G. L. Church. The widow and children offer the following tribute to the memory of the departed husband and father:

A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.
God, in his wisdom, has recalled
The boon his love had given;
And though the body molders here,
The soul is safe in heaven.

Arthur Ehrenburg was born in Peterstnagen, Prussia, Sept. 14, 1830, a son of Arthur and Ellen Ehrenburg, of same place. He was educated at the military school at Berlin, and entered the Prussian army in 1848, served during the war, and then for political reasons came to America, locating in Chicago, where he served as engineer on the L. S. R. R. until 1853. He then removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where his ability as an engineer caused him to be appointed superintendent of the erection of the first bridge across the Allegheny river, at Sixth and Federal streets, and later helped to build the suspension bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati. In 1862 he answered the call of the president of the United States, and raised a company of volunteers at the latter place, chiefly composed of his comrades who served with him in the war of 1848 in Prussia. He was a first lieutenant in Simmons' battery, Ohio Light Artillery, and for gallant services was breveted captain. He made a most proficient artillerist, and lost his left leg at the battle of Antietam, in September, 1863. In 1873 he died from the effects of his wound, having suffered untold agonies in undergoing five amputations of said limb.

Capt. Ehrenburg was one of the noble old Prussian soldiers who freely offered and eventually delivered up their lives in the cause of their adopted country. In 1853 he married Sophia, daughter of Louis and Barbara Brecht, of Heidelberg, Germany. For a number of years previous to his death Capt. Ehrenburg and family resided in McKeesport, Pa. The flag of Simmons' battery, so nobly upheld during the conflict between north and south, and riddled by shot and shell, is now in possession of the family—a souvenir they value more highly than any others left by their husband and father.

THOMAS C. CRAWFORD was born at Hanover, Bedford county, Pa., March 7, 1838. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather having been Scotch and his grandmother Irish. His father moved with his family, while Thomas C. was yet quite young, to Mossy Creek, Augusta county, Va., where the latter received a common-school education. In 1859 our subject came to Pennsylvania, and located in Clinton county, Pa., where he followed the trade of iron-worker at Washington Iron-works, operated at that time by John Fallon. In 1861, at the first call, he enlisted for three months in Co. H, 2d P. V. I., Col. Stambaugh. This regiment did duty in Wyncoop's brigade, Banks' division, in the Shenandoah valley. After the expiration of his three months' service Mr. Crawford returned home, and re-enlisted under Capt. G. B. Shearer for three years or during the war, serving as orderly-sergeant, this company being assigned to the 93d P. V. I., then forming at Lebanon. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in November of the same year, and in the spring followed McClellan from Fortress Monroe to Fair Oaks, taking part in the battles of Williamsburg (where the captain was killed), Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, during which time both lieutenants had left the company, leaving our subject in command of thirteen men, all that was left of the one hundred and one who started from Washington city for Richmond, Va. At Harrison's Landing, Mr. Crawford, being seized with fever, was sent to New York city, where he lay in Park barracks for six weeks, after which he returned home, and from there was sent to the convalescent camp at Alexandria, Va., and was there detailed, by special order from the war department, to assist in classifying and organizing all convalescent troops reporting to that place. His health again failing, Mr. Crawford was mustered out of the service and sent home. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania he assisted in raising a company of men for the "emergency," and went with them as first lieutenant, after which critical period he again returned home. Troops being then called for for one year's service, Mr. Crawford and Charles L. Buffington, of Milesburg, enlisted fifty men, proceeded to Harrisburg, joined the 200th regiment, and were assigned to Co. F; captain, F. A. Hoffman; first lieutenant, Thomas C. Crawford; adjutant of regiment, Charles L. Buffington. They joined the Army of the Potomac at Bermuda Hundreds, the one-year men composing a provisional division, Lieut. Crawford being detailed to serve as aid on the staff of the general, Charles K. Graham. In that capacity, one dark, rainy night, he rode into the enemy's lines, but, discovering his mistake after being challenged by the picket, he turned his horse, and amid a storm of bullets escaped unhurt.

Some time after that all the one-year men were assigned to the 9th army corps; our subject's company and regiment, being assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, lay in winter-quarters in front of Petersburg, Va., preparing for the spring campaign. Previous to starting out on raid through North Carolina, the troops were all called out to witness the execution of two men who had deserted and joined the confederates. On the morning of the 25th of March, 1865, the rebels attacked Fort Steadman, and the 200th regiment, lying immediately in front of the fort, were the first troops to meet the enemy, who had come over in full force. From three o'clock until eight the battle raged furiously, the 200th bearing the brunt of the fight at first, losing 130 men in killed and wounded, Mr. Crawford being among the latter, being struck by a piece of shell, which completely disabled him. This closed his active service in front, and afterward he took part with his regiment in the grand review at Washington, subsequently acting as adjutant of his regiment; was mustered out shortly afterward, and returned home; then for several years he followed railroading. In 1872 he came to McKeesport, and was engaged with W. D. Wood & Co. as a knobbler and hammerman until 1881, when he was given charge of the forge or producing department, in which capacity he is still acting. Mr. Crawford is a member of Post No. 59, G. A. R., of which he has been twice elected commander.

JAMES POWER, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of Dr. James and Nancy (Jack) Power. Dr. Power was a native of Chester county, and settled, in 1805, in this county, on the farm now owned by his son James. He enjoyed an extensive practice as a physician, and died in 1864. James Power is the eldest son, and was born July 9, 1821, on his present farm, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1865, to Mary V., daughter of James Humes, of this county, who died Jan. 13, 1881, without leaving any children. Mr. Power is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Round Hill.

HORACE G. REED, weighmaster National Tube-works, McKeesport, is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and was reared and educated in Edinburg, Lawrence county, Pa. He served an apprenticeship of one year at the carpenter's trade, settled in McKeesport in 1872, and entered the employ of the National Tube-works company as a millwright in their carpenter department. In November same year, he lost his right arm at the shoulder, by being caught in the mill-gearing. After recovering from his injuries he was appointed weighmaster in the above works, which position he has satisfactorily filled since. He is a member of the Y. M. C. A. and R. A., and is a stanch advocate of prohibition.

J. B. AYRES, foreman of finishing department National Rolling-mill, McKeesport, is a native of Philadelphia, where he was reared and educated. Subsequently he was employed in various mills in different sections of the state. He came to McKeesport

in 1879, and entered the employ of the National Tube-works company, where he has since been engaged, having held his present position since 1881. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Heptasophs; he is a stanch advocate of prohibition.

CAPT. J. G. FAIRFIELD, pilot, postoffice Homestead, was born Sept. 3, 1838, in London, England, where he was educated. At the age of sixteen he came to America, and for a short time worked in Trenton, N. Y. Soon thereafter he came to Pittsburgh, worked for a short time for Horner & Roberts, and, becoming imbued with a taste for life on the river, learned to be pilot on the steamer Juniata, Capt. Orr Lysle. Afterward he secured an interest in the steamer Alexander Foster, which he ran until 1882, when he sold out. Since then he has engaged in the coal business, and sometimes yet acts as pilot. Capt. Fairfield has been twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth E. Robison, died leaving three children: Edgar L., Harry W. and Mary E. His present wife is Mary E., daughter of John Hess, and they have two children, Alberta H. and Jessie A. Capt. Fairfield is a member of the M. E. Church and of the Masonic fraternity, Henry M. Phillips Lodge, Monongahela City; he is a republican.

C. K. BRYCE, superintendent, Homestead, was born Jan. 21, 1854, on the South Side, Pittsburgh. His father, John Bryce, a native of Pittsburgh, was of Scotch descent, was well known, and served an apprenticeship of seven years with Thomas Bakewell to learn the glassworker's trade. Subsequently he commenced the business for himself, under the firm name of Bryce, McKee & Co., and which was afterward changed to Bryce & Richards, and then to Bryce, Waken & Co. John Bryce was one of the originators of the Duquesne Fire company of Pittsburgh, and was its president at the time of the big fire in 1845. In May, 1879, the firm of Bryce, Higbee & Co. established a glass-house in Homestead, where they have 190 hands employed, and were the first to use natural gas in the county. Our subject entered the glass-factory at the age of eleven years, mastered every detail, and soon became foreman of the mold department. He came to Homestead fourteen years ago, and has been manager of the glass-factory since it started. He married Emma, daughter of Joseph Doyle, an expert glassworker, and they have two children: Joe R. and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Bryce are members of the E. L. Church; he is a republican.

JOHN HULTON, carpenter, postoffice Hulton, was born at Hulton, March 17, 1853, a son of James and Susanna (Warwick) Hulton. James was born in Pittsburgh, and settled at Hulton station with his father, where he carried on a large farm, which his father, Jonathan Hulton, one of the first settlers, took up. James Hulton served one year in the civil war held many township offices, and died in 1869; his wife, Susanna, was a native of Belfast, Ireland. Jonathan Hulton owned a large tract of land, and the place was named for him. He lost most of it, however, contracting on the Allegheny Valley railroad. Our subject received his schooling at Hulton, and at the age of sixteen began for himself, working at gardening for two years. He then learned the carpenter's trade at Pittsburgh, and for the last ten years has been employed in the Verona railroad shops. He married, in 1879, Ida Virginia Stewart, of Springdale, daughter of Robert and Mary (Stodard) Stewart, former of whom was born in 1807, and followed carpentering, but is now a farmer in Springdale township; latter was born in Beaver county, and died when Ida Virginia was seven years old. Mrs. Hulton has three children: Harry, Mary and Warwick. They are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Hulton is a republican; is a member of Jr. O. U. A. M. and R. A.

JOHN ALVIN HOUSEHOLDER, carpenter, Verona, was born Nov. 1, 1859, in Armstrong county, son of George and Catharine (Zeuver) Householder, both natives of Westmoreland county, and who live near Kittanning, former of whom is a millwright by trade, but follows barn-building; they are members of the Presbyterian Church. The grandfather of John Alvin was John Householder. Our subject received a common-school education, and at twenty-two years of age learned the carpenter's trade at Kittanning. In 1884 he came to Verona, where he has become a thorough mechanic. He was married Feb. 28, 1884, to Mary Elizabeth Shotts, of Armstrong county, daughter of Peter and Maria (Bush) Shotts, natives of the same county, former of whom died in 1876, aged fifty-one years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Householder, viz.: Charles Howard, Laura Emma and Elmer H. The parents are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Householder is a republican, and member of the Carpenters' Union.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER BRYANS, barber, Turtle Creek, was born in Fayette county, Pa., Dec. 16, 1845, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Batch) Bryans, natives of Pennsylvania. Batch Williams, father of Elizabeth, had his name reversed by legislative enactment; his wife, Nancy, was a daughter of Dominick Bradley, who came from Ireland and took up land in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1772. When William A. Bryans was quite small his father died, and when he was twelve years old he was put on a farm with William Brisbine, in Westmoreland county. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. K, 127th U. S. C. T., and was attached to the Army of the James, serving in the battles of Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Farmville and front of Petersburg and Richmond. After Lee's surrender the regiment went to Texas, and was there mustered out in September, 1865, Mr. Bryans' discharge bearing date 7th of that month. After mining coal for a time he

commenced his present business at Elizabeth, this county, and, after keeping shop at Tarentum three years, came to Turtle Creek in 1875. In addition to tonsorial work he deals in newspapers, stationery and tobacco, and is very successful. In May, 1876, he married Minnie, daughter of Norman and Mary (Sarver) Bruce, all natives of this county, and of their three children only William Alexander is living. Mrs. Bryans died Jan. 14, 1880, aged twenty-three. Mr. Bryans is a member of the G. A. R., and is a K. T.; he is a republican.

HENRY TAYLOR MCCORMICK, locomotive engineer, Wilkinsburg, was born in Brush Valley, Indiana county, Pa., June 19, 1843, a son of William and Margaret (Taylor) McCormick, also natives of that county. His grandfather, a Lutheran Irishman, settled, early in the present century, in Pennsylvania. There being no church of his faith in his neighborhood, his son associated with the Presbyterians. Henry was reared on a farm, and when sixteen years old became a brakeman on the P. R. R. A year later he took the position of fireman, and after three years in this service was given an engine, and now pulls the fast passenger train between Pittsburgh and Altoona. He has been engineer for twenty-five years, and has never had an accident, though he has had some narrow escapes. In 1876, while pulling a train with six hundred people *en route* for the Centennial Exhibition, he saved the train from destruction at an open switch by staying on his engine, at the imminent risk of going over a high embankment. Mr. McCormick is a republican; a member of the Masonic fraternity; his family attends the M. E. Church. He married, June 18, 1867, Mary C. McIntyre, who was born at George's Station, Westmoreland county, a daughter of James and Annie (Funk) McIntyre, of Scotch and German descent, respectively. Mrs. McCormick is the mother of seven children: Edward Scott (fireman), James, William Devore, Mabel, Lottie, Henry and Mary.

JOSEPH E. MULLIN, blacksmith, Verona, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1856, son of Robert and Sarah (Shannon) Mullin. His father was a native of Ireland, and moved to Canada when he was seventeen years old; he was a farmer until 1873, in which year he came to the United States, where he died in 1883, aged seventy years. The mother of Joseph E. was born in Ireland and reared in Scotland, and she now resides in Mahoning county, Ohio. Joseph E. was the youngest of five girls and seven boys. He received his education in Canada, and at the age of seventeen came to Verona, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and which he has since followed in the Allegheny Valley railroad shops. He was married Nov. 20, 1873, to Margaret Emily Taylor, a native of Indiana county, Pa., daughter of William B. and Mary E. (Mares) Taylor, who now reside in Verona. Mr. Mullin has been very successful in business, and built his home on Center avenue in 1883. He was elected a republican member of the council for 1887–88; is a member of the K. of P., and has been inspector of election. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOSEPH H. MOORE, stonemason, Chartiers, was born in Ireland in 1846, a son of John and Catharine Moore, and came to this country in 1870, his parents remaining in the old country. They have eight children: Samuel, Joseph, Ellen J., Sarah, Hamilton, Euphemia, Margaret and William; the sons are all in this county with the exception of Hamilton, who resides in Colorado. Joseph H. has been twice married; first, in 1871, to Mary E. Comfort, who died in 1875, at the age of twenty-six years, leaving two children—Samuel and Sarah; and second, in 1878, to Jennie, daughter of Robert McCracken, of this county, and by her he has five children: Joseph A., John S., Chester H. and William J. and Jennie (twins). Mr. Moore is a trustee in the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

MOSES ANDERSON, engineer, Wilkinsburg, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Feb. 9, 1853. He remained at home till twenty-three years old, and then went on the Pennsylvania railroad as fireman. After three and one-half years in this service he was given charge of an engine, and now makes three round trips to Altoona each week, hauling freight. He built his present residence on Holmes street, near Pittsburgh, in 1885. Dec. 21, 1882, Mr. Anderson married Miss Catharine Dessa McManigal, who was born in Broad Top, Pa., a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Van Newkirk) McManigal, of Irish and German families, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the U. P. Church.

JOHN KRAUTH, butcher, Tarentum, is a native of Rottenburg, Germany, born June 21, 1823, a son of Jacob and Ursula Krauth, former of whom died in Germany. The widow came to this country with her children, and settled, in 1842, at Louisville, Ky., where they remained four years; then removed to Pittsburgh, and thence to Tarentum in 1849, when John commenced business as a butcher. The names of the children are Jacob, of Louisville, Ky.; Maria, who died in Germany; Barbara, now Mrs. J. Boyer, of Pittsburgh; John and Fred. John married, in 1848, Barbara A. Fause, of Pittsburgh, who was born July 18, 1822, and they located in Tarentum, where they still live. They have one child, John, who was born in Tarentum, Dec. 16, 1849, and married Mary Nicolas, who was born Aug. 4, 1847, at Gross-Baden, Germany, and they now have four children, all born at Tarentum: Anna Mary, June 16, 1875; Anna Barbara, July 16, 1877; Clare Mathilde, Sept. 5, 1883, and George John, Dec. 5, 1885. All are members of the Presbyterian Church.

FREDERIC KRAUTH, butcher, Tarentum, is a native of Germany, born Sept. 28, 1826, and is a son of Jacob and Ursula Krauth, former of whom died in Germany. The

widow came with her children to this country, and located at Louisville, Ky. There Frederic followed the business of butcher for a time, and then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Pittsburgh, Pa., and thence to Kittanning, Pa., and finally, Aug. 30, 1849, to Tarentum. In 1852 he married Miss Fass, and established himself in business in Tarentum, where he reared a family of nine children, of whom those living are Charles, Fred, George, Maggie, Matilda, now Mrs. James Bair, of Leechburg, Pa.; and those deceased are William H., Mary N., Kate and Benjamin F. Charles married Miss Correll, of Tarentum; Fred, Miss Welch, of Tarentum, and Maggie, Mr. Newt. Stewart, of Tarentum.

Jacob Hugo, proprietor of a restaurant and saloon, McKeesport, was born near Temperanceville, this county, Dec. 18, 1848, a son of John A. and Mary E. (Ellsesser) Hugo, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who settled, in 1845, in this county, where they reared a family of six children: Jacob, John (deceased), Michael, Lizzie, Mary and Annie. Jacob was reared in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and for a number of years followed the occupation of a coal-miner. He embarked in his present business in McKeesport in 1878, and has had a prosperous trade. He has been twice married; first to Carrie Abrams, by whom he had five children, four living: Maggie, Celia, Agnes and Lawrence; his second wife is Sarah McDermott, by whom he has two children, Hilda and James V. Mr. Hugo is a democrat.

Thomas Glew, blacksmith, Monroeville was born in Pittsburgh, in June, 1837. His parents, John and Ann (Hough) Glew, were born in Derbyshire, England, came to this country about 1833, and, after spending a year in Philadelphia, located in Pittsburgh until 1838, when they settled in Patton township. John was a nailmaker; engaged in general blacksmithing, after he came here, for many years near Moss Side, and then bought a farm, where he died in 1883, aged seventy-two; his widow died three years later, at the age of sixty-nine. In 1862 he joined Col. Allen's regiment of volunteers, under Capt. A. L. Pierson, now of Pittsburgh, and after serving nine months, and sharing in the battle at Antietam, he was discharged for disability incurred by exposure on that battlefield. When John left the shop he was succeeded by Thomas, who had been his assistant from youth, and who now owns the property, and also a farm of forty-four acres, where he resides and conducts a shop. In 1869 he married Rachel B., daughter of John and Catherine (Leasure) Dougherty, of Irish and Huguenot-Swiss descent. The Leasure family is a prominent one in Westmoreland county. Mr. and Mrs. Glew have five children living: Jennie Luella, Mary Brinton, Millie Wilson and Maggie Beattie (twins) and Thomas Leasure. The two eldest born, Minnie and John, died of scarlet fever at an early age. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church. John Glew left five sons and six daughters, of whom seven are living, Thomas being the eldest. The others are Sarah (Ramsey), at Homestead; Martha Elizabeth and Annie, unmarried, on the home farm; Jonathan Fulton, near by; William W., working the farm; Susan (Morrison), the second child, died in Illinois; John died at the age of twenty-two, and George and Mary Ann died in infancy, the last named being the first born.

August Braum, butcher, West Elizabeth, was born in Ketdorf, Germany, Aug. 3, 1850, son of Joseph and Eva Braum. He came to America in 1872, settling in West Elizabeth, and in 1873 he married Mary Ann Flido, who was born May 5, 1849, a daughter of Ziprion and Fredericka Flido, of Morless, Greis, Hinfelt, Kurhessen, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Braum have had eight children, all born in West Elizabeth: Mary Ann, May 12, 1875; Annie Fredericka, Sept. 22, 1876, died July 19, 1877; August Frank, May 3, 1878; Joseph Melcher, Aug. 23, 1879; Charles Williams, June 4, 1881; Catherina Augusta, Feb. 11, 1883, died November 20, 1883; William Henry, Aug. 27, 1885; Edward Adam, Feb. 16, 1887. Those living all reside with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Braum are members of the Catholic Church.

Fred Held, barber, McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 20, 1863, son of Louis and Catherine (Bangert) Held. He was reared in McKeesport, and educated in the common schools and Normal Academy. Learning the barber's trade in his father's shop, he worked as a journeyman for five years, and then succeeded his father in business (established in 1863) in July, 1887. It is the oldest and most successful business stand of the kind in the city, and enjoys a large and lucrative patronage. Mr. Held married, Feb. 12, 1888, Annie M., daughter of Alexander Dietrich, of McKeesport. Our subject is a prominent member of the Electric Musical and Social Club of McKeesport, of which he is treasurer; he is a republican.

William Henry Peters, carriage-blacksmith, Verona, was born July 24, 1855, in Allegheny City, where he passed his life until 1878, when he removed to Verona. His parents, Christian and Mary Peters, were born in Germany, and now reside in Allegheny City, the father being employed in a planing-mill. When sixteen years old William began to learn his trade, and has since followed it. He is now in the employ of the Dexter Spring company; is a skillful mechanic, and enjoys a good salary. In 1878 he married Louise Zimmerman, who was born in Allegheny City, of German parents. Mr. Peters is a republican, and the family is associated with the G. L. Church. There are three children—Frederick William, Tillie Molline and Mamie Molline.

Joshua Wiltshire, blacksmith, Boston, was born in England in 1829. In 1872 he came to this country and settled in Pittsburgh. In April, 1873, he removed to Boston.

In July, 1884, he left Boston and went to Sampson's Mill, where he engaged in general blacksmithing and wagon-making. Here he remained until 1886, when he returned to Boston, where he bought property, and is now carrying on the blacksmithing business. When Mr. Wiltshire removed from Sampson's Mill he left his son, Joshua C., to carry on the business there for himself. The latter has had a new house, shop, etc., built at Christy Park, whither he removed in 1889, and where he is carrying on the old business. Mr. Wiltshire was married, in England, to Miss Frances Collett, who died in 1871, leaving two children, Joshua C. and Emily H., now deceased. For his second wife Mr. Wiltshire married Mrs. Sarah Ann Miller, of Boston, who died in 1884 without children. Mr. Wiltshire married for the third time, taking as his partner Mary, daughter of John Miller, of the Pike. Mr. and Mrs. Wiltshire are members of the M. E. Church of Boston.

Peter May, butcher, Verona, is a son of Johann and Elizabeth May, and was born in Reifelbach, Germany, Jan. 14, 1846. When seventeen years old he left home and came to America. In 1864, having spent a year in Pittsburgh, he went to Dravosburg, and learned the butcher's trade, and in 1870 established business at Armstrong station, in Verona township, where he purchased and still owns property. On the 12th of May, 1885, his buildings were destroyed by fire, and he came to Verona and built the fine brick structure on James street, which he occupies as a residence and market. In 1874 he married Caroline Porr, who was born at the same place as himself. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, as the best accessible representative of the G. R. Church. Four of the children are dead, and five are living: Otto, Henry, Peter, Albert and Cora Helen. Mr. May is a republican.

Charles W. Bock, farmer, was born in this county in 1855, a son of Charles F. and Elizabeth (Haudenshield) Bock. He was educated at the public schools in this county, and owns the homestead farm, consisting of sixty-one acres. He was married, in 1878, to Elizabeth Klinzing, daughter of Henry and Catherine E. (Port) Klinzing, and four children have been born to them: Walter H., Amber E., Lynette C. and Ethel Margaret. Mr. Bock has always resided on the place since he was seven years of age, and as a farmer has been successful. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

Thomas Patterson, machinist, McKeesport, was born in Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, March 5, 1845, a son of Peter and Isabella (Burn) Patterson. He was reared in his native town, where he served an apprenticeship of five years at the machinist's trade. He went to England in January, 1866, and June 1, 1870, landed in New York city, where, for three months, he was employed in the machine-shops of J. M. &. P. Jackson. He then went to Boston, Mass., and, October 15th, engaged with the National Tube-works company, in whose employ he has since been. He came to McKeesport in 1872, and since 1882 has been foreman of machinery in the lap-weld mill. He married, Feb. 5, 1870, Isabella, daughter of David and Mary J. (Rosethorn) Lee, of Westmoreland, England, and has had ten children: Mary J., Isabella R., Peter, Thomas H. (deceased), Elizabeth E., John, David L., Jessie T., James G. and George A. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of P., K. of H. and Caledonian Club; he is a republican.

Michael Henry Leonard, blacksmith, Turtle Creek, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1854. His parents, Matthew and Kate (Mason) Leonard, natives of Ireland, died at Irwin, Pa., the former in 1875, aged seventy-two years, and the latter in 1866, aged fifty-two. They came to America about 1852, and the father was employed as a laborer. Michael had little opportunity for acquiring an education, and went to his trade when sixteen years old. Of this he became master, and opened a shop at Turtle Creek in 1880. He has been successful, and now owns his shop and two dwellings in the village. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1876 he married Maggie McCallum, a native of Port Perry, and a daughter of John and Hannah McCallum, of Irish birth. Following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard: Annie, John, Katie and Mary (twins).

John F. Bock, butcher, Green Tree, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1846. He is a son of Charles F. Bock, who was born in 1818 in Saxony, and married Elizabeth Haudenshield, daughter of Samuel Haudenshield, of this county. Ten children were born to this union, of whom John F. is the eldest; five of these children are now living. The father died in 1863, the mother in 1879, aged fifty-seven years. John F. was educated at the public schools in this county and reared a farmer. He resided in Columbiana county, Ohio, four years, and since 1884 has been successfully engaged in butchering. He married, in 1873, Minnie Wertz, daughter of Gottlieb Wertz, of this county, and they are the parents of seven children: Harrison, Charles G., Ella May, George Elmer, John C., Howard and Bessie. Mr. Bock is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W., and a republican.

Zechariah Zacharias, machinist, Verona, was born in Nautyglo, Monmouthshire, Wales, in 1837, but lived in Pontypool from boyhood until he came to America. When eleven years old he was employed in an iron-foundry, and has followed iron-work ever since, educating himself by private study. In 1861 he arrived in Pittsburgh, with about four sovereigns in his pocket, and soon found employment there. For the last twenty-four years he has been employed by the Alle-

gheny Valley Railroad company. He is the owner of two lots, on which he built a house in 1879, and brought his family to Verona. He also owns a lot and two houses in Pittsburgh. The family are associated with the Welsh Congregational Church in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Zacharias is a republican. He was married, in 1865, to Margaret Thomas, a native of Cardiganshire, Wales, and they have two children: Jesse Walker and Ellen Maud.

James Alexander Doran, engineer, Wilkinsburg, was born at Wilmore (then Jefferson), Cambria county, Pa., Sept. 2, 1840, a son of James and Mary (Kennedy) Doran, of County Longford, Ireland. James Doran came to America and settled near Philadelphia when sixteen years old, the mother of the latter being deceased. When James attained manhood he was employed in the construction of state roads and canals, and eventually settled on a farm in Cambria county. He died there in February, 1888, at the age of eighty-two; his widow still resides there, aged seventy-nine. They had thirteen children, three being older than James and his twin brother Patrick. James A. remained on the farm until he was eighteen years old, when he secured a position as freight-brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad. He was rapidly promoted, being given charge of a train at the end of seven months, and three months later he became fireman. After firing for less than a year, he was promoted to engineer, and now runs the fast express from Pittsburgh to Altoona. He bought a house in Wilkinsburg, whither he moved in 1871, and in 1885 he built the handsome brick residence which he now occupies. He is a member of St. James' R. C. Church, and an active worker in the democratic party. In 1870 he married Mary, daughter of Richard and Theresa Sharp, descendants of the early German settlers at Lilly's station, on the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Doran's children are named, in order of birth: Maggie, Genevieve, Theresa, William, Joseph, Paul, Louis and Legoria.

Robert Logan, bricklayer, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth township, this county, Jan. 28, 1831, a son of Isaac and Rachel (Morton) Logan. His paternal and maternal grandfathers, Robert Logan and James Morton, were both natives of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and were among the pioneers of the county. The grandmother of our subject, in the early days of the county, was captured and scalped by the Indians, and left for dead, but recovered, and lived to rear a family. Isaac Logan was a shoemaker, but followed the trade of stonemason most of his life in Elizabeth township, where he died in 1875, aged seventy-two years. He was three times married, and was the father of eighteen children. The subject of these lines was reared and educated in Elizabeth township, served an apprenticeship of three years at the bricklayer's trade in McKeesport, and has been a resident of that borough since 1873. In 1852 he married Melinda, daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Campbell) Boyd, of Elizabeth township, and by her had eight children: Joseph, John, Susan, Edward, Benjamin, Robert, George and Effa. Mr. Logan is a member of the First M. E. Church, and is a prohibitionist.

Jonah Mathias, roller, McKeesport, was born at Rumney, South Wales, Jan. 4, 1838, a son of David and Margaret Mathias. He was reared in his native county, and first came to America in 1857, locating in Wheeling, Va., where he resided until 1860, and then returned to Wales. He came back to the United States in 1872, and located in Allegheny, where he worked as a heater until 1877. He then removed to McKeesport, where he has since been employed as a roller in the United States Tin-Plate works. Mr. Mathias is a thrifty and enterprising citizen, and has accumulated considerable property. He has contributed toward the growth and development of the city by erecting several dwelling-houses, besides the handsome residence in which he lives, on Mathias street, named in his honor. He is a member of the Welsh Congregrational Church of Pittsburgh, and is a republican.

Samuel R. Frazier, heater, McKee's Rocks, is a son of Matthew P. and Sarah Frazier, and was born in Armstrong county, Pa., in 1855. His lifework thus far has been in the iron-mill. He came to this county in 1860, and still resides in Stowe township. Matthew P. died March 14, 1876, at the age of fifty years; his widow is living with her son, Samuel; they had five children, viz.: Mary (deceased), William I., Samuel R., Joseph and Harry. Samuel R. was married, Nov. 11, 1880, to Mary, daughter of James and Margaret Cole, and they had four children: James C. (deceased), Samuel R., Walter L. and Harry L. Mr. Frazier is a Freemason and a member of the Amalgamated association. He owns a beautiful home in Stowe township, adjoining the village of McKee's Rocks.

W. S. Smith, liveryman, Elizabeth, is a son of Robert and Caroline (Black) Smith, natives of this county, and was born in 1836 in Forward township. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1877, when he established his present livery business in Elizabeth borough, but has lived here since 1859. In 1862 he enlisted in the 14th P. V. C., and served until the close of the war, acting as sergeant of his company. He married, in 1859, Alvira McCune, daughter of James McCune, of this township, and they have five children living: Robert M., a commercial traveler, of St. Louis; James Edwin, Rose May, Caroline B. and Harry S., all at home. Mr. Smith is a member of Joseph Stevens Post, No. 111, G. A. R. Mrs. Smith is a member of the M. E. Church.

Alexander Mader, proprietor of restaurant, Verona, was born in Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Aug. 23, 1838, son of Henry and Annie (Fletcher) Mader. His father died in 1865, aged fifty-nine years; his mother

lives in Pittsburgh. Alexander Mader came to Sharpsburg, this county, in 1863, and worked upon a farm for one year. Aug. 12, 1864, he enlisted in Co. E, 3d regiment P. C., and after passing through a few engagements was seized with typhoid fever; was confined to the military hospital for some time, and discharged in July, 1865. He then worked for eleven years in the oilworks, and five years for A. Lions & Co., oil-refiners. He next opened a saloon in Sharpsburg, and one year later moved to Verona. He was married in 1866 to Maggie, daughter of Alexander and Annie Rusenberger, and to them have been born three children: Annie, Christopher and Ada. The family are members of the P. Ev. Church. Mr. Mader is a republican; member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., the Orangemen and Swiss Relief society. He has a house and lot in Sharpsburg, and a business corner at Verona.

James M. McCutcheon, postmaster and merchant, Moon, was born on the old homestead in Findlay township, May 18, 1842, a son of Alexander and Rachel (McCoy) McCutcheon, former of whom was born in Ireland, Oct. 10, 1804. When a young man Alexander came to Findlay township, and soon after his marriage purchased the old farm there, where he died, and where his widow still resides. They had five sons and two daughters: James M., Claudius (deceased at age of twenty-one), Alexander (in Findlay township), Sarah (wife of Joseph McCleaster, in Moon township), Margaret (wife of Joseph A. Bedford, in Sharon, Moon township), John and Thomas (Findlay township). James M. farmed until 1886, when he purchased his present store at Moon, and March 1, 1886, was appointed postmaster. He married, June 9, 1862, Jennie Crane, who was born in Beaver county, Pa., a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (McCartney) Crane. Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon are the parents of three children: Claudius, Stella (born July 9, 1872, died Jan. 12, 1888; she was an earnest Christian, and her death was a most beautiful and Christian-like revelation to many who witnessed it; just before her death, although too weak to hold up her head, she, with others, sang "Rock of Ages," and "Jesus, Lover of my Soul;" her dying request was for her classmates to meet her in heaven), and Alexander G. Mr. McCutcheon is a member of the O. U. A. M. He and his wife are members of Sharon Presbyterian Church.

Louis Stipe, boatman, postoffice Chartiers, son of August (a miner) and Augusta Stipe, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1855. August Stipe came to Pittsburgh from Germany in 1852. He was the father of three children, Julius P., Henrietta (deceased) and Louis, and died on the day Louis was born. His widow married, in 1857, Adam Dewalt, a farmer of this county, and by this marriage there were four children: William, Adam J., Jacob and John (deceased). Louis Stipe commenced boating in 1872, which he has followed most of the time since, a part of the time engaged on a steamboat from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Dec. 29, 1879, he met with a very serious accident on the towboat Smoky City, when he had both legs broken, and was otherwise injured. He was unable to work for more than a year, and has never fully recovered from the effects.

Daniel A. Farley, foreman welding department National Tube-works, McKeesport, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1851, a son of John and Sarah (Stuart) Farley. He was reared and educated in Boston, Mass., where he was engaged in pipemaking for several years, beginning at the age of fourteen. In 1870 he entered the employ of the National Tube-works company in Boston, Mass., as roll-hand and furnaceman, at which he continued in that city up to 1873. He then came to McKeesport, in the interest of the same firm, and followed the above occupation until 1878, from which time until 1887 he was assistant foreman in the welding department of their works. In May, 1887, he was appointed foreman of that department, which position he has since satisfactorily filled. He married, March 1, 1870, Sarah, daughter of John and Bridget (McDevitt) Friel, of Boston, Mass., and has six children living: Sarah, John, Nicholas, William, Rose and Daniel. Mr. Farley and family are members of the Catholic Church; politically he is a democrat.

Finley McIntosh, merchant, Turtle Creek, was born near the famous battlefield of Culloden, Scotland, in 1848, a son of Alexander and May McIntosh. He was reared a farmer and shepherd, and worked for some time as a coal-miner. In the fall of 1871 he came to America, and the next spring settled in Allegheny county, where he mined coal until failing health compelled him to abandon that occupation. One year later he commenced peddling goods, and went in debt fifty-seven dollars for a horse for that purpose; his wife at the same time kept a little store to help along. They prospered, and in 1884 bought land, and erected the fine store-building, two stories and basement, and the dwelling which they now occupy in Newtown. The stock of general merchandise is valued at over $12,000. In 1874 Mr. McIntosh married Annie Anderson, who was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, and they have four living children: John Alexander, Annie May, Harry and Grace. David, the second child, died in infancy. The family is connected with the U. P. Church.

Robert Ralston, Wilkinsburg, was born in Salem township, Pa., in 1832. His grandfather, John Ralston, came from Ireland in or about 1789. James, son of the latter, was then three years old. He married Catharine Stewart, and settled in Penn township, this county, in 1838. He died in 1861, aged seventy-five; his widow in 1865, both members of the Beulah Presbyterian Church; they had six children, of whom Robert is the youngest. He passed his early life on the farm, and received but little schooling. When of age he

went to Fort Wayne, Ind. In 1858 he was in Central Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and on returning to Allegheny county was employed as watchman at Oakland for six years. He engaged in farming near Parnassus and Sandy Creek, and settled, in 1876, in Sterrett township, where he purchased his present home. He engaged in farming for some years, and is now watchman at the Phœnix Crucible-works at Brushton station. In 1858 Mr. Ralston married Margaret Beatty, a native of Washington county, daughter of Jameson and Margaret (McIntyre) Beatty, of Scotch descent. Mr. Ralston is a republican, and has been supervisor of Sterrett two years.

JACOB DEWALT, farmer, postoffice Castle Shannon, was born in 1816, in Borchen, Germany, son of Jacob and Catherine (Shram) Dewalt, also natives of Germany. Their children were Peter, David, Adam, Jacob, Catherine, Caroline, Elizabeth and Mrs. Mary Heine (who is still living in Germany). Of these Jacob came to America in 1837, and for a time worked on the canals and rivers. Later he turned his attention to farming, was successful, and now owns eighty acres of land in Baldwin township; he married Catherine Kine, and their children are John and Peter (twins), William, George and Mrs. Mary Handenstein. Mr. and Mrs. Dewalt are members of the G. L. Church, in which he has held several offices. He is a democrat, and has filled various township offices.

SIMON VETTER, farmer, postoffice Verona, was born in Kirche Ober-amt Geislingen, Stuttgart, Germany, in 1822, a son of Charles and Ursula (Schneider) Vetter. The father was a wagon-maker, and gave his son a fair education. When fifteen years old Simon was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until he came to America, in 1849. For nearly twenty years he dug coal in this county, and in 1867 he bought his present farm of fifty acres. In 1854 Mr. Vetter married Elizabeth Vetter, who was born in the same city as himself, but is no relation, and they have five children, all at home: Jacob, Simon, Henry, Maria and John. Mr. Vetter is a republican: the family are associated with the Evangelical Church.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN YOUNGK, carpenter, Wilkinsburg, was born in Beaver township, Forest county, Pa., Aug. 25, 1859. His parents, Peter and Catharine (Weant) Youngk, were born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, married in this country, and in 1864 settled on the farm where they now live, in Forest county. There William F. was reared and educated as a farm-boy. When nineteen years old he went to learn his trade with J. A. Wilson, at Butler, and a year later moved with him to Wilkinsburg. When the firm of L. A. Raisig & Co. was established, in 1886, he became a member of the same, and now looks after the workshop. He is a member of Trinity Reformed Church, the Jr. O. U. A. M., K. of P., and is a democrat.

CHRISTIAN LAMPE, huckster and gardener, postoffice Pittsburgh, Thirty-fifth ward, was born in Prussia, in 1837, son of Christian and Amelia Lampe. Christian immigrated to America in 1854, and located in Butler county, Pa.; then came to Allegheny county and engaged in farming, afterward in huckstering, which he continued to follow for fourteen years. In 1884, he purchased his present place, originally the property of Mr. Halesmens, comprising eighteen acres. Mr. Lampe was married in 1878 to Mrs. Susan Burk, *nee* Steel, sister of Hon. Samuel Steel, and to them was born one son, named Samuel C. In 1861 Mr. Lampe enlisted in Co. D, 149th Pa. Regt., and for three years was in the service. He is a member of the G. L. Church; is a republican.

JOTHAM WHITLATCH, tool-temperer, Verona, was born in Waynesburg, Pa., in 1848, son of David (a farmer) and Anna (Coen) Whitlatch, natives of the same place. They moved in 1852 to Wood county, W. Va., where the father now resides. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Josephus, Margaret, Jotham, Mary, William, Anna, Moses, Dora, James and Ora. The mother died Nov. 23, 1884, a member of the Baptist Church, of which the father is also a member. Jotham Whitlatch received his education in the common schools of New England. At nineteen years of age he spent three months in the oil-regions, drilling. He then worked two years at Parkersburg, W. Va., at the cooper's trade; then went to Missouri and Kansas, and on steamer down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Natchez, Miss. Upon coming to Verona he worked about seven months in the roundhouse, and then entered the toolworks, where he has since been. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and R. A. Mr. Whitlatch was married, May 8, 1879, to Robina Harvey, a native of the Orkney islands, Scotland, born in 1856, a daughter of Robert and Amelia Harvey, who are still living in Scotland. Her grandfather was a Scotch farmer, and was captured by a French man-of-war, and kept a prisoner for eight years; he and three others were all that lived to get out of that prison. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlatch are members of the Baptist Church.

PATRICK DORAN, engineer, Wilkinsburg, is a twin brother of James A. Doran, whose sketch appears elsewhere. His youth was passed on the home farm, and when twenty years old he secured employment as fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad. After serving in this capacity a little over two years, he took charge of an engine, and for over twenty years has been running passenger-trains; at present the fast express-trains between Pittsburgh and Altoona. Only one accident has occurred in his career, but no loss of life. On a foggy night he ran into the rear of a freight-train with the Pacific Express, causing the demolition of a few cars. At one time the boiler of his engine exploded while on the track at Thirty-third

street. In 1875 Mr. Doran married Miss Mary H. Williams, a native of Chester county, Pa., and daughter of David and Ellen Williams, of Ireland. Following year they took up their residence at Wilkinsburg, and later bought the house in which they reside. Their children are Edward Pius, Vincent Joseph, John Lawrence, Mary Eleanor, Thomas Basil, Ruth Christine and Agnes Patrice. Mr. and Mrs. Doran are communicants in the R. C. Church. Mr. Doran is a democrat.

Frank H. Hieber, blacksmith, McKee's Rocks, a son of John and Margaret Hieber, was born in 1860, in Beaver county, Pa. John, who is a farmer, came from Germany in 1852, and first located at Etna, this county, where he remained several years. He then moved to Beaver county, where he married Margaret Emerick, of that county, and to them were born thirteen children: Frank H., Sadie M., wife of Adolph Bauerman; Charles J., George W., David L., Elizabeth M., Hannah D., Albert D., Amelia A., Bertha C. M., Herman J. (deceased), Wilson S. and Amanda. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church. Frank H. Hieber was married, May 14, 1885, to Lillie D., daughter of James and Maria Nichol, of this county. Mr. Hieber learned the trade of blacksmith, and set up business for himself in September, 1886. He owns a good property in Stowe township, consisting of dwelling-house and a large blacksmith-shop. He is a member of the Heptasophs, the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the F. & A. M. He is a Presbyterian.

Charles Rufus Church, engineer, Turtle Creek, eldest son of C. R. Church, was born in Allegheny City, July 27, 1859. When thirteen years old he went into a store at Akron, Ohio, as errand-boy, and remained there five years, rising to the position of salesman. In 1878 he went on the P. R. R. as fireman, and for the past six years has had charge of a shifting engine at Bessemer. He is one of the promising young men of Turtle Creek, and is associated with the Freemasons and Jr. O. U. A. M. On the 20th of February, 1888, he married Della J. Douds. Mrs. Church was born at Saltsburg, and is a daughter of James R. and Anna (Kuhns) Douds, of Irish and German descent.

James Herron Anderson, carpenter, Hulton, the second son of Matthew and Sarah (Robinson) Anderson (whose biography appears elsewhere), was born in Allegheny City, Dec. 15, 1852. He received his education there, and when eighteen years of age learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1873. He came to Verona Dec. 1, 1874, and here kept store for one year; from 1880 until 1886 he worked in the Allegheny Valley railroad shops; then began contracting in house-building, and has met with good success. He was married in 1881 to Margaret Jane McNickle, a niece of the Misses Bright, of Verona, and born at Hulton; her parents now reside in Beaver county. Two children have blessed this union, viz.: Lucretia and Matthew Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the U. P. Church. He is a republican, a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and of the Carpenters' Union.

David Spence, steel-roller, McKee's Rocks, son of William and Ann Spence, was born in Manchester, England, in 1832; came to this country in 1865, and to this county in 1866. In 1868 he brought his parents to Pittsburgh, where they died, the father in 1870, at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother in 1871, at the age of seventy-eight. They left three children: Mary, (widow of William Blumley, of England), David and Ann (widow of Samuel Wilson, of Ireland). David Spence was first married in England, in 1853, to Emma Rowland, and by her had two children, Thomas R. and Henry R. Mrs. Spence died in England, in 1865, aged twenty-nine years. His second marriage occurred in 1867, with Ann J. Heslip, who bore him four children: William D., Charles W., George K. and Blanche (deceased). This wife died in 1875, at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Spence's third marriage occurred in 1879, with Prudence Heslip, sister of his second wife, and this union was blessed with four children: Annie B., Clarence G., Edgar T. and Olive P. Mr. Spence has followed steel-rolling for forty-four years, and has been in the employ of the Pittsburgh Steel-works twenty-two years. He rolled the wire for the cable for the New York and Brooklyn bridge, and is a master of his line of business. He is a member of the R. A.

August Roedel, butcher, West View, was born Nov. 3, 1832, in Saxony, Germany, a son of Christof and Johanna (Richter) Roedel. His parents reared a family of seven children, of whom Charles and August are living in America. August came here in 1854, settled in Allegheny City, and followed his trade of butcher, which he had learned in his native country. In 1866 he removed to Ross township, where he bought land and engaged successfully in the butcher business. He here married Caroline, daughter of Daniel and Magdalena (Butz) Morgenstem, and they have four children: Mrs. Emma Booth, Mrs. Anna Eckert, Mrs. Minnie Kutcher and Clara. Mr. Roedel is a republican, and has been school director for fifteen years.

James Clubine Mates, brakeman, post-office Turtle Creek, was born in Wilkins township, Dec. 23, 1837. His grandfather, John Mates, of German descent, came from Berks county to Wilkins township at an early date. He had five sons and two daughters. John, the eldest, was born in Wilkins, and died there in 1848, aged thirty-seven. His widow, Mary, now resides in Turtle Creek, and is seventy-one years old. She was the daughter of John Clubine, who came from Germany and settled in Sewickley, Westmoreland county, where Mrs. Mates was born. Her six children are all living in the vicinity, as follows: James Clubine, Fanny

(wife of Henry Linhart), John (in Patton township), Eliza (wife of John Cook, in Wilkins), George (in Patton), Lilah (wife of John West, in Plum township). James C. remained on the home farm until 1862, when he joined Co. A, 101st P. V., which was attached to the Eastern army. The regiment was stationed about a year at Roanoke island, and Mr. Mates was about five months laid up in hospital at New Berne and Beaufort. He was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., and lay eleven months in Andersonville prison. When finally paroled he was too much reduced for duty, and came home on furlough. By the time he had recovered, fighting had ceased, and he was discharged in June, 1865.

In January, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Linhart. The son of Adam Linhart (Mrs. Mates' great-grandfather) settled in Wilkins before peace was made with the Indians, and his wife was often obliged to carry her two children through the woods to the blockhouse on the Monongahela, to escape the savages. Six children bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mates, viz.: George, James, Mary, Annie, Stella and Sidman. John, their sixth child, died when two years old. The family attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Mates is a member of the G. A. R., association of prisoners of war, and politically a republican. In November, 1866, he became a brakeman on a coal-train on the Pennsylvania railroad, and has continued since in the same occupation. In 1887 he built the fine residence in Turtle Creek which he now occupies. He also owns a house in Wilkins township.

Luke L. May, gardener, postoffice Chartiers, son of Jacob and Theresa May, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., June 18, 1855, and was reared on his father's farm in Stowe township, Allegheny county. He married, Oct. 14, 1879, Emma T., daughter of Wolfgang and Victoria Martin, of this county. Mr. May resides on a part of the old Scully farm, now owned by himself, and is engaged in gardening.

Richard Jones, machinist, Verona, was born in Llanelly, Curmarthanshire, Wales, Feb. 12, 1846, and is the eldest child of Thomas and Ann Jones. His parents now reside in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Jones is a carpenter-contractor. He came to America in 1868. His youngest son is in Detroit, and the others reside in and about Pittsburgh. Following are their names: Catharine (Evans), Tabitha (Robbin), Thomas, John J., Isaac, David and Hannah. Thomas Sr.'s father, Isaac, was a carpenter, and lived to the age of ninety-eight. His father, Thomas, farmer and poet, was a freeholder, and lived to be ninety. When Richard Jones was fifteen he went into a machine-shop, and has been an iron-worker ever since. From 1868 to 1883 he was employed in Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and came to Verona in the latter year, and built his present residence. He is employed in the Allegheny Valley shops. The family are associated with the Baptist Church in Pittsburgh; Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a steadfast republican. In 1873 he married Sarah Ann Williams, born in Bryn Mawr, Wales, and following are the names of their children: Richard Oliver, Cora Mabel, Alberta and Irenæus. Elmer, Oscar and William Howard are deceased.

George Washington Lonerbaugh, butcher, Wilkinsburg, is the eldest child of Jacob Lonerbaugh (now a resident of Indiana township, this county), by his first wife, Sarah Jane (McConaha) Lonerbaugh. The latter died in 1850, when her second child, James Edmond, was two weeks old, and James followed her in 1872. George W. Lonerbaugh was born in Indiana township, Nov. 9, 1848. His grandfather came from Germany, and died in Philadelphia, where his son Jacob was born. Jacob became a butcher, and settled in Indiana township. In August, 1861, he entered Co. B, 63d regiment, P. V. I., and served as assistant commissary-sergeant till the close of the war. He then went on a farm, and is now engaged in the wholesale stock business. Our subject early began to assist his father, and became an expert butcher. On reaching his majority he established a meat-market in Wilkinsburg, and has been almost continuously in the business since. In 1887 he built the shop he occupies, on Wood street, and he owns a residence on Ross street. He is associated with the S. of V., Jr. O. U. A. M., I. O. O. F., two insurance societies, and, with his wife, attends the services of the M. E. Church; politically he has always been a republican. Jan. 19, 1869, Mr. Lonerbaugh married Miss Mary Fair, a native of Allegheny City, daughter of Samuel and Isabella Fair, of Ireland, and following are the names of their children: George Fair, Lawrence Washington (deceased) and Myrtle May.

Fred Espe, butcher, Homestead, was born June 1, 1857, in Mifflin township, a son of August and Caroline Espe. He was reared on a farm, and at about the age of seventeen learned the butcher's trade thoroughly. In 1880 he started a butcher business in Pittsburgh, and following year came to Homestead, where he opened a shop and conducts a prosperous business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., D. O. H. and I. O. of H.; politically he is identified with the republican party. Mr. Espe married Emielie Spreyer, a native of Ohio, and they have five children: Selma L., Elsie P., Albert C., Frederic B. and Ada E.

William Edwards, heater, National Rolling-mill, McKeesport, was born in Shropshire, England, March 30, 1846, a son of Thomas and Ann (Fletcher) Edwards. He was reared in his native country, and for eight years served an apprenticeship as a puddler and heater. At the age of eighteen he had become so proficient in the business as to be given charge of a furnace in Staffordshire, which he conducted two

years, after which he worked at his trade in different parts of England up to 1879. He then came to America, located in McKeesport, and entered the employ of the National Tube-works company, as a heater in the rolling-mill, which position he has since held. He married, Dec. 29, 1868, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Ann (Turner) Cook, of Worcestershire, England, by whom he had ten children: Ann E., Rhoda J., Ellen, William (deceased), Florence, Lillie, Minnie, Percy, Frederick and Lizzie (deceased). Mr. Edwards is a member of St. George's society, Foresters and the Amalgamated association; he is a republican.

HENRY HAMMOND, assistant foreman of threading department National Tube-works, McKeesport, was born in Germany, Oct. 11, 1846, a son of Christian and Anna (Meyers) Hammond. He was reared and educated in his native town, and for eleven years was a sailor. He came to America in 1870, and located in Boston, Mass., where he entered the employ of the National Tube-works company; came to McKeesport in 1872 in the interests of the same company, and since 1877 has held his present position in their works here. He married, in 1878, Agnes, daughter of George and Agnes (Muirhead) Ramsay, of Dundee, Scotland, by whom he has three children living: Agnes, Harry and Mabel. He is a member of the C. P. Church, also a member of Iron Castle, No. 81, A. O. K. of the Mystic Chain, and is a republican.

WILLIAM JACOB TROTTER, florist, Verona, was born in Yorkshire, England, Sept. 16, 1827, a son of William and Anna (Bainbridge) Trotter. When fifteen years old he was employed in a press-shop (for pressing dress-goods), and continued in that occupation until he came to America, in 1854. He had contemplated this change for some years, and at once joined relatives in this vicinity. Here he engaged as gardener, and has given his attention for many years to the propagation of useful and ornamental plants. He has still a small greenhouse at his residence on Centre avenue, in which are some rare plants. In 1858 Mr. Trotter married Isabella Parker, a native of Allegheny City. Her parents, William and Isabella (McCauley) Parker, came from Ireland, and engaged in farming at Verona. Mr. Trotter was one of the organizers of the U. P. Church here, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He has served as treasurer of the school board, member of the borough council and four years as street commissioner. Politically he is a republican. The six living children of this family all reside in Verona: Annie (Mrs. William Kennedy), Mary (wife of J. H. Dible), Sarah, Amy, William Featherstone and Felicia. Letitia, the third child, died at the age of twenty-one.

D. R. MCKEE, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, was born in North Versailles, a son of David S. and Julia A. McKee, the latter a daughter of George Craig, who was born in Versailles township in 1821. David S. McKee was also a descendant of one of the old families of Allegheny county. They married Feb. 13, 1845, and located on the farm in North Versailles township. To them were born ten children: Matilda J. (now Mrs. McClintock, of South Versailles), David R., Mary E. (deceased), William A. (deceased), Joseph O. (a physician of note in McKeesport), James M., George T., Robert A. (deceased), John F. (deceased) and Annie M. Mr. McKee had been identified with the township in various official positions, and was collector for a number of years. He died in May, 1871, a member of the U. P. Church. Mrs. McKee is still living on the old homestead, also a member of the U. P. Church. The subject proper of this memoir is engaged as a farmer and dairyman, finding a market for his products at McKeesport.

JOHN STORY, postoffice Castle Shannon, was born June 7, 1822, in Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland, the son of John and Margaret (Lindsey) Story. The parents, who were natives of Edinburgh, Scotland, spelled the name Storrie, and the father was a glass cutter and an educated man. Our subject came to America in 1849; worked as a glass cutter and engraver in New York city and in Boston; was in business for himself seven years, and in 1867 came to Pittsburgh, where he followed his trade. He married, in Glasgow, in 1846, Helen, daughter of Moses and Minnie (Brown) Mitchell, and they have had six children, three of whom survive, viz.: Mrs. Elizabeth Hurrell, Mrs. Margaret Miles and John W. Mr. Story is a very efficient workman; has followed his trade with considerable success, and has invented a number of useful articles. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. When the village of Castle Shannon was laid out, Mr. Story bought the first two lots that were sold, and built the first house there. He is an A. F. & A. M., and is a republican.

A. G. MILLER, farmer, postoffice Port Perry, a son of Col. W. L. and Jane T. Miller, was born in Fayette county, Pa., in 1836. Col. Miller was formerly one of the prominent men of Fayette county, an iron-manufacturer, and received his title of colonel from the fact that he organized a company of soldiers during the war of 1812. He served as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1838, and is said to have been the youngest member of that representative body. He was a gentleman of sterling worth and honesty in business relations. In 1837 he removed to what is now North Versailles township, this county, where he became owner of a large tract of land near what is now the town or village of Port Perry, and he it was who laid out Port Perry and made the village what it is. His purchase there consisted of a large tract of coal-land; he erected works, built railroads, but disposed of the coal early in life; was a contractor and builder, but devoted his last years to agriculture. The colonel was the father of nine children, four of whom are

now living: George T., Mary P. (wife of William F. Knox, M. D., of McKeesport), Kate (deceased wife of Rev. John M. Hastings, of Westchester, Pa.), Phebe A. (Mrs. Cooper, in McKeesport) and A. G. Col. Miller died in 1867, his wife in 1862.

CHARLES BACHMAN, clothier, McKeesport, is a native of Rhina, near Hesse-Cassel, Germany, where he was reared and educated. He came to America in 1881, when nineteen years of age, and located in Baltimore, Md., where he held the position of clerk in the leading clothing-stores of that city until 1885. He then engaged as traveling salesman for a prominent wholesale clothing-house of Cincinnati, Ohio, his field being Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas, in which he showed first-class ability, and with which house he was connected until Jan. 1, 1887. He then represented a prominent Baltimore firm in the same capacity, and in the same territory, for fourteen months. March 1, 1888, he located in McKeesport, and opened the Golden Eagle Clothing-house with a stock unequaled in Western Pennsylvania, and, though but recently established in the city, has already the reputation of being one of the leading merchants in his line in the city.

ROBERT MILLER, blacksmith and liveryman, Tarentum, was born on Glade run, Butler county, Pa., in 1820, son of Silas and Elizabeth Miller, former of whom was a soldier in the war of 1812. They eventually came to Tarentum, where the parents died. Their children were Margaret, Abigail, Joseph, William, Silas and Robert. Our subject married, in 1849, Mary A., daughter of John Vance, of Tarentum, and engaged in business as blacksmith on the place now owned by him in Tarentum, and to which he has recently added a livery-stable. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: John, who died when three years old, and Frank J., who learned telegraphy, and at the time of his death, which occurred when he was twenty-seven years of age, was an operator. The parents are members of the R. P. Church.

JAMES W. MOFFITT, carpenter, Wilkinsburg, was born near Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland, March 20, 1824. His father, Robert Moffitt, was a native of County Armagh, and his mother, Rebecca, a relative of her husband, of the same patronymic, was born in the same town-land as her son. The latter, reared on a farm, became a house-carpenter, and came to America in 1846. After living two years in Allegheny City, he moved to Philadelphia, and there remained till 1862. For over nineteen years he lived in one house in Allegheny. In the spring of 1886, with his sons, he built a house on the lot in Wilkinsburg purchased by William (the second), and since then the family have dwelt here. The father and two eldest sons are engaged in contracting and building. In June, 1853, Mr. Moffitt married Clarissa H. Taylor, a native of Allegheny, Pa., and a daughter of William and Jane Morton Taylor, who came from County Derry, Ireland, to Allegheny in 1833. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt are James, William, Emily, Mary, Clara and Samuel Renwick. The family attend the R. P. Church.

DANIEL G. DONOVAN, shoe-merchant, McKeesport, was born at Latrobe, Pa., Sept. 6, 1852, a son of Michael and Sarah (Ryan) Donovan, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, who came to America in 1850, and settled in Westmoreland county. Daniel G. was reared in Westmoreland county, and educated in the public schools and St. Vincent's College. From 1869 to 1874 he was employed in the rolling-mills of Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, and three years thereafter managed the farm owned by St. Xavier's Academy. In 1879 he came to McKeesport, and embarked in the shoe business, in which he has been very successful. He is a gentleman of sterling integrity, and is a wide-awake and enterprising citizen. He is a member of St. Peter's R. C. Church, and is president of Branch 26, C. M. B. A.; he is a democrat.

JOHN N. DERSAM, proprietor of hat and gents' furnishing-store, McKeesport, was born in Coal Valley, this county, Nov. 17, 1864, a son of William and Elizabeth (Egly) Dersam. His father, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, settled in McKeesport in 1853, and was superintendent of Robert Blackburn's coalworks, in Coal Valley, sixteen years; he is now a resident of Pittsburgh. His children were William H., John N., Kate, George and Adam, all living but William H., who died June 16, 1881. John Egly, maternal grandfather of John N., and a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, settled in 1853 in Dravosburg, this county, where he was a coal-miner, and resided sixteen years. John N. was reared in McKeesport, was educated in the public schools of the city, and Iron City Business College, of Pittsburgh, and March 19, 1887, embarked in his present business in McKeesport. He married, Jan. 5, 1887, Kate, daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Bangert) Nagle, of McKeesport, and they have one son, born Nov. 23, 1888. Mr. Dersam is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., P. O. S. of A., Order of Solon, Heptasophs, Electric M. & S. Club, and German Leiderkranz, and is a republican. He attends the service of the G. L. Church.

JAMES MCGLINCHEY, of McKee's Rocks, Pa., was born in Ireland in 1837, a son of Patrick and Hannah McGlinchey, and came to this country in 1852. He spent his first year in Massachusetts. Going to New York, he engaged on a vessel plying between New York and Richmond. He then engaged in a rolling-mill in Richmond, coming to Pittsburgh in March, 1858. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained till the war broke out. He enlisted in July, 1862, serving under Admiral Porter in the Mississippi

squadron; after three years' service he was honorably discharged. Returning to Pittsburgh, he resumed work in the rolling-mill. In 1868 he married Elizabeth Clark, widow of John Clark. She had three children by her first husband: Mary, Elizabeth and Maggie A. Mr. and Mrs. McGlinchey have had three children born to them—Robert E., Patrick T. and Isabella. Mr. and Mrs. McGlinchey own considerable property in Chartiers. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY, farmer, postoffice Wilkinsburg, is descended from one of the early settlers of Allegheny county, Pa. His father, Nathaniel, came to McKeesport from Berks county, Pa., at an early day, and soon after took up a tract of land in what is now Patton township. Remaining there a short time, he moved to the place now owned by our subject, and settled on 160 acres of land, where he died. He married Elizabeth Young, a native of Ireland, and two sons and five daughters were born to them. Our subject, the youngest and only surviving member of the family, was educated at the common schools, and has followed farming. He married, in 1837, Mary McCully, daughter of Robert McCully, of this county, and six children, three living, were born to them: Eliza (Mrs. Johnson), Nancy (Mrs. Black) and Nathaniel. The last named married, in 1884, Mary T. Pitt, and one child born to them is now deceased. Mr. Montgomery is a highly respected citizen of Wilkins township, and has always been an industrious and upright man. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

CHARLES RISCHPETER, contractor and builder, McKeesport, was born in Wiehe, Prussia, April 29, 1831, a son of Christian and Mary (Seitenfaden) Rischpeter. He was reared and educated in his native town, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman in his native country until 1856. He then immigrated to America, settled in Pittsburgh, and worked as journeyman in that city and Allegheny up to 1873, when he settled in McKeesport. Here he has since resided, and has been successful in business as a carpenter, contractor and builder. He married, in 1860, Charlotte, daughter of Gottleib and Dorothea (Koch) Shenaberger, of Germany, and they have three children living: Mary (Mrs. Adolph Hofman), Lizzie and Charley. Mr. Rischpeter is a member of the G. E. P. Church, and of the I. O. O. F.; he is a republican.

MATTHEW HUNTER, mechanic, Etna, was born in March, 1837, in the old "blue house" in Etna, the son of James Hunter. He was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and when fifteen he entered the rolling-mill, where he worked twelve years; then followed gardening for a period of eight years, when he returned to the mills, and is now a heater with Porter, Delworth & Co., South Side, Pittsburgh. Mr. Hunter here married Sarah, daughter of John Still, and they have eight children: Mary E., William B., Emma, Thomas S., Sadie E., Matthew H., Samuel J. and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are members of the Baptist Church. He is a republican, and has been councilman; he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES SCHMELZ, butcher, Hope Church, was born March 6, 1847, in Elbersdorf, Bavaria, Germany, the son of Andrew Schmelz. He was educated in his native home, where he learned the butcher's and baker's trades, and, coming to America in 1866, worked at the baker's trade two years in Pittsburgh. He then removed to Six-Mile Ferry, where he engaged in the butcher business for himself (having previously been with C. Ross at that place), and has conducted the business successfully since 1870. He was married here to Caroline, daughter of Christian Abbott, and they have seven children: August, Emma, Edward, Albert, George, Earnest and Carrie. Mr. and Mrs. Schmelz are members of the G. P. Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., 486, South Side, and is a republican.

ANDREW WALKER, gardener, postoffice Mansfield Valley, a son of John and Jane Walker, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1834, and came to this country in 1855. His occupation has been that of gardener and florist, and he had charge of Chartiers cemetery for twelve years. His parents came to this country in 1870, his father dying a few months after his arrival, at the age of sixty-six years. His mother is still living, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-three years. They were parents of seven children: Sarah (widow of Alexander Lanaghan), Andrew, Mary Jane (wife of Samuel Calvin), Alexander, David, Annie (wife of William Moore) and Robert, all living in this county. Andrew Walker was married in 1857, in Steubenville, Ohio, to Margaret, daughter of James and Easter McAteer, of County Antrim, Ireland. Mr. Walker has been in Chartiers township since 1862. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the L. O. A.

SAMUEL THOMAS CAVES, blacksmith, Verona, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, May 28, 1859, and is the son of Joseph C. and Mary (Lyon) Caves, and grandson of Charles Wesley Caves, who came from England and settled on a farm near Deersville, Ohio. Samuel Caves was reared on a farm, and received a limited education, but, being an attentive reader, has gathered a great store of general information. When thirteen years old he was employed as water-boy on a construction-train on the Pan Handle railroad, and worked his way up till he became master of the blacksmith's trade. In March, 1881, he left the railroad shops at Dennison, Ohio, and came to the Allegheny Valley, at Verona. Since June of the same year he has been employed at the Verona Tool-works, where he has a remunerative contract. He is a member of St. Thomas' P. E. Church, a member

of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., R. A., S V., Jr. O. U. A. M., and in politics a republican. Mr. Caves believes in the protection of American labor, and his lecture, "Views of Life from a Workingman's Standpoint," is said to be very interesting. In 1887 he built a house costing $2,000, in the Second ward of Verona. In 1876 he married Martha Meredith, who was born in this county, of Welsh parents. They have three children: Henry Adams, Mary and John Merle.

HENRY MCCLUSKEY, a native of Ireland, settled in Washington county, Pa., and afterward took up government land in Ohio. John, a son born to this pioneer, in 1797, and a prominent farmer, married Elizabeth Hall, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter, five of whom are now living. In 1851 John McCluskey was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and re-elected in 1852. He was a public-spirited citizen, and took an active part in the interests of the township. Henry is his third son, born in 1828, on the property where he now resides, and owns, and where he has always lived. At the death of his father, by buying the heirs out, he became possessor of 170 acres of valuable farm-land, one hundred of which his mother inherited from her father. Henry McCluskey was educated at the common schools, and in 1871 married Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of Joseph Stewart. They have no children. He is a republican. (Postoffice, Remington.)

JOHN INGRAM, watchmaker, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1854, a son of Martin and Nancy (Daugherty) Ingram, who removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1849. Here Martin Ingram died in 1854. He left two surviving children: Sarah A., now Mrs. Davis, of Tarentum; and John, the subject of this sketch, who was but a child at his father's death and at an early age assumed a responsible place in the household. Besides becoming a skillful watchmaker, for which he early evinced a peculiar aptitude, as well as considerable inventive faculty, in youth he also occasionally taught school, and with success, too, as evidenced by a No. 1 county teacher's certificate; also, in 1866, he graduated from Duff's Mercantile College, at Pittsburgh. In 1873, he, with his mother and sister, removed to Tarentum, where he established himself as watchmaker and jeweler, which business he conducted very successfully until the conflagration occurred in Tarentum in 1885, since when he has erected a block of more pretentious size and appearance, on the site of his building destroyed at that time, but owing to impaired health he has not actively resumed business since. Mr. Ingram, in 1875, married E. J., a daughter of Robert Lardin, of Tarentum, and two children have been born to them, of whom Alice B. alone survives.

CHARLES ZUMPFT, manufacturer, Sharpsburg, was born in Minden, Prussia, in 1847, the sixth child of August and Amelia (Blum) Zumpft, the former by occupation a railroad purchasing-agent in Germany. Charles was educated in his native land, and is a graduate of the gymnasium school of Prussia. In 1866 he immigrated to America, and located in Sharpsburg, where from 1866 to 1875 he was employed in the oil business. In 1875 he commenced his present business, manufacturing varnishes, japans, etc., in partnership with his brother. He married Mary, daughter of James Kay, a resident of Sharpsburg, and six children were born to them, three of whom are living: Mamie, Bessie and Charlie. Mr. Zumpft is a Freemason, and is a republican.

ALBERT ZUMPFT, manufacturer, Sharpsburg, was born in Prussia, in 1841, the third child of August and Amelia (Blum) Zumpft. He was educated in the high schools of Prussia, came to America in 1865, and for ten years afterward was superintendent in oil-works. In 1874 he and his brother established a partnership for the manufacture of oils, varnishes, japans, etc., which partnership lasted seven years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Zumpft continued business for himself, which he has since followed. He married, in 1879, Miss Dallmyer, who bore him one child, Minnie (now deceased). Mr. Zumpft has been successful in the manufacturing business. He is a Freemason, and is a republican.

SAMUEL MEYER, farmer, postoffice Sharpsburg, a well-to-do citizen of O'Hara township, was born in Switzerland in 1841, a son of Christian Meyer, who came to America with his wife and family in 1855, and soon after located in Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. Samuel received his education partly in Switzerland and partly in Sharpsburg, and has followed farming and gardening. He married, in 1867, Anna Stamm, and to them have been born six children. Mr. Meyer purchased his present farm of 103 acres in 1880. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and for seven years was school director in his township, and also served on the tri-annual assessment of his township. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and is a republican.

GEORGE J. RIEGNER, grocer, McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1861, a son of Joseph and Anna M. (Mangis) Riegner, both natives of Pittsburgh. His paternal grandfather, Barney Riegner, a native of France, and maternal grandfather, Frank Mangis, a native of Germany, were among the pioneers of Pittsburgh. George J. Riegner was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, and located in McKeesport, where he held the position of clerk in a grocery seven years. April 1, 1888, he embarked in business for himself, opened one of the finest groceries in Western Pennsylvania, and already has a large and successful business, which is daily increasing. He is an enterprising and pushing young business-man; is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church and C. M. B. A.; he is a democrat.

SAMUEL PERKINS KUHN, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born in 1839 in the stone house where he now resides, a son of Harvy Michael and Margaret (Stotler) Kuhn, who

were born in Plum township in 1812 and May 17, 1817, respectively. His father was a farmer, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in June, 1860. His mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His grandfather, Samuel, was a native of Pennsylvania, and served in the war of 1812. He bought four farms here about 1820, and in 1830 moved to near Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Kuhn received his schooling here, and at the death of his father began to operate the farm for himself. He married, in 1877, Anna E. Geisler, formerly of East End, Pittsburgh, a daughter of David Geisler, who died in 1884. Two sons bless this union, Elmer P. and David Homer. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kuhn is a republican and was at one time deputy sheriff of the county.

ZEPHANIAH GLUNT, harness-maker, Turtle Creek, was born near Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Nov. 22, 1840, a grandson of Jacob Glunt, who was of German descent and reared in the eastern part of the state. Henry Glunt, son of Jacob, lived in Westmoreland county, and in Patton township followed farming. He died near Monroeville, Dec. 11, 1886, aged seventy-three. His widow, Catherine (Berkholder) Glunt, is still living in Westmoreland county. Henry Glunt was a democrat and a Presbyterian. His son, Zephaniah, was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. When four years old he was permanently affected by scarlet fever, and has been compelled to use a crutch ever since. He taught school for a time, learned his present trade in 1881, and established a shop in Turtle Creek, where he is doing a satisfactory business. He is a member of the Reformed Church, in politics a prohibitionist. Mr. Glunt is unmarried.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, wagon-maker, Turtle Creek, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, May 1, 1851. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Elliott) Mitchell, now reside in Penn township, Allegheny county. The father was a laborer, employed at sixpence a day and board for twenty-three years by one farmer. On this meager pittance he reared a family of eight children, of whom William is the youngest. When the latter was twelve years old the family came to America and settled in this county, where he attended school for some time. When seventeen years old he began his trade in Pittsburgh, and on the day he was twenty years old opened a shop in Turtle Creek. By industry and prudence he has earned a nice property, including his shop and five tenement-houses, beside his residence. He is an active worker in the U. P. Church, having served six years as treasurer and four years as superintendent of Sabbath-school. He is a republican, although sympathizing strongly with the prohibition movement, and is now serving as tax-collector. In 1873 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Henry and Mary Lane, of Irish descent. Their children, in order of birth, are: Lenora May, Harry, William John, Frank Howard and Mary Elizabeth.

JOHN PAHLMANN, farmer, postoffice Negley, was born in Rosenbehl, Biern, Germany, Jan. 21, 1827, a son of John and Katrine Pahlmann, natives of Leppolt, Biern. He was reared on a farm and has always engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1850 he married Barbara Purncker, and with one child came to America in 1852. For four years he was employed as laborer in Pittsburgh, beginning at three dollars per week. Since 1856 he has been a resident of Penn township, and for one year he was employed on the farm which he now owns, at thirty-three cents per day and board; the second year he had forty cents. After the third year he rented a farm, and in 1877 bought his home. He has over 150 acres, which have been earned by hard labor. When he landed in Pittsburgh he had $2.50. Mr. Pahlmann is a republican, and has served as supervisor. The family is connected with the G. L. Church, and includes ten children: John, Christoph, Margaret (Stotler), Emma, Ellen, Albert, Andrew, Rudolph, Leudwig and Mary.

WILLIAM ALDERSON, farmer, postoffice Mt. Lebanon, was born at Mt. Washington, Pa., in 1837, a son of Thomas Alderson, who came from Yorkshire, England, to America about 1831. He married Jane Parker, who bore him eleven children, seven of whom are living, William being the eldest son. Thomas was a miner, an avocation he followed in America for a number of years. Later in life he was engaged in farming and hotel-keeping for thirty years on his present place, and on the whole had a successful business career. William Alderson has been a farmer all his life, and for the past thirty years has resided on his present place. He was married, in 1876, to Annie Vero, daughter of Joseph and Phœbe E. Vero, and seven children (six of whom are living) were born to them: James William, Jane Lizzie, Margaret F., Thomas P., Harry Lawrence, Annie (deceased) and Edith Mabel. Mr. Alderson is a democrat, has held many positions of trust in Scott township, and has served as school director for several years, giving entire satisfaction.

JOHN STEINHILBER, hotel-keeper, McKeesport, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, Jan. 10, 1828, a son of George and Anna Steinhilber. He came to America in 1852, and located at Port Perry, this county, where he worked as a coal-miner eleven years. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. K, 74th P. V., and served until July 3, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. After his return he again worked in a coal-mine, and in 1865 bought a property in Mifflin township, where he conducted a hotel until 1869; then purchased a plat of ground in Allegheny City, on which he erected a sheepskin-tannery, which he conducted six years. In 1875 he settled in McKeesport and embarked in the hotel business, in which he has since continued, and erected in 1886 the fine brick

building he now occupies. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Körzdoefer, and has one son living, George. Mr. Steinhilber is a director of the Enterprise Building and Loan Association No. 2. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.; he is a republican.

WILLIAM J. SHARPLES, grocer, McKeesport, was born in Bolton, England, and was educated at Bolton Church Institute. In early life he was a leather-dresser. He located in McKeesport in 1882, and purchased a half interest in the grocery of J. B. Shale, which reliable firm has since continued in business, under the firm name of Shale & Sharples, and is among the most prominent firms in that line of business in the city. Mr. Sharples' familiarity with every branch of the retail grocery business has secured for him the president's chair of the McKeesport Grocers' association, which position he has held since its organization, three years ago. He was recently elected president of the McKeesport Board of Trade.

THOMAS EVANS, Pittsburgh, a son of John and Jane Evans, was born in Birmingham, this county, in 1846. His occupation through life has been making iron, and he now holds the position of heater in Painter & Son's mill. He married, Dec. 26, 1875, Will Emma Robson, and by her has had two children: Stella (deceased) and Charles Oscar. Mr. Evans is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Amalgamated Association and United Workmen, and the Heptasophs. Politically he is a republican. As a result of his industry and economy he owns a good property in the Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, and three acres of valuable land in Chartiers township. Mrs. Evans' father was born in Staffordshire, England, and when one year old was brought to this country by his parents, who first located in New York, but soon came to Birmingham, this county, where the father followed the occupation of glass-blower. He married, in 1849, Keziah Mercer, of Westchester county, Pa., and by her had six children: Will Emma, Charles O. (deceased), Charles M. (deceased), Frank, Harry A. and William C. The parents are both living in this county, and the father was a soldier in the civil war. He is a member of the Amalgamated Association, and he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, bookkeeper, Pittsburgh, a son of William and Catherine Perkins, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1841. His grandfather, Thomas Perkins, came from Wilmington, Del., in 1803, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he opened the first jewelry-store. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and one of the most prominent men of the city as early as 1810. He purchased considerable land about 1815, in what is now Chartiers township, to which, after the big fire in 1845, he moved; here he resided until his death, in 1855, when he was seventy-three years old. He had been twice married; first to a Miss Barclay, by whom he had four children—two sons, William and Thomas, Jr., and two daughters, Eliza (who became the wife of Abraham Nicholson, of Pittsburgh), and Harriet (who became the wife of Owen Flanegan); and next to a Miss Fitzgerald, who died in 1853, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, viz.: James, Charles Quigley, David Jennings and Hannah Kitts (now Mrs. Addison Reno). William Perkins was born in Pittsburgh, in the year 1818, was reared to the jewelry and watchmaking trade, and subsequently became a partner in the business with his father. He married Catherine, daughter of George and Margaret Sorguis, of Waynesburg, Ohio, and their children were Mary (deceased), Thomas (taken prisoner and died in Salisbury prison, Dec. 1, 1864), George W., Harriet (wife of James A. Moore), Sarah, William, Catherine (wife of J. M. Mooney) and Henry C. William Perkins held many positions of trust in this county, among them that of county commissioner, as did also his father, Thomas Perkins, the same office in 1850; and though not regularly enlisted in the army during the civil war, was very active in his support of the Union forces, and was for some time one of Gov. Curtin's aids-de-camp. His last service was as mail-agent on the Ft. W. & C. R. R., and while still engaged in that service, in 1869, he was accidentally killed while out hunting at Lakeville, Ohio, at the age of forty-nine years.

George W. Perkins has been twice married; first in January, 1866, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Susan Gillespie, and by this union there were six children. The living are Gracie Lincoln, Charles Norman and Irene. Their mother died in 1877, and Mr. Perkins next married, in 1882, Isabella M., daughter of Arthur and Margaret Hill. Their children are Lewis Blashford, George Allen and Mary Blashford. Mr. Perkins was a sergeant in an independent company of state militia when the civil war broke out, and in February, 1861, they tendered their services to the government, were accepted, and assigned to the 13th Pennsylvania regiment, three-months service. In 1862 he was appointed superintendent of the United States army telegraphic construction corps, but resigned in 1864 and accepted a position in the postoffice at Pittsburgh as stamp-clerk, under Postmaster Von Bonnhorst. Some eight months after, he took a position with the P. R. R. Co. as assistant chief clerk in the freight department. He also had an interest in the confectionery firm of Hill & Perkins, on Wood street, Pittsburgh, and is at present secretary of the Neuchatel Asphalt company, Pittsburgh. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ADAM WAGENER, farmer and dairyman, postoffice Sharpsburg, is a native of Prussia, Germany, born in 1853. His father, Lawrence Wagener, who was a farmer in Germany, married Eliza Ludwick, of the same country, and they became the parents of two sons, of whom Adam is the elder. The latter remained with his father until 1850, at which time he

immigrated to America, landing in Baltimore, Md., and later coming to Pittsburgh. He has been engaged in farming and the dairy business ever since coming to this county, and has lived in Shaler, Collins, Baldwin and O'Hara townships. In 1884 he purchased his present farm of 117½ acres in O'Hara township, where he is now living. He also owns fifty-six acres in Baldwin township, two miles from Pittsburgh, on the Brownsville pike. He married, in Collins township, in 1855, Eliza Wilhelm, and nine children bless their union, viz.: Annie Margret, Mary Elizabeth, Frederick Henry, Elizabeth, Katie, Emma Lousia, Minnie Dortha Elizabeth, Louisa Matilda and Adam John, of whom three daughters and one son are married and one daughter is deceased. Mr. Wagener and family are members of St. John's G. L. Church of Sharpsburg; he is a republican.

J. Stephen Ryan, of the firm of Burke & Ryan, plumbers, McKeesport, was born in that city May 7, 1867, a son of James F. and Mary (McCloskey) Ryan. He was reared and educated in his native city, where he embarked in business as a plumber and gasfitter, Jan. 1, 1888, under the firm name of Burke & Ryan. They have the leading establishment of the kind in the city, and are doing a large and successful business.

Peter W. Boli, steamboat captain, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born at Port Perry, May 21, 1854. His grandfather, Peter Boli, a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the early settlers in Franklin township, Allegheny county. He was a farmer, and died in 1881, in his eighty-ninth year. Philip, son of Peter Boli, was a steamboat engineer on the Ohio, and made his home at Port Perry. His wife, Keziah Carvey, was born in Allegheny county, and is now the mother of four sons, three of whom have been steamboat engineers. One has left the river and is now employed at the steelworks at Braddock. The fourth, whose name heads this sketch, was reared at Port Perry, went on the river when thirteen years old, and gradually worked his way up to his present position, commander of the steamboat Lioness. For ten years he was pilot on the Ohio, and has spent the last three years on the lower Mississippi. In 1881 he married Emma Wilkins, of Wilkins township, and settled at Turtle Creek in 1886, where he purchased a handsome home. Mrs. Boli's great-grandfather, William Wilkins, was a captain in the revolutionary army, and one of the first settlers in Sewickley, this county. His son, James, was the father of William, father of Mrs. Boli. His mother, Rebecca McPherson, was born of Scotch parents. Mr. and Mrs. Boli have one son, William Wilkins, and one daughter, Enid. The family are connected with the U. P. Church, at Turtle Creek.

William McClay Dinsmore, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1843, a son of Robert and Margaret (McClay) Dinsmore. In 1785 a landpatent was granted by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to one James Dinsmore, a Scotch-Irishman. This land, called "land of Cannon," contained about 292 acres, and was situated on Miller's run, then in Washington county, now in South Fayette township, this county. This early pioneer was a farmer, and married a daughter of Squire Walker, who was the original settler of that family in this county. James, Jr., was born on this tract of land, and when twelve years of age moved with his people to Northwestern Pennsylvania. He married Hettie Hambleton, and to them were born five sons and four daughters. Robert, the eldest of this family, was born in 1806, and, coming to South Fayette township, purchased the land which was formerly owned by his grandfather, and there resided until his death, in 1880. He married Margaret McClay, of Washington county, and two sons and one daughter blessed their union. William McClay Dinsmore received his education at the public schools, and followed farming; he now owns 280 acres of land, all of which is included in the original purchase made by his great-grandfather, James, in 1785. Mr. Dinsmore was married, in 1884, to a daughter of Rev. Slater, of Washington county, and two children, William S. C. and Margaret, have been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore are members of the Reformed Presbyterian, or Covenanter, Church.

Joseph McCutcheon, painter, Verona, was born in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, July 11, 1847, and is the son of John Elder and Elizabeth (Anderson) McCutcheon, of the same county. His grandfather, Alexander McCutcheon, was also born in that county, and was an elder in Poke Run Presbyterian Church. James, the father, and Samuel, grandfather of Alexander, were born in Franklin county, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. James was a justice of the peace, and a Freemason. He was a distiller, and purchased a large tract of land near McCutcheon's mills, which is now in the possession of his descendants. For one tract of two hundred acres he paid three barrels of whisky, which were packed to east of the mountains on horseback. At one time he was driven by an Indian raid to seek refuge in the blockhouse at Murrysville, a distance of seven miles, and with the aid of his wife carried a wounded woman; the small children were placed on a feather bed on a horse, and Alexander, then seven years old, walked. Elder McCutcheon was for a time almost the only whig in his locality, and was almost ostracised for sentiments that afterward were adopted by a majority in the county. He was killed by a runaway team in 1856, at the age of thirty-seven. His widow died in 1872, in her fifty-second year. Mr. McCutcheon was brought up a Presbyterian, and his wife a Covenanter, and they both finally joined the U. P. Church. Joseph remained on the home farm until sixteen years of age, when he went to Pittsburgh and learned the

painter's trade, eventually engaging in business there. The panic of 1873 took away his possessions, and he returned to his native county. In 1880 he established a paint and wall-paper store at Verona, and has built up a flourishing business. He is a republican; a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and Heptasophs. In 1867 he married Mary Ewing, who was born in Pittsburgh, daughter of James and Mary (Eiler) Ewing, of Irish and German descent. James Ewing and his father were born near Greensburg. Mr. McCutcheon's family now includes ten children, as follows: Carrie B., James Ewing, William Elder, May Elizabeth, Jennie Josephine, Mary Edna and Joseph Pollock (twins), Paul Anderson, George Bruce and Lois Minerva.

Samuel Ream, coppersmith, Verona, was born at Pittsburgh, July 1, 1836, and is the son of Samuel Ream, of Swiss birth. The father was born about 1800, was a machinist and came to America about 1834, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1880. He married, in the old postoffice on Third avenue, Christina Hablitzel, a native of Germany, who died in 1865, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Ream served nearly a year in the 74th regiment P. V. during the civil war. Samuel, Jr., was educated at the West Ward school, and when sixteen years old began work in a machine-shop. In 1854 he took up railroad coppersmithing in the Ft. W. R. R. shops, and has followed it since. Ten years later he was engaged as foreman of a tinshop of the A. V. R. R., and moved to Verona in 1876. Mr. Ream married Kate Torrence, who died five years later; no children survive her. His second wife is Mary Hester, widow of Harrison Trent, and daughter of Shadrach Phillips, of Welsh descent. Nancy and Austin, children of Mr. Trent, have adopted the name of Ream. Mr. Ream's children are Samuel Bosworth, Alice Douglas, Howard Oliver and Carrie Le Morse. In April, 1861, Mr. Ream enlisted in the 12th regiment, three-months men, and re-enlisted for three years in the 102d P. V. He was in the Army of the Potomac at the battles of Fair Oaks, Pines and Malvern Hill, and was discharged for disability in December, 1862. For twenty years he was a member of the Pittsburgh fire department, in which his brother, Frederick, was killed on the way to a fire on Third avenue in 1863. Samuel is the eldest of three sons; George, the youngest, died when ten years old. There are three of his sisters living: Caroline (Fairfield), Elizabeth (Duff) and Ella (Sweeney), residing, respectively, in Allegheny City, Duluth and St. Louis. Mr. Ream is a republican, and served as school director three years. He and his family are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the G. A. R. and K. of M.

Louis Held, retired, McKeesport, was born in Reichelsheim, Odenwald, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 28, 1836, and is a son of Fritz and Kate Held. He was reared and educated in his native land, where he learned the barber's trade. In 1852 he came to America, soon afterward located in Pittsburgh, and there and in Allegheny worked at his trade as a journeyman four years, and afterward in various parts of Pennsylvania up to 1858. He then located in McKeesport, and opened a shop, which he conducted two years; he then went back to Pittsburgh, and engaged in business two years; returned to McKeesport in 1863, and again opened a barber-shop, which he successfully conducted up to July, 1887, when he retired. In 1857 he married Kate Bangert, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, by whom he had four children: Kate (Mrs. William Saeger), Emma (deceased), Anna and Fred. Mr. Held has had a successful business career, and has accumulated a competency by his industry and thrift, and is the owner of ten houses in McKeesport, besides other property. He is a charter member, stockholder and director of the McKeesport Electric Light company, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and is a republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

James Pollock Churchfield, conductor, postoffice Turtle Creek, is a son of John R. and Margaret Ann (Pollock) Churchfield, of Welsh descent, and was born in New Bedford, Pa., March 24, 1853. His mother died when he was small, and he and his younger brother, William J., were brought up by their grandfather, John Churchfield. Their father was a carpenter and enlisted in 1861, in Co. B, 100th P. V., serving as a drummer through the war in the Army of the Potomac. After the war he dwelt in North Versailles, but his constitution had been broken by military service, and he died in 1888, in his sixtieth year. When about thirteen years old James began to earn his living, working at farm labor, and later spent three years with his father learning his trade. Since 1880 he has been employed by the railroad company most of the time as conductor, and is now doing good work for the P. R. R. Co. He is a member of the Conductors' Brotherhood, and a democrat, and he and wife are associated with the M. E. Church. Mr. Churchfield married, Nov. 16, 1876, Mary M. Roberts, and they have three children living: John, Howard and Katy; Harry and Myrtle, the eldest, died in infancy.

William C. McMillen, farmer, postoffice Woodville, was born in this county in 1842. Thomas McMillen, who came from Ireland to America about 1809, was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Porter, by whom he had four children. He was a farmer and purchased seventy-five acres of land in Upper St. Clair township, where he remained until his death. William, a son of Thomas by his first wife, was born in 1811 at Perrysville. He was also a farmer, and purchased a tract of land of about seventy-five acres. He married Catherine Porter, a daughter of his stepmother, and by her had twelve children, seven of whom are living. This wife died at the age of forty-five years, and Mr. McMillen

next married Mrs. Stephens, who bore him eight children. He died in 1887, aged seventy-six years, the father of twenty children. William C., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son born to his father's first marriage. He was reared on a farm, and with the exception of three years has always followed agricultural pursuits. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 155th Pennsylvania regiment, and served three years. He was at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Fredericksburg. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary, daughter of G. Newman, of this county, and nine children were born to them six now living: Alice May (a schoolteacher), Rosa Ella, Hudson, William H., Franklin and Walter S. Mr. McMillen purchased, in 1882, his present farm, containing ninety-eight acres. He has been a hard-working and industrious farmer, and has served his township officially. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and is a democrat.

FRANK BECKER, proprietor of the White House hotel and restaurant, McKeesport, was born in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., Dec. 26, 1859. He is a son of Christoph Becker and Mary A. Richart, natives of Mainz, Germany. They settled in this country in 1857, in Versailles township, where he engaged in farming, and in 1868 they removed to McKeesport and purchased the property now occupied by Frank Becker (our subject), which the father conducted as a hotel until his death, in 1881. They raised a family of eight children: John (deceased), Lizzie, Frank, William J., Annie, Christoph L., Katie (deceased) and George C. Our subject has resided in McKeesport since he was nine years of age, and since 1881 has been engaged in his present business. March 2, 1886, he married Lizzie, daughter of Titus Beiter and Treso Witt, of Irwin, Pa. He is a member of the R. C. Church and St. Mary's Beneficial society; he is a democrat.

WILLIAM V. REEL, farmer, postoffice West View, was born Feb. 1, 1831, in Allegheny county, Pa. His father, David Reel, was born on the old homestead, Jan. 22, 1798. William V. was educated in his native county, where he is a farmer and gardener, owning 110 acres of the original Reel tract. He has been twice married, first to Elizabeth Spence, who died young, the mother of one child—Wiley G. His present wife, Elizabeth, is a daughter of Andrew Jackman, an old settler, and they have five children: John J., Mary E., Isabel E., Myrtle E. and Matilda J. Mr. Reel is a trustee of the M. E. Church, of which his family are members, as were also his parents.

JOHN WERNER, brewer, West Elizabeth, son of Albert and Sarah Werner, was born at Würtemberg, Germany, in 1842, and in 1857 he came to Pittsburgh. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. F, 6th U. S. C., and was captured near Gettysburg, taken to Richmond, Va., and confined in Libby and Belle Isle prisons until three months later, when he was paroled. In 1864 he was mustered out of the service, returned to Pittsburgh, and in the fall of 1865 married Anna Maria, daughter of Joshua Vogel, of West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa. Their children are Maggie, Willie, John, Joshua and Annie. Mr. Werner was at one time engaged in mining coal, later as a mine boss, and in 1871 came to Jefferson township, where he purchased and rebuilt the brewery he now owns, which has a capacity of forty barrels per day, and where he is at present engaged in business. By not getting license under the Brooks law, in the spring of 1888 his property was almost all confiscated by the license court of Allegheny county.

FREDERICK HEIM, SR., farmer, postoffice Perrysville, was born April 28, 1836, in Elpersheim, Würtemberg, Germany, the son of George and Christine (Freidlein) Heim, former of whom is yet living at the age of ninety-two years. Their children are Louis, John, Johanna, Peter, Frederick and Michael. Frederick came to America at the age of fifteen years, worked on a farm, then rented one, and subsequently purchased ninety acres, where he now resides, engaged in farming and gardening. He also keeps a dairy. He married Sophia Simon, a native of Germany, and ten children have been born to them: Christine, Sophia, Anna, Frederick, John, Henry, Minna, Caroline, Christina and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Heim are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at Perrysville, which he has been trustee of, was the first charter member, and was instrumental in building up.

ANDREW KIDD, restaurateur, Turtle Creek, was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1836, a son of Hugh and Margaret (Christ) Kidd, who are now deceased, and all his people were seafarers. When eight years old Andrew went into the Elgin coal-mines, and has followed mining ever since. In 1857 he married Isabella Bowman, and their first child, Agnes, died in Scotland, at the age of three years. They have three daughters living, all married and residing at Turtle Creek, viz.: Margaret, wife of Joseph Roberts; Isabella, wife of James Peterson, and Mary, wife of August Krop. In 1864 Mr. Kidd came to America, and, after residing eight years at McKeesport, settled at Turtle Creek. For the past five years he has kept a restaurant on Broadway, which is managed by his wife. They began in the new world with only their health and hopes, and now have a comfortable property at Newtown. Mr. Kidd is an active member of the M. E. Church, and has led the choir for thirteen years. He was the first to vote the prohibition ticket in his township, and now has many supporters; he was formerly a republican.

PHILIP GOEDDEL, farmer, postoffice Castle Shannon, was born April 4, 1823, in Quernbach, Rhein Phaltz, Bavaria, Germany, a son of Thebald and Elizabeth (Drum) Goeddel, both of whom died in Germany. Philip came to America in 1846, and, after working four years in this county, re-

visited his native land, returning to America in the following year. He married Elizabeth Drum, a native of the same village in Germany, and an old schoolmate of his. They had six children, four of whom are yet living: Caroline, wife of Fred Sanders; Charles, who is married to Catharine Abbott; Matilda, wife of Gotlieb Kinnly, and Henry. Mr. Goeddel has been a successful farmer, and built the Castle Shannon hotel and also a store. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M., and is a republican.

JOSEPH C. PARTRIDGE, farmer, postoffice North Star, is a grandson of Thomas Partridge, a native of Maryland. Thomas married Almira Walker, of this county, who bore him five children. He was a farmer and purchased two hundred acres of land, a part of which is now owned by our subject. Joseph, the eldest son of Thomas, born in 1807, married Mary, daughter of George Morrison, of Washington county, Pa., and became the father of seven children, all of whom are living: Thomas (in Iowa), Mary, Anna, Rachel and Joseph C., William and Sarah. Joseph, at the death of his father, came into possession of the farm, which he owned at the time of his death. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are democrats.

SAMUEL BRIGGS, McKeesport, brickmason and inspector threading department Duquesne Tube-works, is a native of Staffordshire, near Birmingham, England, where he was reared and educated, and learned the brickmason's trade. In the spring of 1871 he came to America and located in Chicago, where he remained six months. He then went to Joliet, Ill., and here he laid the first brick for the furnace of the Joliet Steelworks. In 1873 he came to Braddock, this county, where he resided until 1876, when he removed to McKeesport, where he has since resided and worked at his trade, off and on. He was foreman of the furnace department National Tube-works company eight years; was one of the organizers of the Duquesne Tube-works company in 1887, of which he is a director and also inspector of the threading department. He is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, of which he was vestryman several years; is a F. & A. M., a member of the K. of H., of which he was trustee six years, and St. George's society, of which he was treasurer six years; he is a republican.

ROBERT M. CURRY, farmer, postoffice Gill Hall, a son of Ebenezer D. and Jane (McGowen) Curry, was born at Coal Valley, Jefferson township, in 1853. His grandparents, Robert and Nancy, were both natives of Maryland, and located on Lick run, in Jefferson township, but soon after removed to Coal Valley, where they both died, Robert in 1849, and Nancy about 1854. Ebenezer D. was born on Lick run, Feb. 5, 1814, and Jane, his wife, daughter of John McGowen, was born at Coal Valley. After their marriage they remained in Coal Valley until 1863, when Ebenezer purchased a farm at Gill Hall and removed to it. Their children were William R. M., Lemuel, Ebenezer, Anna B., Joseph and Elizabeth J. Anna B. is now Mrs. George Sickman. Robert M., in 1874, married Nannie J., daughter of William Duff, of Jefferson township, and they have two children, Alvin E. and Cora B. Mr. and Mrs. Curry are members of the U. P. Church.

JACOB C. MILLER, dairyman, postoffice Hope Church, was born April 8, 1841, in Allegheny county, Pa. His parents, Jacob and Catharine (Bender) Miller, natives of Würtemberg, Germany, resided a short time in Maryland, and then came to this county, where they died. Our subject married here Christine Fulmer, a native of Germany, and who has largely promoted her husband's prosperity. Seven children bless this union, viz.: Mrs. Emma Wilds, Jacob, Elizabeth, Ida, Harry, John and Christine. Mr. Miller mined twelve years, and in April, 1881, came to Mifflin township, where he now owns one hundred acres, on which he keeps a large dairy, and supplies Homestead with excellent milk. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and R. A., and is a republican.

SMITH W. HILL, druggist, postoffice Hope Church, was born Aug. 22, 1857, in Preston county, W. Va., the son of James and Susan (Maust) Hill, old pioneers of that county. Smith W. was educated in WestVirginia and at Monongahela College, and taught six years in his native county. In 1881 he came to Six-Mile Ferry and bought a drugstore which was formerly owned by Dr. Blackburn, and has since conducted it successfully. He also owns several tenements. He is a member of the K. of P., No. 181, and is a republican.

JAMES DAVIS, plasterer, postoffice McKee's Rocks, a son of William and Mary Davis, was born in South Wales in 1855, and came to this country with his parents in 1868, locating in Mansfield, this county. William's occupation was mining, which he followed until 1887, when he engaged with the Shultz Bridge company. He and his wife are still living in Mansfield. They have had nine children: John, James, Cecelia (wife of David Edmons), David, William (deceased), Robert, Thomas, Sarah A. and Daniel. James Davis follows the business of plastering and frescoing. He married, Aug. 15, 1872, Isabella Gildroy, of this county, and they have been blessed with nine children: George H., William J., Jennie M., John, Robert, Elizabeth, Annie B., Mary B. and Margaret J. (deceased). Mr. Davis is a member of the K. of P., is a Freemason, and a member of the M. E. Church.

DAVID HERBERTSON, chief engineer National Tube-works, McKeesport, was born in Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Aug. 12, 1841, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Rutherford) Herbertson. He was reared and educated in his native land, and served an apprenticeship of five years at the mill-

wright's trade; also at engineering. For many years he was engineer on the Inman line of passenger steamers plying between New York and Liverpool. Mr. Herbertson settled in McKeesport in 1880, where for four years he worked as a machinist in the National Tube-works, and since 1884 he has held his present position with the same company. His wife was Agnes, daughter of James and Mary (Caven) McLean, of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and by her he has six children living: Mary, Thomas, James, Robert, David R. and Agnes I. Mr. Herbertson is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of the K. of H., and Caledonia club; he is a republican.

James Patrick, farmer, Elkhorn, is a son of William and Ann (Jamison) Patrick. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of Scotland. They were married in Ireland, and immigrated to Somerset county, Pa., where James was born. The subject of this memoir married, Feb. 14, 1865, Mary Ann, daughter of Moses and Jane McClean, of Uniontown, Pa. Having purchased their property some time before, they removed here in 1872, and are now engaged in farming. Both are members of the M. E. Church.

William Seaman, farmer, postoffice Monroeville, was born near the city of Hanover, Germany, Jan. 21, 1853, a son of Henry and Sophie Seaman. In the spring of 1869 the family came to this county, and settled in Allegheny City, where the father worked at his trade, that of a tailor. He died in 1885, aged sixty-nine years; his widow still resides in Allegheny City, as do her children: Henry, Sophie (Ronkamp) and Frederick. Caroline, the youngest, died when eighteen years old. William received a fair German education, and secured a knowledge of English, which he reads and writes, by private study. For two years after his arrival in America he was employed in a Pittsburgh drugstore, and then began to peddle and deal in country produce. In this he was successful, and in 1885 he bought seventy-seven acres of land in Patton, whereon he erected a dwelling and store and made other improvements. In 1876 he married Caroline Schwartz, who was born same year and place as himself and came to America at the same age. They have three children: William, Harry and Maggie. Mr. Seaman attends the Lutheran Church; he is a republican.

August H. Woerner, farmer, postoffice Monroeville, was born in 1834, in Würtemberg, Germany, where he was reared on a farm. When nineteen years old he came to America and spent some time in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, and in 1860 returned to his native land, where he married Louise Woerner, his cousin. With his bride, and accompanied by his parents, he returned to this country, and settled on his present farm in Patton township. He owns 143 acres, and is engaged in general farming. His father, Henry, died at the age of sixty-five, and his mother, Katrine, in 1883, aged seventy-seven. The family was formerly associated with the M. E. Church, but now attends the Presbyterian Church at Monroeville. Mr. Woerner is a supporter of the republican party. He has four children: Theodore H., Emilie, Agustia and John. Of these, T. H., now twenty-five years of age, who is now engaged in the machinist's trade, and has been for some years a resident of Pittsburgh, married a daughter of William Arthur, a well-to-do farmer of Latrobe, Westmoreland county. Johanna, his wife's mother, was born in Nettenburg, Germany, in 1809, and came to America in 1867, and to Monroeville, this county, where she died, in 1873.

John C. Stonesipher, farmer, postoffice Beech Cliff, was born in Pittsburgh, this county, in 1850. His grandfather, John Stonesipher, came from Eastern Pennsylvania at an early date, purchased 147 acres of land in what is now North Fayette township, and married a Miss Shaffer. His son David was born in that township, and married Elizabeth Meloney, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are now living. John C., the eldest child, since eight years of age has resided in the country. He was educated at the public schools in North Fayette township, and married Margaret Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, of Beaver county, Pa. Two children, both living, have been born to this union: Mary Ellen and Jessie A. Mr. Stonesipher is a republican.

Charles W. Wicks, farmer, postoffice Gill Hall, son of J. S. and Sarah Wicks, was born in Jefferson township, in 1856. In 1881 he married Mary J., daughter of Joseph and Susan Ralston, of Jefferson township. Her grandparents on her mother's side were James A. and Agnes Maria (Peterson) Stewart, and her mother was born in Jefferson township in 1827. Mrs. Wicks' mother was left an orphan when young, and in 1860 she married Joseph Ralston (who died in 1871), and they located in Jefferson township. Their children are Mary J. (now Mrs. Wicks), Hannah A. (now Mrs. Beam) and Joseph A. In 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Wicks bought a farm formerly owned by F. P. Shepler, in Jefferson township, and have since resided there, engaged in farming. Their children are Florella and Sarah J. Mr. and Mrs. Wicks are members of the M. E. Church, and he is identified with the prohibition party.

Peter J. Boss, upholsterer, McKeesport, was born in Marburg, Germany, Feb. 16, 1856, a son of Casper and Caroline (Sauer) Boss. His father, a tanner by trade, came to America in 1858, and located at St. Louis, Mo., where he worked at his trade until the war broke out. He then enlisted in the Union army; served three years and three months and was honorably discharged. In 1864 he settled in Allegheny, where his family joined him, and where he still resides and follows his trade. He has three children living: Albert, Peter J. and Gustav. Peter J. was reared in Allegheny from eight years of age, and learned his trade there. In September,

1880, he came to McKeesport and embarked in business for himself, in which he has been very successful. In 1876 he married Mary, daughter of Christian and Theresa (Meister) Schellhardt, formerly of Germany, and who settled in Pittsburgh in 1855. By this union there are four children: Jeanetta, Minnie, Oscar and Adolph. Mr. Boss is a prominent member of the Turner society; he is a republican,

JOSEPH GRIFFITH, superintendent of coal-mine, postoffice Camden, was born April 1, 1834, in Blueford, Wales. His parents, John and Margaret (Williams) Griffith, came to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1837; the father became a miner in Pitt township; he died in Mifflin township, aged seventy-eight years. The family consisted of ten children, five of whom are living, as follows: Joseph, Capt. Jabez, John, Martha and Lizzie. Our subject became connected with a coal-mine in early life, and is known far and wide as a practical miner. Since 1876 he has been superintendent of Lysle & Sons' coal-mines, where 240 men are employed, who turn out about seventeen thousand bushels of coal per day. Mr. Griffith here married Margaret, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sarver) Soles, and their children are: William, Annie E., Maggie J., Martha, Mary A., Joseph and Edward.

ROBERT M. RATH, farmer, postoffice Cosgrove. Alexander Rath, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Ireland, of Scotch extraction. His son, Adam, married Mary Macyeal, and they had the following-named children: Robert, James, Margaret, Mrs. Jane McElhenny, Mrs. Martha Heazlep, Mrs. Nancy McAnulty, John and Adam (the last named was a member of the Hampton battery, and was killed at Gettysburg, in the peach orchard). The last-named Robert Rath was born in December, 1812, in Country Antrim, Ireland, and immigrated to this country with his parents. He had to make his own way in the world, but became a successful farmer. He is a member of Mifflin U. P. Church, and of session; he is a democrat. He married Mary McFadden, and their children are Mrs. Mary J. Curry, James H., Samuel A., Robert M. (whose name heads this sketch), Mrs. Nancy B. Morton, Mrs. Ellen Brierly, Mrs. Caroline McClure and Emma.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, real-estate dealer, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of Jacob and Adaline Allen, was born in Stowe township, this county, May 5, 1861. His paternal grandfather, William Allen, was born in Ireland, in 1782, and his wife in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1784. They settled in this county in 1811. The former died June 16, 1836, and the latter Aug. 11, 1871. Their children were Jacob, Thomas, Margaret, John, Rebecca, Susan, Alexander and Ella. Jacob Allen was born in Allegheny county, and became a farmer. In 1850 he married Adaline, daughter of Robert and Ella MacIntyre, of this county, and their children were Laura B., wife of David K. Ewing, Jr.; Rebecca J. (deceased), Katie (deceased), Elizabeth E., William H., Robert M. (deceased) and Adaline C. Jacob Allen was one of the successful gardeners of this county. Mrs. Jacob Allen departed this life in 1868, at the age of thirty-nine years, and Mr. Allen Oct. 20, 1876. William H. Allen is engaged in the real-estate business in McKee's Rocks, and is one of the enterprising young men of Stowe township.

SAMUEL E. MOODY, grocer and baker, McKeesport, was born in Sweden, Sept. 26, 1850, a son of Charles G. and Christiana Moody. He was reared and educated at Halmstad, Sweden, came to America in 1871, settled in McKeesport in 1872, and entered the employ of the National Tube-works company, with whom he worked until 1882. He then embarked in the grocery business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. In the spring of 1888 he started a Swedish bakery for the manufacture of Swedish dyspeptic bread, and already has a large and growing trade in that line. Mr. Moody married, in 1875, Davida Holm, of Sweden, by whom he has four children living: Edward, Clarence, Victor and Stella. Mr. Moody is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. H.; he is a republican.

JACQUES BOUR, farmer, postoffice Carrick, was born May 14, 1827, in Department Moselle, Lorraine, France, the son of Anthony Bour and Ottilia Fleck, also natives of the same place. Jacques came to America in 1846, bringing his aged parents with him, who lived with him until their death. He resided six months in New Jersey, then removed to Allegheny county, Pa., where he farmed, and during the last eighteen years has resided in Baldwin township, where he owns sixteen acres. He also farms 150 acres of the old Hays estate. He married Lizzie, daughter of Anton Bicker, also of French descent, and they are the parents of nine children, all living: Magdalena, Joseph, Peter, William, Alfons, Albert, Mary, Josephine and Apoline. Mr. and Mrs. Bour are members of the Catholic Church; he is a republican.

THOMAS MURRAY WADDLE, miner, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Nov. 15, 1843, a son of James and Mary (Weldon) Waddle, of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German descent, respectively. James Waddle was a farmer, and lived to the age of eighty-six years, being ill only one week before his death, which occurred in May, 1868. He was a democrat, in religion a Baptist. He was three times married; his first wife was the mother of ten children; his second of one, and his third, Mary Weldon, of five, of whom Thomas M. is the fourth. The mother of our subject was a member of the M. E. Church, and attained the same age as her husband, dying in November, 1886. Thomas M. was reared on the farm and had little opportunity for acquiring an education. At the age of fifteen he began mining, which he has followed ever

since, except six years devoted to farming. He married, in 1861, Rachel Douds, who was born in Armstrong county, a daughter of James and Eliza (Johnson) Douds, natives of Washington county, of Scotch and Irish descent. Sept. 2, 1864, he enlisted in Co. E, Capt. William Walters, 211th P. V., for one year, or during the war, and was discharged June 2, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. In June, 1868, Mr. Waddle became a resident of Turtle Creek, and in 1881 built his present residence. Like his father, he was a democrat. His children are James F., in Pittsburgh; Anna Mary, wife of G. W. Morgan, in Turtle Creek; Eliza Ellen, wife of Peter Beveridge, also in Turtle Creek; Minnie May, Adella Jane, Sarah Martha and Margaret Blanche, at home. Mr. Waddle and family attend the Lutheran Church.

William Lamb, hotel-keeper, McKee's Rocks, son of Owen and Catherine Lamb, was born in Ireland in 1847, and came to this country in 1868. Owen came to this country when William was a little child, and it is thought he was killed in the civil war, as he never returned. His widow is still living in the old country, and is seventy years of age. Patrick Lamb, the only brother, is in business in Allegheny City. William Lamb was married, in 1873, to Mary, daughter of Martin and Julia McGovern, and to them have been born three children, viz.: John (deceased), Katie G. and William J. Two of their children were born in Fort Duquesne, in a room once occupied by Gen. Washington. Mr. Lamb for several years followed teaming, but in 1877 embarked in the grocery and saloon business on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. In 1883 he came to McKee's Rocks, opened the Exchange hotel (now called the Lamb hotel), of which he is the present owner and proprietor. Of ten applicants on Chartiers avenue for license this year he is the only one to whom it was granted.

J. L. Campbell, West Elizabeth, a son of William and Emily (Robinson) Campbell, was born in Beaver County, Pa., in 1846. In 1863 he left home, and in 1871 married Eva, daughter of Wilson and Martha Johnson. Their children are George, May, Clara, Jennie, Alberta and James L. In 1872 Mr. Campbell settled at West Elizabeth and continued the building of coalbarges, which business he had previously followed. In 1878 he began the manufacture of incubators, and he now has a factory making twelve a day. He is also manufacturer of a bread-raiser, of which he has sold six thousand in this county. His incubators have a universal sale and reputation.

William Tweedy, butcher, West Elizabeth, a son of Robert and Mary (McCully) Tweedy, was born in what is now Patton township, this county, in 1825. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country when about twenty-five years old, and eventually settled in Patton township. He reared a family consisting of Francis, Mary A., Susanna, Margaret (now deceased), Robert, Thomas, Elizabeth J. and William. The last named, after traveling through the west, returned, and in 1863 married Sarah, daughter of John and Matilda Ludwick, of Allegheny county, Pa., and removed to his present residence in Jefferson township. Here he is engaged in butchering. His family consists of the following-named children: Mary M., Anna, George, John, James, Edward and Sarah L., all at home.

John M. Ross, night watchman for the A. V. R. R., Logan's Ferry, was born in this county Jan. 19, 1831, a son of James and Margaret (Daugherty) Ross. James was born in Parnassus, June 24, 1801, was a boatman and lived for some time in Allegheny City and Pittsburgh, moving thence to Plum township, where John M. now lives. His wife was born in Mifflin county Jan. 12, 1803. They had a family of twelve children, of whom John M. and one sister, Mrs. Jane Lawson, are the only survivors. James Ross died Jan. 23, 1877, his wife March 27, 1869. William Ross, the grandfather of our subject, settled across the creek in Westmoreland county about the time of the Revolution, where he had about five hundred acres. He served in the Indian war, and died in 1847, a member of the M. E. Church. John M. remained with his father until the civil war opened. He enlisted June 15, 1861, in Co. H, 8th P. R.; was consigned to the Army of the Potomac, participated in the battles of Antietam, second Bull run, Cedar Mountain, South Mountain and others; was detailed under Gen. McDowell in an engineer corps at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was shot in the left eye, the ball passing out at the right side of the neck, back of the ear. He was confined to hospital one month, and discharged Jan. 22, 1863. The following summer he commenced work on a boat running from Oil City to Pittsburgh, and continued there until 1865. He was then elected supervisor of Plum township, and served four years. Soon after he bought his present home, and has been night watchman for the A. V. R. R. since that time.

Mr. Ross married, July 4, 1865, Mary Snowden, born Aug. 29, 1849, in Pittsburgh, a daughter of William and Bridget Snowden. Mr. Snowden was a butcher, a native of New York, and was drowned about 1862. Mrs. Snowden came from Ireland when twelve years of age. Mr. Ross has children as follows: Margaret Ellen (married Feb. 11, 1887, to Elmer E. Sprowl, a native of Butler county, now in Alabama), Carrie May, Andrew Jackson and Charles Edward (in the glass-house at Verona), Nanny Florence, James, Samson S., Lula Pearl and Eliza Jane (at home). They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ross is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

S. W. Lea, farmer, postoffice Woodville, was born in Scott township, this county, in 1848. He is the son of Samuel Lea, who married Elizabeth Hall, and by her had six children, Samuel W. being the eldest. Samuel

died in 1880, aged sixty-two years; his widow still survives him. Born to William Lea, the pioneer of this family, was a son, Samuel, grandfather of S. W., who had born to him seven children, of whom Samuel, the father of S. W., was the youngest. Our subject was educated at the public schools, was reared to farming and has always followed that occupation. In 1884 he was appointed, by the board of directors, superintendent of the farm on the county home, which position he still fills to the entire satisfaction of the public. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

GEORGE C. SMITH, farmer, postoffice Castle Shannon, was born Sept. 9, 1841, in Allegheny county, Pa. His grandfather, Robert Smith, came from east of the mountains, and reared a family of four boys and six girls. Of these William, the father of George C., was born in 1812, and is now a resident of Washington county, Pa. He married Sarah H., daughter of George Cunningham, and became the father of eleven children, only four of whom attained maturity, viz.: George C., Mrs. Adeline Bailey, Daniel W. and Anna B. George C. married Nancy A., daughter of John McRoberts, and they have six children: Richard L., Eleanor J., Sarah H., John F., Ida and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the U. P. Church. He has been a successful farmer; he is a republican

J. J. MCCURDY, farmer, postoffice Remington, was born in Robinson township in 1824 to Joseph and Mary (Hall) McCurdy, the youngest of six children. His grandfather, Hugh, emigrated at an early day from Ireland and purchased three hundred acres of land in Robinson township, one hundred and twenty acres of which are now owned by J. J. The latter was reared on the farm, where he has always resided, and was educated at the common schools. He married, in 1856, Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (McFadden) Phillips, and six children have been born to them: Laura J., Joseph A., Samuel P., R. Florence, Frank W. and George W. Mr. McCurdy is a highly respected citizen of Robinson township, and for many years has been school director. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG HUNTER, nailer, Verona, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1835. His parents, James and Kate Hunter, died when he was small, and he was reared by his maternal grandfather, Armstrong. When fifteen years old he came to America, and was employed two years in a rolling-mill and nail-factory at Kittanning. In 1852 he went to Pittsburgh, and was employed for twenty years in the Duquesne Nail-works, during the last twelve years of which he was manager. In 1872 he went into the American Iron-works, where he has been foreman of the nail department for several years. In 1865 he bought a piece of ground near Verona, to which he moved his family four years later, and in 1872 he built the handsome residence he now occupies. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, and has always been a republican. In 1854 he married Sarah A. Porter, who was born in what is now Stowe township, daughter of James and Ann (Glover) Porter, natives of Ireland. Mr. Hunter has nine children: William James, in Pittsburgh; John P., in Verona; George E., in Pittsburgh; Frank Milton, studying music in Florence, Italy; Thomas A., Albert, Sarah Mabel, Harry Homer and Maud Eugenie, at home. Olive Marion (the second child) died when twenty-one years old, and Charles Edward and Norville died when less than a year old.

WILLIAM ZINKHAN, contractor, postoffice McKee's Rocks, a son of John and Annie C. Zinkhan, was born in Beaver county, in 1849. His father was born in Germany, in 1824; came to America in 1845, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he followed blacksmithing. From there he moved to Beaver county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married, in 1847, Annie C. Bosley, of this county, and their children were William, George, Annie E., wife of Henry Hillburg; Mary M., wife of Rev. George Goetz, and John. Mrs. John Zinkhan died June 11, 1876, at the age of forty-nine years, and Mr. Zinkhan June 12, 1884, at the age of sixty years. William Zinkhan was reared in Beaver county, Pa. In 1862 he was employed on the Ft. Wayne railroad, after which he learned the cooper's and later the carpenter's trade, which has been his principal business through life, though from 1875 to 1878 he was engaged in the grain trade on the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, owning a boat named Zinkhan. Mr. Zinkhan came to McKee's Rocks in 1881, where he follows the business of contractor and builder. He married, in 1872, Dora L., daughter of John F. and Mary Hague, and their children are Laura E., Estella, John R., William B., Claybell, Dora L. and Rachel V. (deceased). Mr. Zinkhan is a Freemason and a member of the I. O. H.

JOHN MCCHESNEY, farmer, postoffice Verona, is a son of James and Mary (McClure) McChesney, and was born in Killalee, County Down, Ireland, April 15, 1824. His mother died in Ireland, and in 1851 he came to America, his father following him in 1853. He received an ordinary education in his native land, and has always followed farming. For three years after coming to this country he was employed as a laborer and mason in Pittsburgh, and was a short time in the Squirrel Hill mines. In 1859 he settled on his present home, and works considerable land beside his own. He enlisted in 1864 in Co. D, 6th P. H. A., and did garrison duty until the close of the civil war. He has served as supervisor, and votes the republican ticket. In 1846 he married Agnes Kirk, who was born in the same parish as himself, and their living children are James and Agnes; Mary, wife of Peter Nell, died in 1888,

aged forty; four children died in infancy. The family are members of the U. P. Church.

THOMAS MCKEE, farmer, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in Ireland, in 1824, a son of Thomas, who was a farmer in Ireland, and who married Nancy Dempster, by whom he had nine children, Thomas being the third child. The latter came to America in 1842, located in Allegheny county, and for two and a half years was employed on a farm. He married, in 1845, Martha Curry, daughter of Daniel Curry. In 1858 he purchased his present farm of fifty-six acres, nearly all of which was woodland. Starting in life poor, Mr. McKee has, by thrift and perseverance, been able to secure for himself and wife a pleasant home. They are members of the U. P. Church. He is a republican, and has served as school director six years; has also been supervisor and assessor.

JAMES R. JOHNSTON, broker, postoffice Hulton, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., March 16, 1846, a son of John (a farmer) and Susan (Wissinger) Johnston, natives of Armstrong and Cambria counties, respectively, and parents of six children, viz.: James R., Elias, A. Lewis, Mary, Margaret and Nancy. The family were members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject commenced for himself when eighteen years of age, rolling oil-barrels for twenty-five cents per hour. In 1872 he entered the bank at Karns City, Butler county, Pa., remaining there until 1880; then spent a year in Colorado, mining. In 1881 he came to Pittsburgh, and entered the Oil Exchange as broker. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Mary Hollobaugh, a native of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa., born Oct. 23, 1848, and they have three children: Emma S., Cyrus Tabor and Ruth A. Mr. Johnston's oil and mining interests have taken him over all the United States, and in 1887 he and his wife made a pleasant visit to Europe. He was a republican, and now a prohibitionist; he is a Mason.

JOHN A. GOULD, an employé of Singer, Nimick & Co., postoffice Pittsburgh, was born in this county in 1842, a son of Adam and Rachel Gould. His grandfather Gould was born in Eastern Pennsylvania. Adam Gould was born in 1812, in Westmoreland county, Pa.; he there married, in 1837, Rachel Burkholder, and returned to McKeesport, Allegheny county, where he had formerly lived. There they remained until 1860, when they moved to Pittsburgh, but now reside in Chartiers township. They had ten children, of whom are living William H., Adam, John A., Samuel, Joseph and Jane. His father is a blacksmith, and a member of the A. O. U. W. John A. Gould married, in 1866, Rebecca, daughter of James and Rebecca Packer, and their children were William H. (deceased), Josephine (deceased), Walter C. (deceased), Cora (a teacher in this county), Bertha and Daisy. Mr. Gould enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, —— P. V. I., for six months, re-enlisting July 9, 1864, for three months, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. He is a member of the G. A. R., A. O. U. W. and K. of P. He has a good home, and other valuable property.

WILLIAM STEWART HICKMAN, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville. John Hickman, the second child of Peter Hickman, was born in 1799; married Sarah Park, of Washington county, and became the father of four children, of whom William Stewart is the youngest. John was a farmer and owned part of the tract of land purchased by his father. He died in 1887, aged eighty-eight years. His wife died in 1879, aged seventy-one years. William Stewart was educated at the public schools, has always followed farming, and now owns and resides on the property of 167 acres, where his grandfather, Peter, lived. He married, in 1872, Mary Lesnett, daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Lesnett, and eight children have been born to them: Izetta Bell, Rebecca Lewella (deceased), Maggie Orr, John Park, Abbie Lesnett and Annie Lois (twins), Mary Edna and Nelly Roberta. Mr. Hickman has always lived on his present farm, where he was born. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and is a republican.

OSMAN LYNN EATON, Verona, was born at Shoustown, Allegheny county, June 28, 1863, and is a brother of C. H. Eaton, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. His early education was received in the public schools at various points, and an academy at Irwin's station. When seventeen years of age he went into the telegraph office of the A. V. R. R. in Pittsburgh, where he remained three years. For some time he had charge of Connellsville station, on the B. & O., and was train dispatcher for two years of that time, at Pittsburgh. Since 1876 he has been a resident of Verona, and is manager of the store established by Eaton Bros. in 1886. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and is an enthusiastic republican.

HARRY WELLESLEY ARMSTRONG, manufacturer, postoffice Verona, residence Oakmont, was born in 1851, in Quebec, and is the son of Edmund M. and Emma Mary (Heales) Armstrong, natives, respectively, of Sorel, Canada, and Coventry, England. When about two years old his father removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the banking business; was also in the same business at Warren and Erie, Pa., but is now leading a retired life at Oakland, Cal. His grandfather, Jesse D. Armstrong, was harbor-master at Quebec for about twenty years, and among the early pioneers of the St. Lawrence river; he died in California in 1877, aged about seventy-six years. Harry W. attended school in Chicago, Warren and Erie, Pa. He began his business life by studying telegraphy, and was about nine years at Renovo. While there he served his time as machinist, and became draftsman and assistant master-mechanic of the P. R. R. shops. In 1876 he came to Verona, and became general foreman of the A. V. R. R. shops. A year and a half later he became a

draftsman for the Homestead & Crescent Steel-works. In 1881 he engaged as manager of the Verona Tool-works, becoming a partner one year later. Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage, in September, 1879, to Mary F., daughter of J. W. Paul. She was born Feb. 21, 1858, in Pittsburgh. Six children have blessed this union: Jacob Paul, Harry Howard, William Metcalf, Mary Ellen, Pauline and Ruth. Mr. Armstrong is a republican, and he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

OWEN SHEEKEY, postoffice Rankin Station, is a native of Ireland, born in 1843, and at twenty years of age immigrated to America. He was educated at the common schools in Ireland, and on coming to this country served a three years' apprenticeship at the trade of tanner and currier in Pittsburgh. For seven years he owned and managed the Fayette tannery at Ohio Pyle, Fayette county, Pa. In the spring of 1884 he located at Rankin Station, Pa., and with John E. Downing, of Pittsburgh, he built the Fort Pitt tannery, carried on under the name of John E. Downing & Co. until May, 1886, at which time the firm dissolved, continuing under the title of Owen Sheekey & Co. The tannery, which is located on the line of the B. & O. R. R., near Rankin Station, covers four acres, and the building proper is 100x185 feet, and the bark-shed 54x100, the machinery being propelled by a sixty-horse-power engine; two boilers; capacity one hundred hides a day; thirty men employed. Mr. Sheekey is a democrat.

SHARTLE CROWE, farmer, postoffice White Ash, was born in Brome township, Morgan county, Ohio, March 2, 1845, a son of Philip and Rebecca (Toler) Crowe, of Virginia. The family removed in 1858 to Pittsburgh, where the father died at the age of eighty-four, and the mother at seventy-two. Philip Crowe was a farmer, and his son has always followed agriculture. The latter had little opportunity for acquiring an education, attending the city schools during one winter. In 1883 he purchased a farm of thirty-five acres in Penn township, and settled thereon. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Annie McFarland, a native of Penn township, and a daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Ralston) McFarland, of Scotch and Irish blood. Their children are Bessie Pearl, Homer Shartle, Edna Viola and Nancy Ralston. Mr. Crowe entered his country's service in the 136th regiment, nine-months men, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In October, 1864, he joined the 5th H. A., with which he did garrison duty until the close of the war. Mr. Crowe is a republican. His family attend the M. E. Church.

CHARLES HOMER EATON, clerk, Verona, was born in Georgetown, Pa., June 28, 1861, and is the third son of Matthias M. and Mary S. Eaton. Hugh, father of M. M. Eaton, was a farmer near East Palestine, Ohio, where the latter was born. The Eatons are of Irish extraction. Thomas S. Jones, father of Mrs. Mary S. Eaton, was a prominent citizen of Doddridge county, W. Va., where she was born. M. M. Eaton was a clergyman of the M. E. Church, and was attached successively to the Western Ohio, West Virginia and Pittsburgh conferences. He died in 1879 at the age of sixty-two, and his widow is now aged sixty-four. Their eldest son, Theodore N., is presiding elder of the Pittsburgh conference. The other children are Charles Homer, Leonidas H. (who died aged thirty-two), Antoinette I. (Marsh, died aged twenty-three), Luella C. (died aged thirteen), Osman L. and Edgar E. The first, third and fourth sons are owners of a general hardware-store at Verona, which was established in January, 1886, and are doing a successful business, under the supervision of Osman. They erected the building now occupied, in April, 1888. Charles H. Eaton was educated chiefly at the public schools and the college at Scio, Ohio, and when sixteen years old took his present position with the Dexter Spring company. In 1883 he built his residence on Parker street, and two years later married Anna B., daughter of David Yarnell. She was born in Allegheny City, and has one child, Ruth. Mr. Eaton is a trustee of the M. E. Church, and is a republican.

JOHN HODGES MCNEILL, machinist, postoffice Verona, was born in Philadelphia March 28, 1861, and is the son of Irish parents, Robert and Martha (Hunter) Hodges. His father died in 1865, and he was adopted and reared by an uncle, John McNeill. In 1873 they came to Allegheny City, and when seventeen years of age our subject began to learn his trade in that city. For the last six years he has been employed in the A. V. R. R. shops. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and R. A., and an independent republican. April 29, 1885, Mr. McNeill married Miss Mattie K. Cable, daughter of Edward and Sophia Magdalene Cable, for fifty years residents of O'Hara township, and Edward Cable is a native of England and Sophia M. Cable is a native of America, born in Allegheny county. Lily May is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. McNeill.

JOHN W. MILLIGAN, clerk, Swissvale, is a native of Allegheny county, born May 15, 1838. David Milligan, a son of Samuel and Susan Milligan, and a native of Pennsylvania, came from Perry county to this county, and in 1813 purchased 150 acres of land near the Monongahela river, moving thereon with his family in 1814, where he remained till his death, in 1820. He married, in 1794, Sarah Wallace, who bore him five sons and four daughters, and of these Robert, the third child and second son, was born Oct. 29, 1800, in Perry county, Pa. He (Robert) married, in 1829, Mary, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Owen) Shortess, of Perry county, and four sons and two daughters were born to them: Alexander Shortess, Thomas A., Emeline Ellen, John Wesley

(our subject), Mary Margaretta and Joseph Robert, of whom the youngest four are now living. Robert, the father of these children, a farmer by occupation, owned the property purchased by his father, David, up to his death; he died in 1887, aged eighty-eight years; his widow is now living at the age of eighty-eight years. John Wesley Milligan was born and reared on the farm purchased by his grandfather, and which he now owns. He was educated at the public schools and Wilkinsburg Academy, graduating from Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, in 1862. He then commenced the study of law, was admitted to the bar at Pittsburgh in 1865, and followed his profession ten years. He then entered the employ of the Edgar Thomson Steelworks, at Bessemer, as a clerk, which position he now holds. He also superintends the work on his farm of 120 acres. Mr. Milligan was married, in 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Smith and Mary Agnew, of Cumberland county, Pa., and seven children have been born to them, five now living: Robert, Joseph F., Mary Graham, Matilda C. and James Carothers. Mr. Milligan is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

B. P. Wallace, music-dealer, McKeesport, was born in Manchester, England, March 15, 1862, a son of John and Catherine (Dillon) Wallace, who came to America in 1864, locating in Maryland, and settling in McKeesport in 1871. He opened a music-store in McKeesport in 1886, handles instruments only of first-class makers, and by strict attention to business has already built up a large and successful trade that is daily increasing. He married, June 5, 1887, Catherine, daughter of John and Marie Wertenbach, of McKeesport, and has one son, Augustus. Mr. Wallace is a member of the German Catholic Church; in politics is independent.

Thomas J. E. Morrow, farmer, postoffice Oak Dale Station, was born in Snowden township, this county, in 1849, a son of Thomas Morrow, who was the youngest of a family of ten children. The Morrows are of Scotch-Irish descent, and at an early day immigrated to America. Thomas married Ann Espey, daughter of James Espey, of this county, and five children were born to them. Thomas purchased, in 1832, one hundred acres of land now owned by our subject, and which was originally the property of David Herriott. There he resided until his death, which occurred in 1871, when he was sixty-three years old. Thomas J. E. has always resided on the farm, and at the death of his father inherited the property. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1874 married Elizabeth A., daughter of Richard Moss, of this county. Three children—Lillian P., Jennie W. and Forbes Lee—have been born to this union. Mr. Morrow is an elder of Oak Dale Presbyterian Church. He is a republican, and is now serving as school director.

Samuel Webster Bragdon, gardener, Myler, was born on Neville island, June 28, 1847, son of Samuel C. and Frances (Morrow) Bragdon. His father was born in Maine, and came to this county in or about 1830, in a sleigh. He was born in 1806, son of Ebenezer and Dorcas (Woodbridge) Bragdon. He was married in 1836, and four children were born to them: William Henry, Samuel Webster, John W. and Jennie Glass. Samuel's grandfather was in the war of 1812. His maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Morrow) Morrow, and his great-grandfather was David Morrow. Samuel received his education in the schools of the island, and at Mt. Union College, Ohio. He worked with his father until 1873, when he started for himself. His father died in July, 1881, aged seventy-five years, leaving two pieces of land on the island to Samuel and his brother, William H., Samuel taking his present place of fourteen acres, where he erected a fine house in 1885, drawing the plans and arranging the details himself. He was married, Dec. 25, 1873, to Rhoda Henderson, of Mercer county, Pa., daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Brown) Henderson, who now reside in that county. Two children have blessed this union—Berton and John. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Bragdon is a republican, and has held all the various offices of his township.

Thomas Towers, postoffice West View, was born Dec. 21, 1815, in Lancashire, England, son of John and Elizabeth (Osfield) Towers. The family was one of the oldest in England, where they are traced back many generations of honorable people. Thomas came to America in 1842, and in this county followed farming and dairying. He owns a farm in Ross township, where he has accumulated a competency and made many friends. He is an intelligent New Churchman, and shows by his example in life the faith he reveres. Politically he is a republican, and has held different township offices. He married Elizabeth Winter, also a native of England, and by her had one child—John A., who is following in his father's footsteps.

William E. Winter, dairyman, postoffice West View, was born Nov. 5, 1839, in East End, Pittsburgh (formerly Peebles township), a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Jones) Winter, natives of England. They had three children: Rachel, William E. and Anna H. The father died, and the mother afterward married Thomas Towers, a native of England, and to them were born three children: Moses (deceased), Walter T. (deceased) and John A. William E. Winter received his education in this county, and at the age of seventeen commenced the dairy business, which he has continued up to the present time with marked success, still retaining some of his first customers; he also cultivates a farm of sixty acres. Mr. Winter married Caroline Mohn, a native of this county, of German descent, and their union has been blessed with three children: Will-

iam E., Frederick T. and Charley M. Mr. and Mrs. Winter are members of the Lutheran Church; he is a republican.

Louis Marx, of the firm of Bachman & Marx, clothiers, McKeesport, is a native of Alsace-Lorraine, where he was reared and educated. For several years he held the position of clerk and collector in the leading banking-houses of Strasburg and Paris, and in 1874 came to America and located in Huntington, Ind., where he was a clerk in a clothing-house two years. From there he went to Philadelphia; in 1878 came to McKeesport and was clerk in the clothing-house of Joseph Haber until the death of the proprietor, in 1883. He then managed the store for one year, and in March, 1884, purchased the business and took as a partner Max Bachman, since when they have had a large and successful trade that is constantly increasing. Of Mr. Marx it can be truthfully said that he is a live and enterprising merchant and a worthy citizen.

F. P. Steedle, boarding-house keeper, McKee's Rocks, son of Jacob Steedle, was born in Germany, in 1845, and came to this country in 1873, settling in Stowe township, where he now resides. His parents, who both died in the old country, had five children: Philip, Frank, Mollie, Otto and Charlie. F. P. Steedle was married in 1873 to Catherine, daughter of Isidor and Mary Scheuble, and they have two children—Carrie and Charlie. Mr. Steedle has been employed in the iron-works of this county from 1873 to 1887, though in 1885 he opened a saloon and boarding-house, but at present is keeping only a boarding-house. He owns a good dwelling- and business-house in McKee's Rocks.

Charles Sossong, merchant, postoffice Putnam, is a native of Prussia, and was born Nov. 3, 1836, in Züsch, in Kreis Trier, to John and Elizabeth (Graber) Sossong. He came to America in 1864, and located in Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, where for two years he was engaged in coal-mining. In 1867 he came to Mansfield, and from then on until 1872 he was engaged in coal-mining; then, in April, 1872, he commenced butchering, a business he followed until 1886, when he embarked in his present business on some of his property, where he carries a fine line of dry goods, notions and clothing, enjoying a good patronage. In 1866, Mr. Sossong married Philomina Easterday, born in Pittsburgh May 16, 1845, daughter of Jacob and Ursala (Freyvogle) Easterday, former a native of Switzerland. Nine children have blessed this union: Charles and Edward (both died when they were small), and Joseph, Lizzie, Annie, Anthony, Clara, Minnie and Reyman. The family are members of the Catholic Church

David Reel, farmer, postoffice West View, was born Jan. 1, 1837, a son of David Reel, one of the first white children born north of the Allegheny river. He was a farmer on the Reel homestead, a trustee of the M. E. Church, and died Sept. 15, 1868; his widow, Isabella (Wiley) Reel, died in 1875, aged sixty-five years. They had four children: William V., George W., David and Wiley. Wiley and George W. were soldiers in the civil war, suffered in the Southern prisons, and died before reaching home. David married Anna Redpath, and three sons blessed their union: Ellis, Watson A. and Casper. Mr. Reel is an extensive fruit-grower; has been trustee of the M. E. Church for many years; he has always been a republican, but latterly he is a prohibitionist.

Andrew Brethauer, gardener, postoffice Ross, was born March 8, 1840, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, the son of Christopher and Mary (Schmidt) Brethauer, natives of same place. Christopher came to America in 1847, and followed gardening in this county, where he died, April 15, 1880, at the age of seventy-three years. He and his wife were members of the G. L. Church; they had four children: Andrew, John F., Lewis W. and Albert C. Andrew was educated in Allegheny county, and followed gardening, owning twenty-one acres of garden land; was also in the dairy business one year. He married Christine Seif, a native of Pittsburgh, and they have eight children: Mary M., Albert C., Elizabeth, Bertha, William L., Edward A., John F. and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Brethauer are members of the G. L. Church; he is a republican.

Joseph Hodgson, farmer, postoffice Putnam, was born in the county of Westmoreland, England, in 1824. Thomas Hodgson came from England in 1832 to America, and settled in Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. In 1843 he purchased 160 acres of land in Collier township, part of which is now owned by the subject of this memoir. He married Mary Salkeld, and by her had twelve children, all born in England. He was a farmer all his life, and died in 1844; his widow passed away in 1868, aged eighty-four years. Joseph Hodgson was educated at the public schools of Allegheny county, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He is a republican and has held many township offices; he is a member of the Methodist Church.

Miss Mary J. Hazlett, retired teacher, postoffice Bonney, is a daughter of Samuel and Mary Hazlett, and was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1830. Her father came from Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., about the year 1817 or 1818, and settled in this county. About 1840 he purchased forty-four acres of land in Chartiers township, upon which he resided until his death, in 1858, when he was sixty-one years of age. His widow survived him until 1880, when she departed this life at the age of ninety-one years. They had four children: James Wills (deceased), Sarah Lawson, wife of Samuel Hodgson; Mary Jane, and Eliza McKee, wife of James Wilkinson. Miss Mary J. Hazlett followed teaching in this county for six years. She resides upon the old homestead of her parents, one-third of which she owns, and which is known as Hazel Wilde.

WASHINGTON GIBB, market-gardener, post-office Sewickley, was born Aug. 23, 1830, in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa. His paternal grandfather, who was a native of Scotland, came to America, and fought under Gen. Washington in the revolutionary war. His son David was bound out to Paul Warden, and worked as a farmer and miner. David was married to Margaret Sisnee, and died at Elizabethtown. Our subject's father's family moved from Elizabeth to Neville island in a canoe. Washington Gibb was reared in this county, and received a modest education. When a boy he worked at gardening, a vocation he has pursued more or less all his life. For several years he was a coalboatman on the Ohio river to Louisville; subsequently a pilot. Eventually he removed to Sewickley, where he began gardening on a small scale, and he is now the owner of twelve acres of choice garden-land, worth two thousand dollars per acre, shipping most of the produce to Allegheny. Mr. Gibb was married to Miss Mary Devillian, of Westmoreland county, and this union has been blessed with five children: David W., John F., William H., Walter P. and Ida M. Mr. and Mrs. Gibb are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

R. M. ERWIN, Sewickley, was born Jan. 6, 1834, near Carlisle, Mifflin township, in the Cumberland valley, Cumberland county, Pa., and is, as near as he knows, one of the eighth generation born in America of Scotch-Irish descent. He is the second child born to James B. and Isabell M. (McElwain) Erwin. His grandparents were early settlers in the Cumberland valley, and were represented in both the war of the Revolution and of 1812. The paternal grandfather, James Irwin (who changed the spelling to Erwin), was born in 1742, and died April 14, 1819, and the paternal grandmother, Oliva Bard, was born March 28, 1767, and died March 3, 1840. They had seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, Martha, Catharine P., Mary, John, Oliva B. and James B. (father of our subject). The parents of Oliva (Bard) Irwin were captured by Indians, and their eldest child killed by being taken by the feet and dashed against a tree; the mother was ransomed at Fort Duquesne. R. M. Erwin's maternal grandparents were Robert and Jane (Shannon) McElwain, former born in 1780, latter in 1790, and they lived to the age of seventy-five years or upward; they reared a family of eight children, viz.: Isabell M. (mother of our subject, and born in Mifflin township, Cumberland county), Elizabeth Ann, Mary, Andrew, Sarah Jane, Margaret E., Liberty M. and James Shannon.

R. M. Erwin had no early school advantages, and as soon as able worked to help support his parents. He followed carpentering, and did work by the day from 1855 to 1866 in Sewickley, except during his service in the army. He enlisted in Co. G, 28th P. V. I., served eighteen months, and was discharged on account of disability. Returning home, he engaged in storekeeping five years; subsequently he embarked in the coal trade, in which he continued sixteen years, and in 1885 he abandoned that line for the livery business. He has now the most extensive livery-stables in Sewickley. Mr. Erwin married Annecca, daughter of Bruce Tracy, and they have six children: Katie B., Anna M., William K., Robert M., Edward B. and June. He is a member of the G. A. R., K. of H. and the Jr. O. U. A. M.; he is a republican.

CAPT. O. F. MELVIN, bookbinder, post-office Ross, was born April 28, 1837, in Brooke county, W. Va., son of Henry and Alzina (Thayer) Melvin, pioneers of that county, former of whom was a merchant in Ohio and Virginia, being a trader by occupation. Their son, O. F., was reared in Ohio and partly educated there. At the age of nineteen he went to Cincinnati, and there learned the bookbinder's business, at which he is still engaged, being foreman with Eichbaum & Co., of Pittsburgh, in whose employ he has been for twenty years. Mr. Melvin was in Wellsburg, W. Va., when the war-note sounded over the country and Lincoln made his three-months call. In response he enlisted in Co. F, 1st W. V. R., remaining in same until the close of the war. He was first lieutenant in the three-months service, and captain in the three-years; participated in all the engagements of the regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Piedmont, Va. The captain married Hattie, daughter of Robert Nicholls, who was clerk of Brooke county, Va., for twenty-five years. Capt. and Mrs. Melvin have eight children: Allen W., William J., Hattie S., Thayer E., Joseph E., Edward C., Jessie W. and Robert Benton. Capt. Melvin is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and G. A. R.; he is a republican.

H. H. SCHULTE, grocer, Glenfield, was born Nov. 5, 1842, near Bielefeld, Westphalia, Germany, son of Henry and Mary (Lobunitke) Schulte, latter of French descent. The father came to America in 1851, and his family followed him in 1853, settling in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he worked in the coal-mines. They finally removed to this county, where the father died in Pittsburgh. H. H. Schulte was educated in Germany, and in Pittsburgh he learned the gunsmith's trade, which he followed till 1864, when he enlisted in the 212th P. V. I., Co. E, remaining in the army until the close of the war. He then returned to his trade, working for William Craig, of Pittsburgh, whom he bought out later. Mr. Schulte conducted the gun business successfully until the fall of 1879. In the spring of 1880 he embarked in the grocery business at St. Louis, Mo., in which he continued until 1887, when he returned to this county, and has since conducted a general grocery-store in Glenfield. Mr. Schulte was married in Pittsburgh to Kate, daughter of Casper Ransick, and they are the parents of seven children: Anna, Kate (deceased), Phillip, Herman, Robert, Eva and Louis. Mr. Schulte is a republican.

CHARLES COOKE RALPH, marine engineer, Emsworth, was born Oct. 3, 1843, in Pittsburgh, Pa., near where the present courthouse stands, youngest and only living child of Samuel H. and Mary (Spargo) Ralph, natives of England, who came to America when each was about nine years of age. His father, also an engineer, for a time followed the Hudson river on one of the first boats; at Pittsburgh he became part owner of the steamer Germantown, which he ran for several years; was also engaged in the construction of the Portage R. R., and ran the first train over that road. He died Nov. 17, 1886, aged seventy-nine years; his widow died when about thirty-eight years of age. Charles C. Ralph received his education near Perrysville and at Allegheny College, Meadville. He enlisted, in 1861, in Co. M, 102d P. V. I. They camped near Washington that winter, and in the following spring joined McClellan's army and participated in all its battles for three years. His brother, Nelson Crooks Ralph, who was in the rebel army, was wounded at Vicksburg, and has not been heard of since. In 1866 Charles C. began as an engineer striker on a boat, and afterward became an engineer. He married, in February, 1870, Isabella C. Bail, of this county, and they have four children, named as follows: Ella Isabella, Nelson C., Charles Cooke and Mary Ann. Mrs. Ralph is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Ralph is a member of the F. & A. M. and the U. V. L.

WILLIAM DEWART MCKELVEY, engineer, Wilkinsburg, named after Hon. William L. Dewart, was born in Centreville, Pa., June 13, 1842. His grandfather, William McKelvey, came from Ireland and settled in Ligonier valley about the beginning of this century. His wife was Mary Wallace; their son, Ephraim, married Sarah, daughter of Abner and Eliza (Richardson) Kelly. There were seven McKelvey brothers, including William, who came to America together. They were of great stature, one being six feet eight inches tall and proportionately large of frame. Ephraim was born in 1813 and died in 1867; he was justice of the peace many years; was a democrat and a powerful debater, and, having read medicine, was frequently called upon to bleed or vaccinate people of his locality. He was a successful merchant, but sunk most of his means in a construction contract on the P. R. R. He was thrice married, his second wife being Eliza Anderson; his third wife, Sarah Croft, is now living in Allegheny. William D. is the only living child of Sarah Kelly McKelvey, who died in 1847. He was educated in the public schools and Elder's Ridge Academy, and taught school in 1859. In 1860 he found employment as a brakeman on the P. R. R., afterward as fireman. Since 1864 he has been engineer, and now runs the fastest express trains between Pittsburgh and Altoona. In 1862 he married Katharine B., daughter of James and Lavinia Gettamy, of Ligonier valley. Mr. McKelvey moved to Wilkinsburg in 1876. The family are associated with the Presbyterian Church. He is a Freemason, a member of the A. O. U. W., R. A. and O. C. F., and is a republican.

ALBERT CARSON SMITH, carpenter, Wilkinsburg, was born in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., Jan. 25, 1853. His grandfather, James Smith, came from Ireland and settled in Indiana county early in this century. Samuel, a carpenter by trade, son of the latter, and born in Centre township, in 1829, married Susan Carson, and died in May, 1862. Both his father and he were active members of the U. P. Church, and republicans. William Carson, father of Susan, was also a native of Ireland, and lived in Juniata county, where she was born in 1832. She now resides in Indiana county. This family were Presbyterians. A. C. Smith is the eldest of five children born to Samuel and Susan Smith. He was reared in his native town, and when seventeen years old went to learn the carpenter's trade with an uncle. For five years he was employed in the oil country, and came to Wilkinsburg in 1882. Four years later he became a member of the contracting firm of L. A. Raisig & Co., and now looks after the lumber-yard. Mr. Smith married, in June, 1881, Eliza Peterman, a native of Indiana county, Pa., and daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Clark) Peterman, of German descent. Two children were born to this union: Carl Edgar and Ernest Leroy, latter deceased in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is connected with the Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a republican.

JAMES LOGAN, boss in rolling-mill, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of John and Elizabeth Logan, was born in Ireland in 1848, came to this country in 1865 and located in Pittsburgh, Pa. He married, in 1867, Katie, daughter of William and Margret Yard, of this county, and their children are Elizabeth, John H., Maggie, Eva B., Joseph D., James and Myrtle. Mr. Logan has been employed for many years in a rolling-mill, is now boss, and has charge of a number of men.

CAPT. D. M. COOLEY, river-pilot, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth township, this county, April 24, 1840, a son of William R. and Lovina (Mains) Cooley. His paternal grandparents, Frederick (a millwright by trade) and Jane Cooley, were among the pioneers of Elizabeth township. William R. Cooley was a resident of Elizabeth township for many years; was a sawyer by occupation, and now resides in Elizabeth borough; he raised a family of twelve children. D. M. was reared in Elizabeth township. He served in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in August, 1861, in Co. E, 105th P. V.; was wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., and honorably discharged on account of disability in May, 1863. After returning from the war he was married to Nancy J., daughter of Jonathan Householder, of Elizabeth township, and commenced in 1864 the occupation of

steamboat captain and pilot; he located in 1880 on his present place, where he has since resided. The captain has eight children living. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R. and U. V. L. and is a stanch advocate of prohibition.

James M. Brown, contractor and builder, McKeesport, Pa., is a native of Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, England. He was born Dec. 29, 1850; was reared and educated in his native town, and served an apprenticeship of five years at the carpenter and joiner trade. He came to McKeesport in the spring of 1871, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1876; he then embarked in business as a contractor and builder, in which he has been very successful. He is a member of the A. O. F., the K. of P. and the R. A.; he is a republican.

Jacob Gilliland, mine boss, postoffice Homestead, was born Nov. 8, 1833, in Lower St. Clair township. His grandfather, David Gilliland, a native of Ireland, of Scotch descent, came to America after the Revolution, and settled in Ohio. He had a family of eight children, of whom Samuel, at the age of twenty years, came to Allegheny county, where he farmed. He died in Wyandot county, Ohio. His widow, Eliza (Brauff) Gilliland, is still living in this county, aged seventy-eight years. Her children are Jacob, John, Alfred, Samuel, Mrs. Rebecca Horn, Mrs. Margaret Snee and Mrs. Mary J. Craig. Jacob was educated in Mifflin township, learned no special trade, but engaged at different occupations, and has worked about coal-mines thirty-five years, twenty-one years of that time as mine boss. He has distinguished himself as a practical and scientific man, and has been very successful. Mr. Gilliland has been twice married; his first wife, *nee* Rebecca Kennedy, died, leaving seven children: James, Almarinda, Oliver, Ida M., Josephine, John and Alice. His second wife was Maria Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland are members of the M. E. Church; he is a republican. He built one of the first business-houses in Homestead.

George Linderman, superintendent, postoffice Homestead, was born March 28, 1838, in Pittsburgh, Pa. His parents, Philip and Catharine (Lambert) Linderman, natives of Würtemberg, Germany, resided some years in Baltimore, Md., and in 1831 came to Pittsburgh, where the father was in business until his death, in 1857. He was well known among the residents of that city. His widow died in 1882, aged eighty-two years, the mother of the following-named children: John, William, Caroline, Catharine, Daniel, George, Louise and Mary. George was educated in the city schools, and at the age of nine years began work in a brick-factory. At the age of fourteen he became a cabin-boy on a river steamer, and followed the river in the winter for many years, engaging in brick-making in the summer. In January, 1870, he was elected street commissioner, and filled the position for the unprecedented term of seventeen years. In February, 1887, he was elected to the position of superintendent of the city farm, where he has also proved his efficiency. He married Jane Sterling, and has three children: Mrs. Cora H. Hoagland, Charles B. and William S. Politically Mr. Linderman has always been a republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484; Henry Lambert Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Bethel Lodge of Workmen, in which he has filled all the principal offices, and in the last named he was treasurer for twelve years. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and for five years was president of the Sixth ward school board.

Louis Senger, ice-dealer, postoffice Chartiers, a son of Christian (a farmer) and Catherine Senger, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), in 1840, and came to this country in 1844, settling in this county. Christian died in 1861 at the age of fifty-eight years, his wife in 1850. They had eight children, three of whom are living: George, Louis and Antonius. Louis Senger was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen years learned blacksmithing, which he followed until 1874, when he engaged in his present ice business. He married, April 9, 1861, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary A. Jackel, and they had following-named children: Catherine (deceased); Magdalena, wife of John E. McKernan; Mary A., wife of Michael J. Beck; Philomena (deceased), Louis (deceased), Sophia E., William L., Joseph A., Andrew A., George C., Cecelia C. and one that died in infancy.

Philip P. Jageman, grocer, Sharpsburg, is a native of Pittsburgh, born in 1843. His father, Philip, a native of Prussia, Germany, and a shoemaker by trade, immigrated to America in 1839. He was married to Margaret Drool, whose parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and immigrated to America in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Jageman are the parents of six children, two now deceased. Philip P. was educated at the public schools of his native city, and commenced his business career in the capacity of clerk, remaining as such nine years. He then engaged in the oil-refining trade, and, coming to Sharpsburg in 1873, established his present business. In 1865 he married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Earney, and they have two children: Florenz John and Joseph Philip. Mr. Jageman is a member of the G. C. Church, and is a democrat.

Philip H. Young, furniture-dealer, Sharpsburg, the youngest child of Jacob and Elizabeth (Diehl) Young, was born in Germany, in 1846. John Jacob, his father, was a worker of wood in Rhein, Bavaria, Germany. Philip H., when eighteen years of age, left his native country, where he had learned the cabinet-making business, immigrated to America, and for a number of years followed his trade in Pittsburgh. In 1871 he came to Etna, in which year he married Minnie C. Hieber, daughter of Daniel

Hieber. Mrs. Young was the mother of six children, three of whom are living. She dying, Mr. Young next married, in 1883, Emma C. Boertzle, who has borne him three children. In 1880 he commenced his present business, which has steadily grown under his careful management, and he now enjoys a large and lucrative trade in his line. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and R. A. In religion he is a German Presbyterian, in politics a republican.

William B. Neel, carpenter, McKeesport, was born in Mifflin township, this county, Jan. 26, 1832, son of Samuel C. and Mary (Smiley) Neel. John Neel, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and among the pioneers of Mifflin township, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he lived and died. His children were John, Archibald, Thomas, William, Samuel C. and Tabitha (Mrs. Robert McElhaney). The maternal grandfather of our subject was a pioneer of what is now Allegheny City. Samuel C. Neel was a farmer, and lived in Mifflin township. His children were John, Thomas, William B., Samuel C., George W., Joseph, George and Dorcas. William B. was reared and educated in Mifflin township, and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Mifflin township in connection with farming until 1860, when he located in McKeesport, where he has worked at his trade ever since. In 1860 he married Nancy, daughter of Henry and Mary Robinson, Westmoreland county, Pa., and has four children: William, James F., Charles and Mary.

Jacob Holtzman, cigar-manufacturer, McKeesport, was born in Alsace, then in France, May 10, 1857, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara Holtzman. He came to America in 1873 and located in Braddock, this county, where for a year he worked during summer in a coalbank, attending school in winter. In 1874 he lost a leg by having it smashed in a coalbank. In 1875 he came to McKeesport, where he served an apprenticeship of two years at the cigar trade, and afterward worked four years as a journeyman. In 1881 he embarked in business for himself as a manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in cigars and tobaccos, and by strict attention to the wants of his customers he has built up a flourishing trade. In 1881 he married Katie (Kohler) Miller, of McKeesport. Mr. Holtzman is a member of the K. of H., the Heptasophs, the United States Benevolent fraternity, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is a republican.

F. E. Baldwin, nail-worker, Homestead, was born March 19, 1839, in Morgantown, W. Va. His grandfather, William Baldwin, came from Winchester, W. Va., where he was reckoned among the pioneers of that locality. His son, David, was born Oct. 22, 1812, near Morgantown, W. Va., was a carpenter by trade, and for thirty-five years has been a resident and politician of the Twenty-sixth ward of Pittsburgh, South Side. He held the office of assessor for twenty-five years, being the candidate of the republican party. He married Elizabeth Madera, of German descent, whose grandfather, when a drummer-boy, made several unsuccessful attempts to escape the vigilance of his parents in order to join Gen. Washington's army in the Revolution. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of two children, and at an early age found employment in the nail-factory of Chess, Cook & Co., where he worked his way up until to-day he has the best position in their factory, having been an employé for the unprecedented term of thirty-five years, which speaks volumes for Mr. Baldwin's integrity. He married Margaret Keogh, and they have two sons, David L. and Mark E. Since 1874 Mr. Baldwin has been a resident of Homestead. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; he is a republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Isaac M. Dickson, superintendent of boatyard, postoffice Dravosburg, was born Oct. 20, 1831, in this county, a son of Thomas Dickson, a weaver by occupation, and a native of England. Thomas followed his trade in the city of Allegheny, where he died. He married Nancy Guyton, a native of Maryland, and became the father of two sons and seven daughters. Isaac M. learned the wagon-maker's trade in Allegheny, and in 1869 came to Dravosburg, where he has since followed his trade; is at present supertendent of the J. C. Risher & Co. boatyards. He married Mary A. Scothorn, of Washington county, Pa., a daughter of John and Eleanora (Nixon) Scothorn, latter of whom was a daughter of George and Hannah (Wilson) Nixon. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are the parents of Harry E., who married Katie, daughter of William and Margaret (McClintock) Dunlap, and has one son, Leland V. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are members of the First M. E. Church of McKeesport. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and Encampment; he is a republican.

Capt. James Wilson Halstead, river-man, postoffice Verona, was born at Fairview, this county, in 1848, son of James and Rebecca (Lammon) Halstead. His father was a tailor and worked in Pittsburgh on the bench with Andrew Johnson (afterward president), and was one of Pittsburgh's early men. The postoffice at Fairview was named after him, and he served as postmaster until 1872, when he turned the office over to his daughter. James received his education at Fairview, and in 1864 went on a steamboat carrying oil from Warren and Oil City to Pittsburgh. After five years of this work he began farming in Westmoreland county, but continued in the oil business to some extent. In 1885 he engaged with the Chartiers Gas company, having charge of the laying of their pipes across the river. He was shore-boss for Huling Brothers, at Pittsburgh, but now has accepted a position with Moorhead & McCleane, having charge

of their river business. He was married in 1871 to Elizabeth Shannon, of Indiana township, daughter of James and Rebecca (Hickey) Shannon, old settlers of that township. Three sons were born to Capt. and Mrs. Halstead, viz.: William Boyd, Harry Edward and James Lemmon. Capt. Halstead's parents were members of the U. P. Church, and his wife of the M. E. Church. He is past officer in the Knights of the Golden Eagle, representative to the Grand Lodge K. of P., and a very active member of the uniform rank K. of P., having organized H. S. Paul division, at Verona, and is one of the first officers; also a member Knights of Mystic Chain and of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

James McIntyre, farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, was born Dec. 25, 1840, in County Derry, Ireland, son of Hercules and Mary Ann (Matthews) McIntyre, both of whom died in the old country. James came to this country in 1850. He attended the common schools in the winter, and worked on the farm during the summer. He has resided on his farm of ninety-six acres since 1866, building a fine house in 1876. He was married, in 1866, to Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Love) Black, both of whom were natives of this country, former born in 1812, and died in 1864, latter born in 1818, and died in 1868. Her maternal grandparents were Alexander and Margaret (Matthews) Black, natives of Ireland, the former of whom died here at the age of one hundred years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre: Rachel, Harry B., Sarah Jane, Robert D., Eliza E. and James H. The family are members of Deer Creek U. P. Church. Mr. McIntyre has been successful in business. He is a republican, and has been township assessor. His brother, David, served in Co. E, 63d P. V. I., from 1861 to 1864, and came from the war a physical wreck. His brother John was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Frederick Backhaus, farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, was born March 21, 1833, in the city of Muhlhausen, Preussen, Germany, son of Andrew and Mary (Ginder) Backhaus. Andrew was in the French-German war of 1812–13 with Napoleon Bonaparte, receiving a medal for bravery. In his later years he was one of the five only living members of Napoleon's army in that part of Germany, and the late Emperor William visited him, extending to him the honor of shaking his hand. Andrew Backhaus was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1879, aged ninety-three years; his wife was born in 1780, and died at the age of seventy-two years. Frederick was educated in Germany, and learned the locksmith's trade. After coming to Pittsburgh in 1852 he was engaged for some time in the Novelty works, and was employed for fifteen years in the Allegheny arsenal. He was drafted twice in the war of the rebellion, the first time paying three hundred dollars, and the second time was exempted through being a government employé. In 1879 he bought his present farm of 240 acres, and erected good buildings. He was married, in 1863, to Julia Heer, of Pittsburgh, daughter of G. and Mary (Haver) Heer, and they have four children: George, Freddie, Edward and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Backhaus are members of the Presbyterian Church.

James Dickson, gardener, stalls 56 and 57 Market street, Pittsburgh, was born in April, 1822, on Prince Edward island, son of William and Jane (Patterson) Dickson. His father was born in Scotland. He was a carpenter by trade and died Oct. 21, 1875, aged eighty-four years; his mother died when James was but six years old. James came to Pittsburgh with his parents in July, 1822, and when he was ten years of age he came to Neville island, where he has since resided, and became the heaviest shipper of garden-produce on the island. He was married, in 1842, to Mary, a daughter of David and Mary (Gibbs) Hamilton, natives of Pennsylvania, east of the mountains. Her father died in 1854, aged eighty-two years; her mother was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1773, and died in 1855. Her grandparents were of Irish descent, and on coming to this county opened a farm where East Liberty now is. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickson: William, David, John, Algernon Bell, Finley Smith, Mary Ann (Mrs. A. P. Cole), Jennie P. (Mrs. Robert Hayes), Elizabeth (Mrs. Alexander Phillips), Emma J. (Mrs. William Parker), Maggie Lavina (at home) and Wilson Jay Carnahan. The eldest three boys are married. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Dickson is one of the principal leaders and supporters. He has twenty-five grandchildren and one great-grandchild, and a death has never occurred among his children or grandchildren. He is a member of the F. & A. M., of which he says he has attained the 42d degree, and all the degrees in I. O. O. F. He is a stanch republican, and has been nine years supervisor, six years school director; was treasurer and collector of the school board for twenty-six years, and still holds the same office. He was a supporter of William Henry Harrison. He has been successful in business and has a farm of thirty-two acres with two houses.

David Dickson, gardener, Myler, was born on Neville island, Oct. 13, 1852, son of James Dickson. He received his education in the schools at home, and at the age of twenty-one was employed by Hostetter & Smith, manufacturers of the Hostetter bitters. After remaining here four years he went as fireman on the Pan Handle R. R., with the expectation of becoming an engineer; about four months satisfied him of railroading, and returning to the island he purchased Rev. Hazlett's property, being a portion of his father's original farm. He has a stall in the market, where he ships to hotels and country stores the produce of his own farm and that of his father's. He was married at twenty-one years of age to Nellie Turley, of Linden, Pa., daughter of Enoch

and Amanda (Shaffer) Turley. One child, Nellie Geneva, blessed this union. This wife died July 26, 1879, and Mr. Dickson afterward married Miss Isabella Kane Brown, April 13, 1882, a native of Pittsburgh, and a daughter of William and Mary Jane (Kane) Brown. Her father died in July, 1879. Her maternal grandparents were Samuel and Isabella Kane. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickson: Laura Bell, Edna Gertrude, Ethel Brown and Elsa Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the R. A. He is a republican, and has been school director and supervisor of the township.

Edward James Hulings, captain of the steamer Return, postoffice Verona, was born June 21, 1854, at Fairview, this county, son of James and Frances K. (Halstead) Hulings, former of whom was one of the best steamboat pilots on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and died about 1858. Edward J. Hulings is the oldest of a family of three children. He received his education at Fairview and in Westmoreland county, and in June, 1864, he began driving horses for the boats from Pittsburgh to Oil City, being one of the youngest drivers before there was as much as a towpath. He afterward ran steamboats and flats. He and his brother Harry now own two boats—the Return, which he commands, and the Two Brothers, commanded by Harry. One of their principal trades is the transportation of garden-stuff from Neville island to Pittsburgh. Mr. Hulings was married in September, 1882, to Ella J. Gumbert, who was born and reared on River avenue, Allegheny City, daughter of Jerry and Mary (Tranter) Gumbert. Capt. and Mrs. Hulings have two children living: Emma Jane and Mary Frances; Harry James died when he was eight months and fifteen days old. Capt. Huling's parents and wife are members of the U. P. Church. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. of Lawrenceville, and the K. of P., at Verona; he is a republican. He owns a house and several lots at Verona.

William Edward Ott, engineer, postoffice Verona, was born in Lebanon, Pa., in 1831, and his mother, Margaret Ann Wentz, was a native of the same place, daughter of Peter Wentz, of Germany. His father, David, was a son of John Ott, of German birth. William was the youngest of five children, and was reared by a guardian, his father having died when he was an infant. When thirteen years old he set out, barefooted and alone, on the canal towpath for Philadelphia, where he was employed for a time at the trade of his father and grandfather, shoemaking. Next he was a butcher-boy, and when about sixteen went to Harrisburg and entered the railroad machine-shops. When the shops were built at Altoona he went there, and a year later went to Conemaugh. After firing nine months he was given charge of an engine. For fourteen years he ran a shifter at Pittsburgh, the first shifter on Liberty street, and in 1863 enlisted for three years in Co. B, 46th P. V. He served with the western army from Lookout Mountain to Peach Tree creek, sharing in the battles of Big Sandy, Mission Ridge and Little and Big Kenesaw. Through the influence of Col. Thomas A. Scott he was detailed as locomotive engineer to haul troops from Nashville, and after serving in that capacity a year and a half was wounded by guerrillas, and was discharged from Cumberland hospital for disability. His train was captured and burned, and with the rest Mr. Ott was robbed of his watch and fifty-three dollars in money. Returning to Pittsburgh, he ran the first engine on the W. P. R. R., from Allegheny to Harmarville, and then returned to his locomotive on the P. R. R. He operated a shifter for Carnegie Bros. three years, and since 1873 has been with the A. V. R. R., twelve years of the time on an engine. He is now a member of the rod-gang in the machine-shop. He is a member of the M. E. Church, A. O. U. W. and G. A. R., and is a republican. In 1851 he married Sarah A. Roadamel, born in Myerstown, Pa., daughter of Peter Roadamel, of England. She is now deceased, and was the mother of eleven children, of whom eight reached maturity: Margaret Ann McElroy, William A. Ott, Andrealla W. (Bowden), Francis, D. R. Ott, Emma L. (Frey), Harry C. Ott and Edward Howard Ott.

James Mason, farmer, postoffice Wilkinsburg, son of William and Ellen (Hartley) Mason, was born in Haywood, Lancashire, England, in October, 1824. William was a cotton-manufacturer and surveyor, and gave his son a good common education. When seventeen years old the latter set out for America to learn a trade, and arriving at Pittsburgh took up shoemaking, at which he became a fine workman. This he followed more or less continuously for twenty years, keeping a shop for some time in Pittsburgh. In 1849 he bought land in what is now Penn township, where his home has since been. He was engaged for some time in operating a coal-mine, but now gives his attention mainly to farming. He is liberal in religious ideas, and is a straight republican. In 1846 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Ann Davis, all of Wales, and they have eight children: Ann (Mrs. Hugh H. Ireland), in Beechmont; Ellen (Mrs. John Mills), in East Liberty; Thomas Davis, in Wilkins; William, in Sandy Creek; James, in Oil City; Mary Jane (Mrs. John McCurdy), in Verona; Edward Joseph, in Mansfield, and Robert, at home.

John P. McDade, toolmaker, postoffice Verona, was born Sept. 26, 1856, in Penn township, where he was reared and received a fair education. Until 1877 he was employed as a farm-laborer and about the coal-works, but at that time he entered the employ of the Verona Tool-works, where for two years he was helper, and has since had

charge of a steam hammer. In 1879 Mr. McDade married Sarah A. Shotts, a native of Armstrong county, of German descent, and their children are: Frederick, Bertha, Annie, Robert and Frank. Mr. McDade has secured a comfortable home by his industry, his property including two acres of land, on which he built a house in 1884. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and R. A.; he is a Presbyterian and a republican.

T. L. Hughey, steamboat-engineer, postoffice Groveton. Since 1790 this family have been identified with Allegheny county. William Hughey, at that date, immigrated to this county from New Jersey, his native state, with his wife and children, and purchased nearly five hundred acres in Robinson township. He was remarkable for his great strength and physical endurance. Adam Hughey, his son, was born in 1785, and at the death of his father inherited two hundred of the five hundred acres. He married Margaret Logan, of Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., whose parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to Western Pennsylvania in an early day. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hughey, four now living: T. L. (the subject of this memoir, born in 1829), Mary A., Sarah A. and Eliza Jane. T. L. is now the only male survivor of the the family. He owns thirty-six acres of the original tract purchased by his grandfather. He was born and reared on a farm, but for the last thirty-five years has followed steamboat engineering on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi. He married, in 1865, Teressa, daughter of William Jones. He is a Freemason and a republican.

James Cole, gardener, postoffice McKee's Rocks, was born Oct. 18, 1825, on Neville island, this county, a son of James, Sr., and Elizabeth Cole. James, Sr., and his four brothers, Rufus, Ivery, George and William, came from Maine to this county in 1814, traveling from the lake by wagon, and first stopped in this county in the old stone tavern where the Park House now stands, in the Ninth ward of Allegheny City. These brothers (now deceased) purchased three hundred acres on Neville island, about one-third of the entire island. James, Sr., was a farmer on Neville island until 1832, when he purchased property in Allegheny City and resided until 1843, engaged in general merchandising. In that year his health failed and he returned to his old home on Neville island, where he spent the balance of his life, dying Dec. 6, 1865, at the age of seventy-four years. He was twice married; first to Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis and Eleanor Davis, and she died Jan. 16, 1839, aged thirty-four years, the mother of the following-named children: James, Eleanor (wife of James Rafferty) and Lewis. In 1841 Mr. Cole married Mary W. Aubrey, of Allegheny City, who bore him one child, William, now a promising physician in Allegheny City. The subject of this memoir was reared on the old homestead on Neville island. He married, Jan. 16, 1854, Margaret M., daughter of William and Mary Jackman, of Ohio township, this county, and by this union there were three children: Harry A., Mary L. (wife of Samuel Frazier) and Elizabeth D. Mrs. Cole died Aug. 27, 1882, at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Cole came to Stowe township in 1866, where he purchased thirty acres of land adjoining McKee's Rocks village, and has fitted up a beautiful home. Like his father, he has passed an active, useful life. He was the first justice of the peace on the organization of Neville township.

H. R. Long, farmer, postoffice Mt. Lebanon, was born in Allegheny county, in 1841. James Long, the pioneer of this family, came from east of the Alleghany mountains at an early day and purchased a large tract of land. Born to this early settler were four sons and four daughters. Of these John was born in Allegheny county. He married Annie Gilkenson, who bore him three sons and two daughters. James, the eldest, was born in 1801. He was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1838 married Sarah Richardson, daughter of Hugh and Catherine Richardson, and to them were born two children, of whom our subject is the only survivor. James died in 1846, aged forty-five years. H. R. has always led a farmer's life. He received his education at the public schools and Mt. Lebanon Academy. He was married, in 1872, to Ella J. Lea, daughter of Robert Lea, of this county, and has a family of six children: John R., Sadie Bell, Robert Lea, Annie J., Ella Myrtle and Mary D. Mr. Long owns about 120 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, which was formerly the James Martin property. He has served his township as auditor. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a democrat.

R. Lewis Roller, manager, West Elizabeth, is a son of J. H. and Mary A. (Rhule) Roller, and was born in Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa., in 1857. He was educated at Lewisburg University, after which he studied law for a year, and then entered the railroad office at Altoona; afterward he was engaged as bookkeeper for the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail company, of Hollidaysburg, and for Cavett & McKnight, of Pittsburgh. Close application to business having impaired his health, he traveled extensively through the west and south, and finally entered the employ of Joseph Walton & Co., at West Elizabeth, as bookkeeper, a position he held four years, when he was made manager of their immense stores at this place. He married, in 1887, Miss Iba H., daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Smith, of West Elizabeth. Mr. Roller is a member of the Pittsburgh Masonic lodge, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of West Elizabeth, of which he is trustee.

James A. Ewing, merchant, postoffice Walker's Mills, was born in this county in 1844, and is a direct descendant from Squire James Ewing, the pioneer of the name, who settled in Allegheny county. Alexander, the

second of the five sons born to James Ewing, was a farmer, and married Martha Larimer, daughter of James Larimer, becoming the father of ten children. James, the second son, was born in 1802, near the present town of Mansfield, on the farm now owned by Mr. Hodgson. He was by trade a saddler, but on account of ill health abandoned that calling and worked on a farm given him by his father. He married Hannah Calohan, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hamminger, of this county, and they had seven children, three of whom are now living: Mary Ann (who died Sept. 14, 1888, in the fifty-fourth year of her age), Patterson (deceased), Martha Jane (now Mrs. Covey), John K. (a soldier, killed at Spottsylvania Court House), Hannah (Mrs. Cherry, now deceased), James A. and Elizabeth J. (now Mrs. Manior). The father of these children died Dec. 26, 1846; the mother Aug. 12, 1888, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Up to the last she was remarkable for her intelligence and memory, and kind, loving disposition.

James A. was educated at the public schools, and has, since 1866, been engaged in the mercantile business at his present place. The postoffice has been at his store for twenty-two years, during seven of which he has been postmaster. Previous to engaging in his present business he resided with his mother on the farm. They now own one hundred acres, part of the first purchase made by Squire James Ewing. Mr. Ewing is a republican.

J. C. Zwingler, brick-manufacturer, Reynoldton, postoffice Hero, son of Henry and Rachel (Heilman) Zwingler, was born in Dravosburg, this county, in 1858. His parents, natives of Germany, on coming to America located in Mifflin township, this county, but their present residence is at Reynoldton. They have six children: Elizabeth, Margaret, Kate, Rachel, Conrad and J. C. The last named married, May 24, 1888, Ella A., daughter of William Gerhold, of Castle Shannon, Pa. In 1884 he established the first brick-manufactory in Lincoln township, the firm being Zwingler & Henry. In the beginning they afforded employment to but four men, but a constantly increasing demand for their brick has necessitated a gradual enlargement of their works from year to year, until now (1888) they employ fourteen men, and their works have a daily capacity of 8,000 brick. They have excellent facilities for shipping, both by rail and water.

Samuel W. Shaw, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, son of David and Mary J. (Muse) Shaw, was born in Versailles township, in 1857. Maj. William Shaw, a native of County Down, Ireland, settled on what is known as the Shaw homestead about one hundred years ago. He was married three times, and had a family of nineteen children. His second family of children were Robert, William, James, Samuel, David, Margaret, Martha, Ann, Nancy and Sarah, all deceased but the last two. David, father of S. W., married, in 1849, Mary J., daughter of Fauntly Muse, of Versailles township, and they located at Saltsburg, where he was engaged in the coal business, the firm being Shaw & Whigham. There they remained six or seven years, and then removed to the farm in Versailles and commenced farming. Their children were Cornelius N. (deceased, and formerly of the *Dispatch*), Martha C., Minard (deceased), Lizzie S. (now Mrs. John R. Cristy, of Versailles township), S. W., Bell R., Blanche M. and Jennie M. David Shaw died in 1880; his widow still has her residence on the old farm. Samuel W. is engaged in farming, his home being where his forefathers dwelt for one hundred years. He is a member of the U. P. Church of McKeesport.

B. S. Allen, farmer, postoffice Sunny Side, is a son of Bradford and Mary Allen, and a direct descendant of David Allen, one of the pioneers of Forward township, and was born in Washington county in 1848, on the Allen Grove farm. In 1877 he married Miss Mary E., daughter of William and Lucinda Manown, and settled on the place now owned by him in Forward township. They have but one child living, William Alvin. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Monongahela City. Mr. Allen is a democrat.

George W. Weddell, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, son of George and Nancy (Nelson) Weddell, was born in Elizabeth township, this county, in 1812. George Weddell, his great-grandfather, was a native of Germany. He came to America and settled in Elizabeth township in 1753, where he secured the title of four hundred acres of land, and then returned east of the mountains and effected a permanent settlement upon his farm the following spring. The nearest improvement was Rostraver, seven miles distant. The Indians were in force and unfriendly, and often he and his wife were compelled to seek protection in the blockhouse on the opposite side of the river, to reach which they both mounted a horse and swam the river. Their children were Daniel, James, Peter, John, George, Margaret (Mrs. Hammond). Mr. Weddell planned and named after himself a cemetery, in which he and his wife were first to find a burial. Daniel, grandfather of George, and a native of Elizabeth township, married Ella Matier, and their children were George, Peter, John, Daniel and May, who was married to William Cray, all now deceased. George, father of George W., was also a native of Elizabeth township; he married Nancy, daughter of George Nelson, and located on the old homestead; to them were born twelve children, viz.: Ellen (now a resident of West Newton), Daniel (deceased), Nelson (of West Newton), George W., Peter (of Elizabeth township), Jane Boyd (deceased), John (deceased), Mary (deceased), James (of Sewickley township, Westmoreland county), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Brown, of Aaronsburg, Westmoreland

county), Nancy (McCune) and Rebecca (both deceased). George and his wife died in Elizabeth, and were buried in the old family cemetery.

George W. Weddell was also a native of Elizabeth township, where he was reared and educated, and in 1844 married Maria, daughter of Thomas Douglas, of that township. He was engaged as miller in the W. M. company until 1850, when he bought the old Weddell homestead in Elizabeth, remaining there until 1860, when he sold, and purchased the farm he now owns in Versailles township. He and his wife have a family of seven children, viz.: Thomas Douglass, Dr. Oliver S., David Henry, Sarah Margaret, James Nelson (deceased), Nancy F., Mary Jane (Mrs. Dr. James M. Campbell), and Isaac Irvin. Mr. Weddell's residence is on a prominent point, affording an extended view. He is a republican, and has from time to time been made the recipient of political honors. He and his wife are members of the U. P. Church.

James McClintock, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, son of John and Margaret McClintock, was born in Ireland in 1817. His parents came to America, and located in Allegheny City in 1822, at which time there was but one store and one hotel there. The first work of John McClintock was quarrying stone for the penitentiary. Later he bought a farm in Pine township, where he and his wife moved and engaged in farming. There they lived and died, his death occurring in 1872 and hers in 1886. Their children were Andrew, James, Margaret, Elizabeth, Aaron, George, Catherine and John (deceased). James McClintock was reared and educated in the common schools of the county, and in 1844 married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. McConnell, of Bakerstown. They located on a farm in Pine, now Richland, township, remaining until 1864, when he purchased the very desirable farm he now owns in Versailles township. Their children were Andrew M., Elizabeth (deceased), Margaret, Catherine, Anna, Druscilla and Mary. Elizabeth was married to Samuel Lockhart, and lived in Pittsburgh until her decease, in October, 1877. Andrew M. married Tillie, daughter of David McKee, of North Versailles township, and they reside on the home farm in Versailles. Mr. McClintock is a democrat, and has been twice supervisor and assessor. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

William Perry Owens, mine boss, postoffice Turtle Creek, is a native of Wales, born in Caernarvonshire in 1828, and when less than two years old came to America with his parents, William and Eleanor Owens. His father was a stone-mason, and, after dwelling for a time in New York and Ohio, settled in this county in 1839. He died in 1857, aged sixty-seven, and his wife in 1842, at the age of forty-eight. There were three children born to them. Catharine, the eldest, the widow of Robert Morris, resides at Homestead, and John, the youngest, died in 1857, aged twenty-four years. William P. began work in a mine before he was ten years old, and is largely self-educated. He is now the possessor of a fine library, and is a progressive citizen. Since 1879 he has been employed by the N. Y. & C. G. C. Co., nearly all the time in his present capacity. In 1850 he married Jeannette Black, who died in 1870, leaving eight children: William, John, Isabella, Frank, Catharine, Eleanor, Sadie and Nettie, of whom are now living John, Sadie and Nettie. In 1871 Mr. Owens married Elizabeth Cramer, who bore him two children: Elizabeth, now living, and Nellie, deceased. The family is associated with the M. E. Church. Mr. Owens is a republican, with strong prohibition tendencies.

John Decker, grocer, McKeesport, was born in Lorraine, then in France, March 10, 1832, a son of Christopher and Christiana (Bechler) Decker. In 1848 he came to America with his mother and four sisters—Lena, Annie, Catherine and Christiana—and located in Pittsburgh, where they resided sixteen years, and where our subject worked as a molder. In 1861 he entered Co. K, 5th P. V. I., served three months, and was honorably discharged. In 1864 he settled in McKeesport, and was employed in Wood's rolling-mills until 1882; then embarked in the grocery business, which he has since successfully continued. His wife was Mary N., daughter of Martin Kim, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has nine children living: Jacob, Frank, Mary, John, Albert, Charlie, Daniel, Joseph and William. Mr. Decker is a member of the German Catholic Church, of the G. A. R., and is a democrat.

I. G. Hickman, farmer and fruit-grower, postoffice McKeesport, was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., July 13, 1821. His father, Peter Hickman, was born in Northumberland county, and his mother, Christina, in Chambersburg, where they were married in 1811. They reared a family of eleven children, four of whom are living. In 1824, when I. G. was less than three years old, the family removed, and located on a farm in North Versailles township, Allegheny county, his father dying Sept. 5, 1840, and his mother Sept. 28, 1884. After the death of his father, Mr. Hickman purchased the old homestead, on which he now resides; and, by industry, has acquired three other valuable tracts of land in the same neighborhood, and lying in the coal and gas belt. In 1844 Mr. Hickman was married to Eliza Jane Brown, of Pittsburgh. Their children number eleven: I. G., of Nebraska; Eliza Jane, deceased; Margaret A., wife of Rev. S. E. Snider, P. E. of Helena district, Montana; Henry J., minister; Wesley C., deceased; Maria J., now Mrs. R. B. Miller; James E., deceased; Mary C., wife of J. C. Wiltshire; Edward D., principal of Third ward schools, McKeesport; William Page, deceased, and Robert L., minister. Mr. Hickman is a man of very decided opinions, and has been called

upon to represent the township and church in almost every capacity. He has long been a member of the Methodist Church, in which he has been an ardent worker. His first vote was cast with the whig party: he has voted with the republican party from its organization until recently, when he became identified with the prohibition party, owing to convictions on the temperance question.

ALEXANDER E. TRICH, contractor, McKeesport, was born in Somerset, Pa., Oct. 9, 1820, a son of John and Elizabeth (Gordon) Trich, natives of Philadelphia, and early settlers of Somerset county. He came to McKeesport in 1836, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed twenty-five years, and for twenty-five years since has done business as a contractor and builder and a raiser and mover of buildings. He served in the civil war, enlisting in September, 1861, in Co. I, 63d P. V.; re-enlisted, and was transferred to the 105th regiment. He received a shell-wound in his right leg, below the knee, in front of Petersburg, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, at Beverly hospital, near Philadelphia. He married, in 1840, Ann E., daughter of Vincent and Elizabeth (Kirkland) Neville, of McKeesport, by whom he had the following children: William (deceased), John, Lizzie (Mrs. William Small), Marion, Albert, Emma (Mrs. John Lanning) and Frank. Mr. Trich has been a member of the Baptist Church forty years; is a member of the G. A. R.; has served one term in McKeesport council, and is a republican.

J. W. GREAVES, merchant, Wilkinsburg, was born Oct. 14, 1863, near Oldham, England, to Cornelius and Ann (Butterworth) Greaves. When he was six years old his parents immigrated to America, and his father was employed in the coal-mines above McKeesport. At the public schools of that region our subject acquired the first rudiments of an English education, and when twelve years old he began work in the mines. By attending night schools he fitted himself for the transaction of business, and in 1880 was employed as salesman in a store at Dravosburg. In this and other general or "company" stores—being for three years employed by W. M. Scott & Co.—he acquired that practical mercantile knowledge which has made his own business a success. A trip to Europe in 1885 gave him a glimpse of the world, broadened his ideas, and made him acquainted with his native place. In March, 1888, he purchased a grocery business near Brushton, to which he is adding a dry-goods stock. Mr. Greaves is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Wilkinsburg; he is a republican.

JAMES GORMLEY, contractor, 194 Steuben street, Pittsburgh, was born in Ireland, in 1826, a son of Hugh and Shella Gormley. He immigrated to Canada in 1844, and in 1846 came to Allegheny county, Pa., where he has since resided. For many years he has followed teaming, which he has developed into an extensive business, taking large contracts for pipe-lines, railroads, etc. In 1852 he married Mary, daughter of John and Maria Barr, and by this union there are four children: Maria J. (wife of Robert Lockhart), Annie B. (wife of Albert Wettengale), James T. and Mary E. (deceased). Mr. Gormley started in life with an empty purse, having only ten cents in his pocket when he reached this county, but has gradually risen to be one of the most substantial men, financially, in Chartiers township.

JOSEPH B. LAWSON, merchant, postoffice Crafton, a son of Joseph and Nancy Lawson, was born in Delaware county, in 1834, and settled where he now resides, in Chartiers township. His father, Joseph Lawson, married, in Ireland, Nancy Calderswood, and came to this country in 1812. They have four children: Isabella (deceased), Thomas (deceased), Mary (wife of James McKnight) and Joseph B. The father died in 1866, at the age of eighty-nine years, and the mother in 1869, at the age of ninety-one years. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. Joseph B. Lawson followed farming until 1855, when he engaged in various other pursuits. He was assessor of Chartiers township, and during the war was three years in the revenue department as collector and assessor. In 1872 he took charge of a general store for his son, which he has managed ever since. He married, in 1846, Tamar Hodgson, daughter of Samuel and Mary Hodgson, and their children are Samuel (married to Mary E. Johnson), Mary (deceased) and Isabella (deceased).

ALBERT JOHN ENDSLEY WILSON, carpenter, Avalon, was born Sept. 18, 1858, in Franklin township, this county, a son of Robert and Martha A. (Roe) Wilson, natives of this county, former of whom was by trade a carpenter. The father died Sept. 2, 1866, aged thirty-two years, and the mother Nov. 7, 1881, aged forty-seven years. The family moved to the city of Allegheny about 1860, where Albert J. E. was given an education in the Sixth ward schools. At the age of seventeen he learned the trade of carpentering, and afterward that of broom-making, but has followed the former. He was married, Dec. 7, 1882, to Hannah Pace, a native of England, and daughter of George and Sarah Pace, former of whom died when she was young, and latter came to Pittsburgh. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Albert John Endsley, Sadie May and Cyrus William. Mr. Wilson was reared in the M. E. Church, of which his parents were members; in politics he is an independent republican, and is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and Carpenters' Union. He lived in the city of Allegheny until October, 1888, when he removed to his new residence at West Bellevue.

JOHN SCHAFER, gardener, Shaler township, was born Aug. 1, 1826, in Hessen-Nassau, Germany. He came to America at the age of twenty-four, worked four years in

Collins township, now Eighteenth ward of Pittsburgh, where he married Elizabeth Richter, a native of Germany. He went into the gardening business in 1855, and occupied a vegetable-stand in Pittsburgh market for thirty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Schafer have four children: John M. and Henry V., who are in the seed and implement business at No. 59 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa., and Netty and Mary. The family are members of the G. E. Church.

JOHN SIEBERT, broker, Etna, was born Oct. 28, 1842, in Hitzerode, Kurhessen, Germany, a son of William and Catharine (Dieterich) Siebert. William was a native of Shaffenhausen, and came to America when John was two years of age. He was a stonemason and contractor, a business he followed in Etna, where he lived for many years. He and his wife were parents of seven children, all living. Of these John was educated here, and in the west he learned engineering. After an absence of seven years he returned to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the oil business for fifteen years. He is now operating in the Oil Exchange, and resides in Etna. He married Bertha, daughter of John Eisengart. Mr. Siebert is a member of the G. A. R., the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of P. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. C, 10th P. R., and served three years. He participated in all the battles of the Potomac, serving the last eight months in Battery D, 5th U. S., on detached duty. He is a republican.

DAVID GEORGE, farmer, postoffice Dixmont. His grandfather settled near Turtle Creek, this county, in an early day, and had many adventures with the Indians. His son, John, father of David, was born here in 1800, and died Sept. 11, 1885. In 1828 the father removed to Ohio township, and in 1837 purchased one hundred acres of land, on which he settled, and where David still resides. John George was married three times, his first wife being Sarah Marshall, the second Mary Clugston, who became the mother of six children: Joseph (deceased), David, Maggie, Rachel (deceased), Mary, and an infant (deceased). Maggie married W. H. Brown, and they have one child, Charles; Mary married Josiah Minnich, and they have one child, Mary H. The third wife of John George was Esther Little, by whom he had three children—an infant (deceased), Alexander and John (deceased). John George was a man of strong convictions, and exhibited many traits of the hardy pioneer.

PHILLIP HASSINGER left Germany in 1819 and came to America with his wife and six children. They were the parents of twelve children, only six of whom, four sons and two daughters, grew to maturity. Phillip came to Pittsburgh, and rented a farm where the town of Etna now is (which was formerly Indiana township), where he remained one year; then rented a farm from John Miller, Esq., of the same township, where he remained for six years. He next purchased from James Ross, at a dollar an acre, 240 acres of land situated in Indiana township. Phillip was a wagon-maker by trade. Phillip, the oldest son, never married; he inherited one hundred acres of his father's land, which, at his death, Sept. 20, 1870, reverted to his brothers and sister. Jacob, the second son, born in 1804, was a blacksmith by trade, and married Mary Richard, by whom he had ten children, six of whom are yet living. Jacob died in 1884, aged eighty years. George, the third son, a wagon-maker by trade, also a farmer, married Elizabeth Patton, who bore him six children, four of whom are living. Henry, the youngest son, married Eliza Marshal, who became the mother of ten children, three of whom are living. Henry died in 1886. He was by trade a blacksmith, and later a farmer. He owned forty-five acres of land, and resided on the old homestead; his widow survives him. Henry Hassinger is the oldest one of the name in the township. This family were members of the G. L. Church, and the men have all been democrats.

WILLIAM H. CRIDER, watchman, postoffice Ross, was born Aug, 13, 1840, in Jefferson county, Pa. His grandfather, Henry Crider, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., of German descent, came to Allegheny county in an early day, and settled in Ross township, where he purchased 106 acres of land. He died aged seventy-eight years. He was twice married, and his children by his first wife were John, Joseph, Sarah and Mary. His second wife, *nee* Rebecca McKnight, became the mother of eight children: David, Matilda, Jane, Rebecca, George, Alexander, Henry and Barbara. Of these, David, a blacksmith, married Jane Mahaffy, and their union was blessed with ten children, of whom William H. is the eldest. He learned the machinist's trade, but is now a watchman on the P. & N. R. R. During the civil war he was in Co. B, 56th Ill. V. I.: contracted a chronic disease while in the service, and now draws a pension. He married Ella B. Smith, of Pittsburgh, and they have six children: Harry P., Matilda, Harriet M., David H., R. Hays and David. Mr. Crider is a democrat.

C. F. KENTZEL, gardener, postoffice West View, was born Dec. 12, 1851, in Ross township, a son of Charles and Christine (Razer) Kentzel, natives of Alsace, Germany. His parents emigrated to America in 1840, and settled in Allegheny, where the father worked on the canal. Later he bought thirty acres of land, to which C. F. (our subject) added, in 1887, twenty-five acres, and was engaged successfully in gardening. His wife disposed of their garden-produce in the Allegheny market for forty-six years. The father had been a soldier in Louis Philippe's cuirassiers in France, and was a very tall, powerful-looking man. He died in April, 1885, aged eighty-two years; his widow still survives him. The family were the first charter members of the Lutheran Church, and took an active interest in church work.

C. F. Kentzel married Christine L. Dietsch, a native of Allegheny, of German descent, and they have four children: Charles J., Harry M., Herbert F. and Clara C. Mr. and Mrs. Kentzel are Lutherans.

JOHN KENNING, carpenter, Bellevue, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in January, 1837, a son of Samuel and Margaret (White) Kenning, natives of County Derry, Ireland. His father moved to Allegheny in 1845, where he was boss in a rolling-mill; he died in 1859, aged forty-one years, a member of the First Christian Church. The mother resides in Allegheny City. At the age of thirteen years Mr. Kenning left school and learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed. Oct. 8, 1861, he enlisted in Hampton's battery, first known as the 1st Maryland battery, and afterward as the Pennsylvania battery. He served until Oct. 8, 1864, and was in the battles of Winchester, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and second Bull run. He was married in March, 1865, to Jennie Forrester, a native of Bellevue, and daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Ferguson) Forrester (see sketch). They have six living children: Nannie, Bert, Madge, Jessie, Elsie and Kate. The family are members of the U. P. Church; Mr. Kenning is a member of Day Spring Lodge, No. 409, I. O. O. F., and is a republican.

JOHN GRAU, grocer, Sharpsburg, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1860, a son of Conrad and Margaret (Polster) Grau, natives of Germany, who immigrated to America in 1854. He received a common-school education at Etna, and early in life commenced work in the iron-mills at that place, in which he continued until 1886, when he commenced his present business at corner of Middle and Thirteenth streets, Sharpsburg. Mr. Grau married, in 1884, Barbara, daughter of John Fug, of Allegheny county, and two children have been born to them: Bertha and Margaret. Mr. Grau is a member of the Mystic Chain, Jr. O. U. A. M., and of the Lutheran Church; he is a republican.

LEWIS WALTHOUR, watchman for the P., McK. & Y. R. R., McKeesport, was born in what is now Manor Station, Westmoreland county, Pa., Sept. 10, 1828, a son of Stofel and Catharine (Drum) Walthour. His paternal grandfather, Casper Walthour, was a native of Sweden, a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer of Westmoreland county. In 1785 he erected a gristmill on Brush creek, near Manor Station, which is still used for milling purposes, and is said to be the oldest gristmill in Western Pennsylvania; it has never been out of the Walthour family, and has changed owners but twice since its erection. Casper was a large land-owner, and received the first title from the government of a tract in Allegheny county reaching from the Monongahela to the Allegheny river. He reared a large family, of whom Stofel, father of Lewis, and a miller by trade, resided in Westmoreland county until his death. Our subject was reared in his native county, and began life as a brakeman on the P. R. R. He was for several years an engineer on the P. & C. R. R., and acted in the same capacity for the A. V. R. R. thirteen years. At present he is in the employ of the P., McK. &. Y. R. R. Mr. Walthour first located in McKeesport in 1851; he returned in 1862, remained until 1865, and since 1880 has been a permanent resident of this city. He is the owner of valuable real estate, and has erected several substantial tenement-houses. His wife, E. J., is the daughter of John Probst, of Greensburg, Pa., and by her he has one son, William B. Walthour, now a resident of Verona. Mr. Walthour is a member of the C. P. Church; in politics he is a republican.

S. D. MORRIS, photographer, Sharpsburg, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1865, a son of Thomas Morris, who came to America when twenty-four years of age, from South Wales. Our subject came to Allegheny county when a mere child, and secured an education, partly by his own energy and by the hard work of his mother. At thirteen years of age he commenced the study of drawing, which he has since successfully followed, and has received instruction from prominent masters. He is skilled at all kinds of crayon and water-color work, and makes a specialty of photography and portraits. He married, in 1885, Emma, daughter of William Cooper. Mr. Morris is a member of the Mystic Chain, Jr. O. U. A. M. and I. O. of H. He attends Grace Church, of Sharpsburg, and is a republican.

ENOCH T. HOLT, foreman National Tube-works company, McKeesport, is a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was reared, educated, and learned the machinist's trade in the shops of Poole & Hunt. He afterward worked as journeyman in Philadelphia and Reading fourteen months, and in 1852 located in Pittsburgh. He worked nine years in the machine-shops of the P. R. R. Co., and for years held the position of foreman in their roundhouse. In 1865 he located in McKeesport, where he was manager of the Pittsburgh & McKeesport Car and Locomotive works for eleven years. During the years 1878, 1879 and 1880 he was employed in the foundry of R. J. May & Co., of McKeesport, and eight months was employed in Scottdale. In 1881 he entered the employ of the National Tube-works company as machinist, in which capacity he served for two years. He was then appointed foreman of the boiler-shop, which position he has since filled.

ROBERT PATTERSON, farmer, postoffice Duquesne, was born Oct. 15, 1820, in Mifflin township, this county. His grandfather, Robert Patterson, a native of Ireland, settled first east of the mountains, and afterward in Mifflin township, where he followed the weaver's trade, and was also one of the pioneer schoolteachers. His wife, Isabella, was the daughter of Capt. Brisbin, a revolutionary hero. She had eight children: Mary,

Elizabeth, Nancy, Jane, John, James, Samuel and William. Of these John was a farmer, and died near Pittsburgh, aged sixty years; his wife, *nee* Mary Oldfield, was the mother of seven children: Eliza, Isabella, Robert, John, Mary, Nancy and George. The subject of this memoir was educated in his native county, where he has been a farmer all his life. The old farm consisted of 150 acres, of which he has yet one hundred, situated between the new steelworks and the glass-factory. He married Priscilla, daughter of John McCaslin, and she died Oct. 29, 1878, the mother of four children: Mrs. Mary Risher, Mrs. Sarah Rath, Mrs. Fannie Risher and Bessie V. Mr. Patterson has taken an active interest in church work, and was formerly elder of the Presbyterian Church; politically he was a whig, and since a republican.

J. C. Crawford, farmer, postoffice Duquesne, was born Feb. 6, 1829, on the old Crawford homestead, in Mifflin township, this county, which was formerly known as the John McKee farm, and which was bought by grandfather George Crawford, who lived and died in Westmoreland county. George was born east of the mountains, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and willed the above property to his son, John Crawford, who lived on the farm until 1831, when he died, aged twenty-nine years. His widow, Jane (Chambers) Crawford, the mother of our subject, returned to Westmoreland county, where she married Robert Paul. Her daughter, Mrs. Jane C Orr, resides in Clarion county, Pa. J. C. Crawford was reared by his grandfather, William Chambers, of Westmoreland county, and subsequently came to this county. Nov. 9, 1859, he married Tillie J. Wigham, a woman of more than ordinary ability, daughter of Robert W. Wigham. She became the mother of seven children, viz.: John W., Tillie J., James S., George T., Annie E., Edwin R. and Jordan S. Mrs. Crawford died April 29, 1880, a devoted wife and mother. The old Crawford family were Presbyterians in religion, in politics democrats. Mr. Crawford yet owns ninety acres of the home place, having sold some land to the Howard Plate Glass works at Duquesne.

Joseph Kennedy, farmer and gardener, postoffice Duquesne, was born Sept. 9, 1830, in Indiana county, Pa., a son of David and Catharine (Snyder) Kennedy, of German descent. They reared four children: John (deceased), Mrs. Elizabeth Carson, Joseph and David. The last named served in the 103d P. V., under Gen. McClellan, and died in the service. The father was for many years superintendent of a coal-mine at Hanging Rock, Ohio, and died at Portsmouth, same state, aged over seventy years. The subject of this memoir married, in Pittsburgh, Priscilla, a daughter of Joseph Burchfield, and they have eleven children: Joseph B., David W., Annie M., Catharine J., William H., Charles A., Lillie P., John C., Fannie B., Frankie E. and Anirles W., of whom two have died. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is trustee and steward, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a republican. Mr. Kennedy has a farm of forty-seven acres, having sold twenty-nine acres to the new steelmill, thus being the first to encourage the starting of that enterprise and the consequent founding of Duquesne.

William John Bartley, brick-manufacturer, Verona, was born Nov. 27, 1835, in that part of Butler township now called Jefferson. His grandfather, James Bartley, came from Ireland and settled on a farm in Butler county, and his parents, Thomas and Margaret (Welsh) Bartley, were born in Pennsylvania. In 1846 Thomas Bartley moved to Allegheny City, and engaged in the manufacture of brick in and about Pittsburgh. During part of that time he lived on the farm. In 1871 he was struck by a locomotive on a crossing, and died from the effects of his injuries, aged sixty-two. His wife had died a year previously, at the same age. Four of their five children now reside near Pittsburgh, as follows: James C., W. J., Margaret A. (Hays) and Sarah J. (Wylie). Bethiah, the eldest, died when seventeen. W. J. Bartley received a fair education, and when out of school, at eleven years of age, began helping in his father's brickyard. In 1862 he joined Co. F, 139th P. V., and served with the Army of the Potomac from the battle of Antietam to the close of the war, including the Shenandoah campaign. He remained with his father until his death, and came to Verona in 1873, taking charge of his present yard, which he bought after the death of the owner, in 1874. He makes nearly a million of brick per year. Mr. Bartley is associated with the U. P. Church, G. A. R. and R. A., and is a republican; is at present a member of the borough school board. In 1869 he married Lida J., daughter of Thomas and Mary Hilliard, of Irish descent. She died in 1881, leaving three children: William M., Charles Edwin and Jennie Cochran. His present wife, Mollie Yarnell, is the mother of an infant daughter—Blanche E.

Charles Lockhart McVicker, machinist, postoffice Verona, is a grandson of James McVicker, who came from Ireland to this country about one hundred years ago. James, son of the latter, married Emily Boss, born in St. Louis. Daniel Boss, father of Emily, was of Irish descent, born in West Virginia, and served through the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. James McVicker, Jr., was the captain of a volunteer fire company in Allegheny City many years ago, operating the first hand engine there, known as the "Uncle Sam." He was also captain of the night-police for many years, and a candidate on the republican ticket for mayor. He served three years in the 9th P. R., participating in all the hardships and engagements of the Army of the Potomac, going in as a private and rising to the rank of captain.

He was engaged in the battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Gainesville, Lookout Mountain, the Seven Days' fight, and others. All of his sons who were old enough for service were also in the Union army: William B., in the three-months service; James, in the signal corps; George R., in Knap's heavy artillery.

C. L. McVicker was born April 3, 1860, in Allegheny City. He attended the public school, and worked at plastering with his father. When eighteen years old he took up his present trade. For nine years he has been employed in the Allegheny Valley shops, during the last three years as foreman of erecting-gang. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Hoboken; a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and K. of P. Politically he is a republican. In 1883 he married Lyda M. Dickson, who was born at Bakerstown. Her parents, John S. and Anna B., were born in Richland township and Allegheny City. Samuel Hazlett, father of Mrs. Dickson, was born in Ireland, and now resides in East Deer township, aged one hundred and three. He came to this country in 1808. Mr. McVicker's only child is named James West.

Walter Foster, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, son of Samuel D. and Martha (McCollough) Foster, was born in Versailles township, in 1838, on the farm he now owns. His grandfather, Alexander D. Foster, a native of Ireland, immigrated to America, and settled in Allegheny, near the line of Washington county, in 1793. He had following-named children: Alexander (now of St. Anthony, Minn.), Samuel D. (deceased), John (deceased), Walter (now a resident of Pittsburgh), David (of Mansfield), Sarah (now Mrs. William Forsyth; her husband was formerly a deputy sheriff of the county). A. D. Foster died March 14, 1849, in his seventy-seventh year, and was buried in McKeesport and Versailles cemetery. Samuel D. Foster was reared and educated in Washington county. He married Martha McCollough, and located on the farm now owned by Walter, fifty-five years ago. They reared a family of five children: John (now in the lumber trade at Leavenworth, Kan.), Alexander (a resident of McKeesport), William (deceased), Walter, and Sarah (now Mrs. Samuel Stewart, of Versailles township). Walter Foster married, in 1862, Susan, daughter of Samuel Stewart, of Versailles township, and located on the old homestead. He engaged in farming and well-drilling, his father having opened a coal-mine, which he operated successfully, and Walter still pursues that business. Their children are A. D. (married and on the old homestead), Laura E. (now Mrs. Samuel McClure), and Harry (now studying medicine). Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

John Hoffman, farmer, postoffice Castle Shannon, was born June 8, 1824, on the Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, a son of John and Mary Ann (Kline) Hoffman, who had four sons and four daughters. Of these Daniel, Mrs. Barbara Klump and John immigrated to America, where Daniel was killed on the railroad. When John was only ten years of age his father died, and when older he became apprenticed to a damask-weaver (at that time the weaving was all done by hand and was considered quite an art, there being only three masters of it in the province of Rhein Phaltz). He worked eight years and became a skillful hand. During the revolution of 1848 he came to America, and in New Jersey worked on a farm a short time. The following year he came to Pittsburgh, and for twelve months operated a brewery, after which he turned his attention to teaming, carrying water to the people on the South Side at twelve and a half cents per hogshead. Subsequently he became a successful farmer, and at present is in possession of three farms containing 122 acres of land. He married, April 14, 1850, Catherine Fox, daughter of George Fox, and their children were Catherine (deceased), Mary M. (deceased), John D., Henry (deceased), Charlie, George, Mrs. Katie Mathew and Mrs. Carrie McAnulty. Of these John D. is married to Anna B., daughter of John Knapp, a shoe-dealer, of South Side; Charlie is married to Ettie, daughter of Henry Streng, farmer, of Baldwin township. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are members of the G. P. Church; he is a democrat.

William Wilds, gardener, postoffice Carrick, was born June 15, 1852, on the old homestead, a son of Michael and Margaret (Miller) Wilds, natives of Alsace, France. Shortly after their marriage his parents immigrated to America and settled in Allegheny county, where the father followed gardening, opposite the dam. Later he purchased a farm in Baldwin township, where he continued gardening, being among the first in that line of business in the suburbs of Pittsburgh. He and his wife died on the farm. They were prominent members of the Lutheran Church, and he was one of the leading factors in having the first church of that denomination erected on Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and other churches. Their children were Jacob, Mrs. Caroline Graff and William. The subject of this memoir followed in his father's footsteps, and is a successful gardener; also carries on horticulture. He owns a farm of twenty acres. June 10, 1874, Mr. Wilds married Elizabeth, daughter of John May, and their children are Margetta B., Milvina, William, Royland, Charles F., Theodore, Carrieina. Mr. and Mrs. Wilds are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a republican.

Robert F. Johnson, farmer, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in this county in 1857. His father, Robert Johnson, Sr., was a native of Ireland, born in 1794. He came to America July 7, 1818, landing in Baltimore, where he remained a short time. He was by trade a weaver, but did not follow that busi-

ness long in America. He moved to Pittsburgh and thence to Cecil township, Washington county, where he opened a grocery-store, which he conducted for thirty-seven years, and was at the same time extensively engaged in the purchase of wool. He married Jane Moss, and by her had four children, three of whom are now living. After her death he married Jane Ledlie, daughter of Joshua and Luticia (Manealy) Ledlie, and to them was born one child, Robert F., our subject. Mr. Johnson purchased the farm now owned by his son in 1859, on which was for many years a hotel; it contained 120 acres. He died in 1885; his widow, an estimable lady, aged seventy-six years, resides on the farm. Robert was educated at the public schools, and owns the property which he superintends, and resides with his mother. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

SAMUEL HAUDENSHIELD, farmer, postoffice Green Tree, was born in this county, a son of John Haudenshield, who, when nine years of age, came with his parents from Switzerland to America. Samuel, the pioneer of this family, was an iron-worker, and later in life purchased a farm in Scott township, where he resided until his death, in 1868, when he was seventy-nine years of age. John was reared on a farm, and in 1854 purchased twenty-seven acres of land in Scott township, on which he resided and worked with profit until his death. He married Sabina Prager, of German birth, and by her had six children, five of whom are now living, and whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Samuel, 1859; John, 1861; Jacob, 1863; Charles, 1865, and William, 1868. The father of these children died June 10, 1882, aged sixty-two years. His wife died in 1877, aged forty-eight years. The family are members of the G. R. Church. Mr. Haudenshield is a republican.

ELIZA, MARGARET and WILLIAM WILLSON, children of Samuel and Mary (Allison) Willson, were born in Jefferson township, on the farm now owned by them. Their father, who was born in 1797, in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., came to Allegheny county and married and settled on the farm now owned by his children. They are all living except an infant. Their grandfather and grandmother came from over the mountains; the latter was born in Dauphin county, which was probably the birthplace also of the former. They settled where the present owners enjoy a delightful residence, and their children were William, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary and Susan (all now deceased).

MARY C. SCOTT, postoffice Coal Valley, daughter of Adam Siple (a native of Germany), was born in 1842, in McCandless township, where her father settled on coming to this country. Adam Siple married Anna E. White, of Allegheny county, and they were the parents of three children: Lewis, Eva and Mary C. Mary C., in 1872, married Josiah Aber, of Jefferson township, and they settled on the farm she now owns. He died Feb. 14, 1881, leaving three children: Anna L., Mary E. and Ida May. Mrs. Mary C. Aber was married, in 1885, to David Scott, who is now engaged in farming, and they have one child, William L.

JAMES PURDY, farmer, postoffice Clinton, was born on the old homestead farm of his father and grandfather, adjoining his present farm, in Findlay township, this county, Sept. 28, 1836, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Cavit) Purdy. The latter was born in North Fayette, March 2, 1812, daughter of George and Nancy (Turner) Cavit. George Cavit was a son of Patrick Cavit, a native of Ireland, and a Scotch Presbyterian. James Purdy, grandfather of James, was born in Ireland, and came to Lancaster county, Pa., where he married, and in 1807 moved with his family to Robinson township, Allegheny county. About 1814 he came to Findlay township, where he and his wife lived and died. He was in the war of 1812, and died about 1822. He and his wife had six sons and four daughters: James, Archibald, Andrew, John, Farmer, Thomas, Jane (married to Henry Ewing), Isabelle (married to James Leiper), Elizabeth (married to William Sterling), and Mary (married to William Richmond). Of these Farmer and Mary are living. Thomas was born in May, 1808, and died in March, 1882. He and his wife had seven sons and four daughters, all living: Nancy (wife of James M. Ewing), James, George C., John, William F., Mary J. (married to Andrew McCleaster), Margaret E., Isabella, Thomas H., and Andrew J. and Samuel H. (twins). James married, Feb. 11, 1869, Elizabeth Burns, who was born in Hanover township, Washington county, Pa., daughter of William and Harriet (Saxon) Burns. In 1872 Mr. Purdy settled on his present farm. He and his wife have five children: Thomas B., William W., Joseph L., Harriet L. and Mary A. Aug. 23, 1861, Mr. Purdy enlisted in Co. F, 46th P. V. I., and served three years. He was at Winchester, Va., Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Atlanta campaign, Peach Tree Creek, Dallas and Pumpkin Vine creek, and after the war returned to his present farm, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Purdy are members of the U. B. Church at Clinton.

ARCHIBALD A. PURDY, farmer, postoffice Clinton, was born on his farm in Findlay township in August, 1838, a son of Andrew and Anna (Leiper) Purdy, latter of whom was born in Beaver county, Pa., a daughter of James and Anna Leiper. Andrew Purdy was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and was a son of James and Mary (Farmer) Purdy, who came to Robinson township, Allegheny county, in 1807, and in 1814 to Findlay township. James Purdy was born in Ireland, and immigrated to Lancaster county, where he married. He was in the war of 1812, and died about 1822. Andrew Purdy and wife were members of the Seceders' Church, of which he was an elder. They had a family

of five sons and four daughters, viz.: Rev. James L. (deceased), Mary A., John, Agnes (widow of James Wilson), William, Andrew, Jane (wife of Alexander Eaton), Margaret (wife of Robert Andrews, M. D.) and Archibald A. The last named married, Dec. 31, 1867, Ella A. Withrow, who was born at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa., a daughter of Joseph and Phœbe (Floyd) Withrow. Mr. and Mrs. Purdy are members of the U. P. Church at Clinton, of which Mr. Purdy is an elder. He and his wife have seven children: Kate M., Anna L., Linnie J., Jessie A., Herbert B. K., Lella A. and Andrew Franklin. In August, 1862, Mr. Purdy enlisted in Co. K, 139th P.V. I.; was in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, St. Mary's Heights, the Wilderness and Petersburg; was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, and afterward at the closing battles of Petersburg and Richmond; was in the forts in the defense of Washington, D. C., and at Gettysburg. He owns a fine farm of 188 acres, and ranks among the leading citizens.

S. B. Harbison, merchant, postoffice Bakerstown, is a son of John and Julia Harbison, of Butler county, where he was born in 1845. He was educated at the public schools; also at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, and for eleven years engaged in teaching school. He then followed farming until 1885, when he moved to Bakerstown, purchased a stock of general merchandise of F. B. McMillan, and built his present store. In 1873 he married Margaret S., daughter of John Caldwell, of West Deer township, and they now have five living children: Minnie, Belle, Frank, Clarence and George, all at home. Mr. Harbison is one of the school directors of the township. He and family are members of the U. P. Church of Glade Run, Butler county.

C. Baeuerlein, brewer, postoffice Bennett, was born Sept. 23, 1846, in the old Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Adam Baeuerlein, who was born July 5, 1815, in Bavaria, Germany, and died May 18, 1874. Adam was a son of Balzer and Margaretta Baeuerlein, and descended from an old family in his native home. He came to America with his widowed mother and her children—Balzer, Adam, John, Johanna, Elizabeth and Anna E.—and they settled in Pittsburgh in 1840. In 1845 Adam married Barbara Lentzner, a native of Saschen-Weimar, Germany, born March 29, 1821. They were members of the Smithfield G. P. Church, and he belonged to the I. O. O. F. In Germany he had learned the brewer's trade, and became prominently interested in that business in Pittsburgh, having erected several breweries, the first one in 1845. The fourth brewery was built in Shaler township, near Bennett Station. Since 1866 his sons and Fred Klussman have continued the business. In 1887 a stock company was formed, of which C. Baeuerlein (our subject) is treasurer. The brewery was formerly known as the Star Brewery; now it is popular as the C. Baeuerlein Brewing company, and is one of the best arranged in the county, its product being second to none. C. Baeuerlein was educated in Pittsburgh, learned the brewer's business with his father, and at present is general manager of the concern. He was married to Mary, daughter of William Bauer, a gardener, and two children—Alice L. and Nellie M.—have been born to them.

George W. Ewalt, farmer, postoffice Gibsonia, is a son of John and Mary (Woodrow) Ewalt. His father was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, and moved into this county about 1823 to live with Samuel, the great-grandfather of our subject. He settled in Lawrenceville in 1839, in which year he was married; he is now living with George W. The mother died in 1884. George W. is the only child, and was born in Lawrenceville, July 4, 1840, and was brought by his parents to his present farm in 1841. He was educated at the public schools, and has since been engaged in farming. In 1865 he married Mary E., daughter of Robert and Eliza (Ross) Cunningham, of West Deer township, and they have eight children living: Oliver Woodrow, Mary Abbie, Harris Cunningham, John Ross, Eliza E., Robert Cunningham, Adda Lorinda and Lucille Freeman. In 1862 Mr. Ewalt enlisted in Co. D, 139th P. V., serving until the close of the war. He is a member of Col. Clarke Post, No. 162, G. A. R., of Allegheny. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Bakerstown.

Franklin Poff, farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Wentzel) Poff, natives of Berks county, Pa., where Franklin was born in 1827; he moved to Butler county when nine years of age. In 1850 he came to Hampton township, and has since resided here. He married, in 1845, Barbara Ann Sloap, a native of Germany, who died Sept. 22, 1884, leaving twelve children: William T., of Allegheny; Margaret, wife of Henry McDonald, of Hampton township; Mary, wife of Casper Marks, of Glenshaw; John, of Hampton township; Charles, of Shaler township; Benjamin, of Hampton township; Robert, of Pittsburgh; Harriet, wife of Martin McAlear, at McKee's Rocks; Thomas and Ellen, at home; Laura, wife of Allen Sheppard, of Allegheny, and Blanche, at home. Mr. Poff was married the second time in Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1886, to Mrs. Mary Rightmyer, of Reading, Pa., widow of the late Col. James Lawrence Rightmyer, who died June 7, 1867, in Baltimore, Md.; he was connected with the N. C. R. R. Co. for a number of years, up to the time of his death. Mr. Poff has held the office of school director of the township, and he and family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was trustee for many years.

Edmund Nuttall, farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, is a son of Edmund and Lois (Tunstall) Nuttall, natives of England, who immigrated to America in 1840, and located in Allegheny City, where the father died in

1846, and the mother in 1850. They left five children: Mary, widow of Joseph Newton, of Dennison, Ohio; Rachel, wife of Samuel Shaw, of Hardin county, Ohio; Richard, of Allegheny; Joshua, of Pittsburgh, and Edmund, who was born in England, April 8, 1837. He came to America with his parents, and was reared and educated in Allegheny. He learned the molder's trade in the firm of Knapp & Wade, and helped to make the first Lincoln gun that was sent to Fortress Monroe. In 1861 he purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. H, 6th P. H. A., and served until the close of the war. In 1861 he married Sarah, daughter of Robert and Isabella (McDonald) Dunlap, of Hampton township, and they have eight living children: Isabella M.; Robert D., who married Lillie, daughter of John Phillips; William, Edmund E., Richard M., Alender P., Loyd C. and Lois, all at home. Mr. Nuttall has held the office of school director of the township for eighteen years, and has been supervisor two years. He and family are members of the U. P. Church at Talley Cavey. Robert Dunlap, father of Mrs. Nuttall, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1776, and in 1800 settled on the farm now owned by our subject. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1862. Isabella McDonald, who was his third wife, died in 1870. Joseph Dunlap, of Pittsburgh, was her son, and a brother to Mrs. Nuttall. William Dunlap, son of Robert by his first wife, was born on this farm in 1800, and now lives at Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. T. Peterson, J. K. Peterson and G. W. Peterson (firm known as John Peterson & Sons), sons of John and Mary Peterson, were born at Port Perry, this county. Their parents came from New Harrisburg, Ohio, about fifty years ago, and settled at Minersville, near Pittsburgh; from there, in 1842, moved to Port Perry, and from there to Coal Bluff, Washington county, Pa., in 1853, removing to this place in 1862. Their children were James (now deceased), John (deceased), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Borland, of Monongahela City), William D., who resides near McKeesport; S. S., a resident of Monongahela City; also Charles T., Kreamor and G. W. Peterson, who are extensively engaged in lumber and coal trade, also farming, employing two hundred men. The mother still lives with them, the father having died five years ago.

John Ludwick, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1821, son of John and Eliza (Curry) Ludwick, former of whom was a native of Maryland and of German descent, latter a native of Ireland. William Curry, maternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, and he and his wife were among the pioneers of Versailles township, where they lived and died, and Jacob Ludwick, the paternal grandfather, was an early resident of North Versailles township, where he died; his widow made her home with John Ludwick, Sr., until her decease. Their children were George, Jacob, John, Abram, Adam, Catherine and Elizabeth. John Ludwick, Sr., married Eliza Curry, and located in Westmoreland county, but, having purchased a farm in Versailles township, they removed to it in 1828. There were born to them six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third. Mrs. Ludwick dying in 1832, Mr. Ludwick afterward married Matilda Craig, and to them were born nine children. Mrs. Ludwick died in 1848, and Mr. Ludwick lived but two years longer. John Ludwick, Jr., remained at home until the death of his parents, and in 1852 married Catherine, daughter of John J. Muse, of Versailles township. They located on the old homestead, where they still reside.

John T. Ludwick, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, son of Joseph and Nancy Jane (Lee) Ludwick, was born in Versailles township in 1856. Jacob Ludwick, his great-grandfather, was a native of Maryland, and his wife of Ireland. They located at an early time in Versailles township, where they lived until his death, after which his widow made her home with John Ludwick until her decease. John Ludwick (whose family record appears elsewhere), grandfather of John T., married and settled in Westmoreland county, and in Versailles township, Allegheny county, in 1828. Joseph, son of John Ludwick, remained with his parents until his father's death, in 1850, and in 1852 he married Nancy J., daughter of Peter H. Lee, located in Allegheny county, Versailles township, and engaged in farming. They reared a family of seven children, viz.: Mary L., John T., Lizzie E., Maggie, Anthony W., Mira and Joseph. The latter died in 1865, and his widow, in 1868, married Thomas Perkins, to whom were born three children, viz.: Minnie, Ella and William (deceased). Mr. Perkins died Feb. 3, 1875. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. John T. Ludwick is a republican.

Thomas Cruikshank, blacksmith, Brinton, son of William Cruikshank, was born in Ireland in 1838. He was nine years old when the family came to America, and received his education in the public schools of this county, meantime learning his father's trade. In 1861 he opened a shop in Moon township, and in the fall of the next year entered the military service as blacksmith for a brigade wagon-train, being enlisted as a member of Co. B, 4th P. C. He had two, narrow escapes in battle; on one occasion his temple was blackened by the fragment of shell; at another time his mustache was cut off by a rifle-ball. He was discharged July 6, 1865, and has been employed in blacksmith-work in Pittsburgh and other places most of the time since. For the past two years he has been employed by his brother, Joel, at Brinton. In 1867 he married Rebecca Langfitt, a native of Hanover, Beaver county, who died in 1867. Her daughters are residents as follows: Sarah Jane (Mrs. William

Bell, residing near Cumberland, W. Va.), Mary Hannah (wife of James Swearingen, in Hanover, Beaver county).

Joel M. Cruikshank, the youngest brother of Thomas, was born in Monroeville, Pa., June 3, 1849, and, like his brothers, learned his father's trade, which he has always followed. He is an ardent supporter of the republican party; a member, with his family, of the Lutheran Church. He entered the service of his country at a very early age, going on board the gunboat Gazelle, of the Mississippi squadron, as a marine, in 1864, and was discharged just after reaching the age of sixteen. The vessel was stationed much of the time during the service at the mouth of Red river, and was detailed to convey the rebel generals, Price and Buckner, to New Orleans after their capture. In 1872 Mr. Cruikshank rented a shop at Turtle Creek, and has occupied several different locations in Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. He bought ground at Brinton in 1882, and erected his present residence and shop. In 1871 he was married to Alda Peora Smith, a native of Lewistown, Mifflin county, and by her has the following-named children: Mary Jane, Alda Peora and Roswell Doty.

A. M. Gore, boss roller, postoffice Braddock, was born in Blair county, Pa,, in 1839, the eldest of ten children born to John Gore, who for many years was an engineer for the Cambria Iron-works, and now resides in the state of Ohio. A. M. Gore was educated at the public schools in Pittsburgh, and for twenty-seven years has been engaged in the iron business, fifteen years as engineer, and has spent thirteen years at the Edgar Thomson Iron and Steel-works at Braddock. Mr. Gore married, in 1861, Amanda Kooken, and same year enlisted in Co. E, 54th P. V., and for three years two months and four days fought in the defense of his country. He is a republican.

David H. Cunningham, farmer, postoffice Perrysville, was born March 10, 1817, on the old homestead in Huntingdon (now Blair) county, Pa. His father, George Cunningham, a native of Scotland, came to America in 1802, with his wife, Jane Moore, and two children. He took up 218 acres of land, which is still in possession of the family. He was the father of twelve children, all of whom attained maturity, but of the six sons only David H. is now living. Mr. and Mrs. George Cunningham were members of Lebanon Church; politically he was a republican. David H. came to Ross township in 1835, learned the blacksmith's trade with his brother William, and followed it thirty-four years. Subsequently he turned his attention to agriculture, and now owns a farm of 109 acres. He has been twice married, his first wife being Martha, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Dixon) Hiland, former of whom came here in 1798; latter was a daughter of William and Jane Dixon. Robert Hiland was a justice of the peace, an elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years, and was 104 years old when he died. To Mr. Cunningham's first marriage five children were born: Alfred, William, Robert, Sarah and Joseph. His present wife is Mary, daughter of William Givan. Mr. Cunningham has been trustee of the Presbyterian Church for twenty years.

Isaac Meanor, farmer, postoffice Imperial, was born in Moon township, Oct. 25, 1837, a son of William and Margaret (Smith) Meanor, natives of this county, and Presbyterians. His great-grandfather, William Bailey, was captured by the Indians near Candor, Washington county, Pa. In 1858 Isaac Meanor went to Henry county, Ill., and worked on and rented farms for five years; then purchased a farm in that county. At the first call for three-months men he enlisted in Co. F, 12th I. V. I., and later enlisted in Co. F, 89th I. V. I. He was at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, siege of Knoxville, Atlanta, and in the various battles in the surrounding of Hood, at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and at the close of the war returned to his farm in Henry county, Ill. In 1873 he sold out and came to Findlay township, where, in January, 1885, he purchased his present farm of 155 acres. He married, Feb. 1, 1866, Margaret McAdams, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Russell) McAdams, former of whom was a son of David and Mary (Bailey) McAdams. David McAdams settled in Findlay township prior to the war of the Revolution, and was a man of prominence and means. Sarah (Russell) McAdams was a daughter of John and Margaret (Bailey) Russell, old settlers of Findlay township. Mr. and Mrs. Meanor have five children: Isaac Orris, Guy W., Frank B., Sam. C. and Karl Hugh. Mrs. Meanor is a Presbyterian. Mr. Meanor is a member of the G. A. R.

John F. Haslett, dairyman, Tarentum, was born in what is now the city of Allegheny, Dec. 18, 1827, son of Samuel and Eleanor (Stark) Haslett. His grandfather Stark was one of the early settlers of the county. Samuel Haslett was born in Ireland, and when a lad of ten years of age came with his parents to America, locating in Lancaster county, Pa.; thence moved to what is now Allegheny; here he was married. In 1837 he removed to West Deer township, where he resided until his death, which occurred Feb. 5, 1889, aged one hundred and three years and eleven months; Eleanor, his wife, died several years since. Their children were Robert, Samuel (deceased), Jane, Martha, Mary, Annie and John F. In 1856 John F., our subject, married Miss R. A., daughter of Thomas Watt, of Trumbull county, Ohio; located in West Deer township, this county, and in 1868 removed to Harrison township, where he engaged in farming, and later at dairying. Their children are E. J., Nancy G., Emily M., S. B., Bertha C. The family are members of the R. P. Church.

ROBERT GUYTON, farmer, postoffice Perrysville, is a son of John and Elizabeth J. (Hazelett) Guyton. John Guyton, Sr., grandfather of Robert, was a native of Maryland, and among the early settlers of Pine township, this county; he afterward removed to Forest county, where he died. John Guyton was born in what is now McCandless township, in 1810, where he was reared, and always followed farming. He died in 1886; his widow and five of his children survive him: John, in Allegheny; James W. and William, on the homestead; Jennie E. (Mrs. Matthias Voegtly), in Ross township, and Robert, the eldest, who was born Feb. 14, 1839. He was educated at the schools of the township, and has always followed farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. F, 139th P. V. I., served until the close of the war, and was acting second lieutenant. Robert was married in 1865 to Miss Nancy A., daughter of William and Elizabeth (McBride) Robinson, of Ohio, and they have three living children: John Elmer, Lillie Belle and William R. Mrs. Guyton died in 1888. In 1884 Mr. Guyton was elected justice of the peace, and has since held that office; has also been school director, and is a member of U. V. L. Encampment, No. 6. He and family are members of Hiland Presbyterian Church of Perrysville, of which he is an elder.

W. B. MANOWN, farmer, postoffice Monongahela City, is a son of William and Lucinda (McVay) Manown. William, his grandfather, came from Ireland to this county, and William, the father of W. B., was born on the farm now owned and occupied by his widow, where W. B. was also born. The subject of this commemorative biography married N. J., daughter of Peter and Mary Darr, of Washington county. After marriage they settled on the farm now owned by him, where he still lives. They have three children: Mabel, Willie and Nora. Mr. Manown is a democrat.

JAMES N. FINNEY, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of William and Lucinda (Nicholls) Finney. His grandfather, Robert Finney, settled in Elizabeth township at a very early date. Our subject was reared and educated in Elizabeth township, where he resided until 1877, when he removed to Forward township. He married, Dec. 30, 1868, Mary E., daughter of James Wall. He has always engaged in farming; he is a member of the U. P. Church.

JACOB SULLINGER, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of John and Lavina (Judge) Sullinger, natives of York county, Pa., who settled in Little Sweetly, Westmoreland county. Their family consisted of sixteen children, all of whom are dead except Jacob, who was born in that place in 1811, and subsequently removed to this county. He is now living with his niece, Mary Sullinger, who is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Wall) Sullinger. Daniel was born in Westmoreland county, and removed to Forward township. He was proprietor of a fulling-mill for several years, and afterward devoted his attention to farming. He reared a family of four children, and was a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN LYNCH, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, son of David and Catherine Lynch, was born in Elizabeth township, this county, Dec. 17, 1817. Patrick Lynch, his grandfather, was born and married in Ireland, whence he and his wife immigrated to America, locating in Elizabeth township, where they both died. David Lynch, who was a farmer, was born in Elizabeth township, and married Catherine, daughter of John Tillbrook. He had six children, viz.: Ann (deceased), May (deceased), Rebecca (now Mrs. James Biddle), Martha (now Mrs. James Carroll), Eliza (now Mrs. William Biddle) and John. John was reared in Allegheny county, and with the exception of three years has always lived here. In 1852 he married Annie, daughter of Abram Leatherman, and after marriage they located on the farm they now own in Versailles township, where they have since lived. They have three children, as follows: Catherine (now Mrs. Charles Jones), David and Abram. David married Lizzie E., daughter of Joseph Ludwick, in 1882, and they have one child, John Howard. Abram, in 1886, married Myra W., daughter of Joseph Ludwick, and they have one child, Anna Lula; politically the voters in the Lynch family are all republicans.

ADAM SAAM JOHNSTON, carpenter, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in North Huntingdon, Westmoreland county, Pa., April 21, 1824. His parents, James and Mary Ann (Saam) Johnston, were natives of Westmoreland county, and of Irish and German descent. Adam S. was reared on a farm, and took up carpenter-work at the age of eighteen; later he learned the shoemaker's trade, and alternated these with the changing seasons. In 1850 he married Mary Jane Wood, and bought property in Buena Vista, Allegheny county. In 1855 he sold out and removed to Gibson county, Ind., where his wife died in a few months. He then returned to Allegheny county with his five children. In 1861 Mr. Johnston joined Co. D, 79th P. V., which became a part of the Army of the Cumberland. At Perrysville, the first severe battle of the regiment, he was severely wounded in the left leg by a minie-ball; at Chickamauga he was made prisoner, and kept in the rebel prisons of Richmond and Danville for 224 days. In April, 1864, he was paroled for exchange, and, his term of enlistment having expired, he was discharged. At that time he was so reduced by the privations he endured that his constitution was permanently impaired. On his return home Mr. Johnston published his diary, kept throughout his military career. The first edition is nearly exhausted, and it should have a continued sale, as it gives a full account of the experiences which cost many a brave soldier his life.

Since the war Mr. Johnston has made his

home in Turtle Creek, and built his present home in 1871. For a time he was employed as assistant superintendent of the Spring Hill coal-mine, and has since worked at his trade when his health permitted. In 1865 he married Annie E. Scott, who is the mother of five children, three now living, viz.: Harvey Scott, Anna Margaret and Jennie May; Emily Markle and Hattie died when small. Mr. Johnston's children by his first wife are Sarah (Means), a resident of McKeesport; Mary Ann (Reece), of Wilkins; John, David and Adam Wesley; two others died in infancy. Mr. Johnston served seven years as assessor and one year as supervisor; in politics he is a democrat. The family are associated with the M. E. Church.

Hugh Boyd, farmer, postoffice Monroeville, was born near Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and is a son of James and Molly (Frazier) Boyd. His brother, Joseph, has been a teacher thirty-seven years, and still pursues his profession a few miles from Omagh. Hugh was reared on a farm and when eighteen years old immigrated to America. He was employed for three years in railroad-building near Philadelphia, and in 1855 came to Allegheny county, engaging for some time in farm-labor and gardening. In 1864 he enlisted as a soldier in Co. K, 100th P. V. At Spottsylvania Court House he received a gunshot through the left arm, and, after lying in hospital three months at Pittsburgh, was detailed in the invalid corps on guard duty at Washington. He was discharged in August, 1865, having served eighteen months. In 1869 Mr. Boyd came to Patton and purchased fifty-three acres of land. His present mansion was built in 1880. In 1870 he married Ann Ardray, who came from Ireland two years later than himself. They have an adopted child, Charles Wilson, whom they took from the Allegheny Protestant Orphan Asylum in 1883. Mrs. Boyd is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Boyd is a republican.

Joseph D. Williams, farmer, postoffice Boston, is a son of Rev. Matthew and Elizabeth P. (Parkhill) Williams, former of whom was a native of Ireland, and came to this country some time in the last century, settling on Muddy creek, in this county. He afterward removed to Pine Creek, where he lived until his death, which occurred about fifty years ago. He was a Covenanter, and was pastor of that church for many years. Joseph D. was born at Pine Creek, in 1818, and received his education in the schools of that time. In 1858 he purchased the home where he now resides. He was married in 1846 to Mary, daughter of John and Catherine (McClellan) Young, of this county, and they have one child, Henrietta K., who is at home. They are members of the U. P. Church of Boston, of which Mr. Williams is an elder.

R. S. P. McCall, special officer, Tarentum, son of James and Mary (Miller) McCall, was born in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., in 1835. His parents removed to Tarentum, where they died, the father Oct. 10, 1886, aged ninety-four years, and the mother in 1874. Their children were E. M. (deceased), Elizabeth (now Mrs. James Smith, of Fawn township), Margaret (now Mrs. John Borald, of Kansas), Rachel (now Mrs. Edward Bunchfield, of Fawn township), Nancy (the late Mrs. Carson Reed), James B. (of Oil City), R. S. P., Mary P. (deceased) and John T., of Tarentum. R. S. P. McCall married, in 1860, Rachel, daughter of John and Jane Euwer, of East Deer township, where he was born, and at the commencement of the civil war he enlisted in Co. F, 123d regiment, P. V. I., and at the termination of his enlistment returned and located in Tarentum, and has been prominently identified with it since. He served as assistant doorkeeper of the state senate of Pennsylvania for two years; also as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the state senate of Pennsylvania for two years, and as United States storekeeper for four years. He was interested in the establishment of the bottling-works there; also in the Gas company, and in various enterprises. At present he is a special officer of Allegheny county, and has always been prominent in the politics of the state and county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McCall are Mary; Lillie, now wife of William Stofield, city editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette;* and John P., shipping-clerk of the plate-glass works.

Martin J. McMahon, merchant, postoffice Bonney, a son of Martin, Sr., and Margaret McMahon, was born in this county in 1854. His parents came from Ireland in 1849, and settled in this county. His father died (of cholera) in 1854, at the age of forty-five years, and his mother in 1879, aged fifty-seven years. They had two children: John, residing in Cass county, Iowa, and Martin J., who was reared on a farm, learned telegraphy, and for fifteen years had charge of a railroad office as general agent and operator. In 1883 he embarked in mercantile business, and now owns, at Ingram, a good business-house, where he carries a fine stock of general merchandise. He is also postmaster at Ingram. He married, in 1876, Mary, daughter of John and Ellen Driscoll, and they have two children, John and Ellen. Mr. McMahon is a member of the Catholic Church and of the C. M. B. A.

James L. Cravens, coal-merchant, postoffice Ingram, is a son of John R. and Drusilla L. Cravens, and was born in Madison, Ind., in 1849. He came to this county in 1869, and settled in Pittsburgh. His father was born in Madison, Ind., in 1820, and still resides there, engaged in the practice of law. He reared a family of twelve children, of whom the living are Robert, James L., Alexander C., Charles L., Joseph M., Elizabeth G., Mary L., Drusilla L. and Franklin. James L. married, in 1872, Clara D., daughter of A. C. Duncan, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Cravens is engaged in the coal business, and is one of Chartiers township's

successful men. He has recently built an elegant residence at Ingram.

JOHN MCCALLEN, farmer and dairyman, Sewickley, was born Nov. 21, 1825, in County Armagh, Ireland, son of William and Elizabeth (Walker) McCallen. The father immigrated to America in 1826, when John was about six months old, leaving him and his mother in Ireland. William McCallen remained in America until the autumn of 1830, when he returned to Ireland, and in the following spring, 1831, he brought his wife and son to America, and they located in Mercer, Mercer county, Pa., until the spring of 1847, in which year the family, then composed of the parents and seven children, removed, with the exception of our subject, to Allegheny City, Pa. During their stay about Mercer they followed farming most of the time. In the winter of 1845 the subject of this memoir got a situation as clerk in the store of Messrs. Lyon & Mix, in Mercer, who afterward went into the blast-furnace business, and Mr. McCallen remained with them until they wound up the concern in 1848, when he removed to Allegheny City and joined the rest of the family. For a number of years he clerked in some of the leading stores of Allegheny and Pittsburgh. In 1855 he was married to Miss Amanda Workman, of Allegheny City, who died in the autumn of 1865, leaving five children, viz.: Jennie, Alice, Frank, Amanda, Maria and Cora. Mr. McCallen married for his second wife, in 1869, Miss Annie J. McConway, and then removed to Sewickley, still retaining his position at clerking in Pittsburgh. During his residence in Sewickley he was several years a member of council and always an active member and officer of the M. E. Church of Sewickley, as well as the Sunday-school. In 1885 Mr. McCallen purchased a farm of eighty-five acres in Aleppo township, about one and a half miles from Sewickley, and engaged in farming and dairying. He has in the past years been called to mourn the death of three of his children, viz.: Amanda, Maria (by his first wife), and Sadie and Edith Isabel (the two children by his present wife), and now has but four of his children living, two married and two single. His cousin, William McCallin, is the present mayor of Pittsburgh.

HYDE K. SAMPLE, postoffice Bennett, was born July 19, 1828, on the old Sample homestead at Girty's Run. In early life Mr. Sample had charge of the muck-mill of Stewart, Lloyd & Co. As a republican he was elected, in 1872, to the legislature, serving five terms. He was appointed to various committees, and served with ability; was re-elected time and again, served the last term on corporations, and was chairman of the committee of the geological survey. He is a man of great ability and integrity. He owns a farm of fifty acres of land adjoining Millvale. He married Margaret Ewalt, of Cumberland county, Pa., and they have five children, of whom Harry E. is a farmer, born Nov. 30, 1864. The others are Margaret A., Mary S., Hyde G. and Clyde W. Mr. and Mrs. Sample are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is trustee; he is a member of the R. A.

W. M. A. BELL, farmer, postoffice Buena Vista, is the son of Thomas and Mary (McCalister) Bell, who came from Cumberland county and settled in Pittsburgh in 1810. The father was a boat-builder, and died in 1825. Their family consisted of eight children. W. M. A., the fourth child, was born in 1813, in Pittsburgh. He learned the hatter's trade, and in 1836 moved to Washington county, where he carried on the manufacture of hats for about two years; then returned to Pittsburgh and engaged in the lumber business until 1845. He then located in Westmoreland county, in the mercantile and coal business. In 1850 he went to California and embarked in the steamboat business on the Sacramento river, and in 1855 settled on his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1839 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Margaret (Stewart) McFadden, of Washington county. They have five living children: James M., a banker in Pittsburgh; Mary, now Mrs. Caleb Greenwalt; Ella, now Mrs. James Secrist; Laura, now Mrs. Isaac McCalister; Thomas, at home. Mr. Bell and most of his family are members of Dravo M. E. Church; James M. and Laura are members of the Presbyterian Church.

LOUIS KOOPS, gardener, postoffice West View, was born March 18, 1826, in Rhein Phaltz, Bavaria, son of Jacob and Katharine M. (Dietz) Koops. He came to America in 1854, and worked at various occupations in Allegheny county, until engaging in gardening, which proved a success. He has thirteen acres of garden-land in a high state of cultivation, and by economy and industry has accumulated a competency. He married, in this county, Caroline Weinkauf, a native of Rhein Phaltz, and three children were born to them: Louis, Caroline and Lizzie. The last named, a bright girl of twenty-one, died of typhoid fever. Mr. and Mrs. Koops are members of the G. P. Church; he is a republican.

HENRY ORVILLE HUKILL, assistant to purchasing-agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, Bellevue, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, May 25, 1844, a son of Henry J. and Eliza (Lucas) Hukill. His father was born in Maryland in 1800, and died in Steubenville in 1858; was a brickmaker and contractor, and was a prominent Mason, being high priest of the chapter for twenty-two years. Henry O. Hukill received a common-school education, and began life as a messenger-boy in a railroad telegraph-office. He followed the telegraph business for some time, and by industry worked his way up to his present position as assistant to purchasing-agent for the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh. He was married in Steubenville in 1865, to Kate Coble, daughter of Jacob

and Jane (Sterling) Coble, and to them was born one child, James Layng. His wife dying in 1878, Mr. Hukill married, in 1880, Kate, daughter of Capt. James and Hannah (Gillott) Wilkins, of Allegheny. Her father was born in 1818 and died in 1871; was for many years connected with the steamboat commerce of that city, and latterly was a very prominent oil-man. He was a son of David Wilkins, a commission-merchant of the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Hukill have one child, Henry Orville, Jr. Mr. Hukill is a member of the M. P. Church; his wife was reared a Baptist. He is a republican, and a member of the F. & A. M.

WILLIAM KEOWN, hotel-keeper, postoffice Perrysville, was born Feb. 18, 1840, in Allegheny City, a son of John and Susan (Good) Keown. John was born in Ireland in 1800, and died in 1870. He came to America at the age of nineteen years, was a brick-manufacturer, and became quite a distinguished man in his day; was the first councilman in Allegheny City, and also held offices on the educational board. He owned a great deal of property in the Fourth ward, and was one of the early citizens there. He removed to Ross township in 1857, and kept the old Buck tavern, formerly conducted by the maternal grandfather of our subject, Mr. Good. The tavern was destroyed by fire Sept. 10, 1856, and rebuilt by John Keown. The hotel is probably the oldest in this county. He was postmaster during Buchanan's administration. John Keown married Susan E., daughter of Balthazar Good, and she died in 1876, aged seventy-one years, the mother of seven children: Margaret J., John, William, Susan M., Eleanor, Elizabeth A. and Thomas F. D. (deceased). The subject of these lines has succeeded to the proprietorship of the hotel, and has been the postmaster under Cleveland's administration. He is a democrat, as was his father before him, and has filled several township offices.

S. B. ALLISON, farmer, postoffice Bakerstown, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Brickell) Allison. George Allison, grandfather of S. B., was a native of Chester county, Pa., and settled near Dehaven station, in Hampton township. James Allison was born in Chester county in 1794; came to this county with his parents, and about 1825 moved on the place now owned by S. B., where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1866; his wife died in 1867. Three of his children still live, viz.: Dr. J. A., of Sewickley; John M., of Richland township, and S. B. The last named was born Feb. 24, 1837, on the farm where he has since resided, and was educated at the public schools of Richland township. He married, in 1858, Mary A., daughter of Robert Gilliland, of Middlesex township, Butler county, and they have nine children living: James A., of Pittsburgh; Robert G., of Richland; Hugh G., Leland M., W. B., at college; T. C., Mary, Sarah A. and Lydia Ainstead, at home. Mr. Allison has held the offices of supervisor, school director and assessor of the township. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Bakerstown. At present he is engaged in the undertaking business in connection with farming.

DAVID DAVIS, fruit-farmer, postoffice McKee's Rocks, is a son of Lewis and Ellen Davis, and was born in this county, in 1810. Lewis Davis was born in Wales, and came to this country about 1800. He followed the trade of a carpenter until the war of 1812, then purchased Davis island, five miles below Pittsburgh, and turned his attention to farming. His first wife died on the ocean while coming to America; his second wife was Ellen, daughter of Lewis Enoch, of this county, and their children were Elizabeth, wife of James Cole, Sr.; David, John, Lewis, Ellen and James, and two others, only two of whom are now living, David and Lewis. David learned the trade of saddler, which he followed fourteen years; then settled on a part of his father's estate, where he now resides, engaged in farming and fruit-culture. He was married, in 1868, to Maggie, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Burns, and their children's names are John E. Parke, Lewis, Frank, David B., Laura A., Elizabeth B., Enoch and one deceased.

ENOS L. MCMULLEN, merchant-tailor, McKeesport, was born in Burlington, Ohio, June 8, 1843, a son of Lawrence J. and Margaret (Dick) McMullen, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German descent. His parents settled in Pittsburgh in 1847, where his father, who was a tailor by trade, worked as a cutter until 1851, then located in McKeesport, and served in the same capacity for McCloskey & Downing until 1855. He then purchased the business of his employers, which he conducted successfully until his death, in November, 1857. His children were Mary (Mrs. John McCloskey), Catherine (Mrs. John O'Reilley), James F. and Enos L. Our subject was reared in McKeesport from eight years of age; was educated in the public schools and St. Francis Xavier's College, Loretta, Pa. In 1861 he took charge of the merchant-tailoring business of his brother, James, in McKeesport; from 1864 to 1879 was a partner with his brother, and since 1879 has been conducting an establishment of his own, in which he has been very successful. In 1875 he married Mary A., daughter of Patrick and Rebecca (Ivory) Carlin, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has six children: May, Agnes, Joseph, Irene, Edmond and Bertille. Mr. McMullen is a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, and is a democrat.

CHARLES P. CARLSON, machinist and inventor, McKeesport, was born in Sweden, June 17, 1845, a son of Charles P. and Eva M. Carlson. He was reared in his native land, where he learned the machinist's trade, came to America in 1867, and located in Boston, Mass., where he worked at his trade as a journeyman six years. In 1873 he came to McKeesport, where he has since been in the

employ of the National Tube-works company. Mr. Carlson is a practical machinist, and of an inventive turn of mind. In 1884 he took out a patent for a driving-coupler for coupling rolls, and in 1886 a patent for a pump for pumping coalboats and barges. In 1888 he invented two machines for making wire nails and two for cutting nails off plates, the patents for which are now pending; they are self-feeders, and will make nails faster and better than any other machines. Mr. Carlson married, in 1865, Caroline Anderson, of Sweden, by whom he has three children: Eva, Gust and John. He is a member of the S. L. Church, K. of H., K. of P. and Mystic Chain; he is a republican.

JOHN M. ALLISON, farmer, postoffice Bakerstown, is the third son of James and Elizabeth (Brickell) Allison, and was born on the homestead in 1830. He was educated at the schools of that period, and has always followed farming. He married, in 1855, Mary Agnes, daughter of John Magill, of West Deer township. She died in 1873, leaving seven children: George A., in Pittsburgh; John R., engineer on the A. V. R. R.; James L., a farmer at home; William H., in Pittsburgh; Harry B., in Allegheny; Sarah E., wife of William Donaldson, of Lenox, Iowa; and Mary L., at home. Mr. Allison next married Sarah Harbison, who died in 1875; and he then married, for his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Margaret Martin, of Butler county. Mr. Allison has held the offices of school director and supervisor of the township. He and family are members of the U. P. Church of Deer creek, of which he is an elder.

WILLIAM BAUER, gardener, postoffice Bennett, was born Feb. 22, 1830, on Troy hill, this county, son of Jacob and Margaret (Wolf) Bauer, natives of Germany. They immigrated to America in or about 1820, and settled in Allegheny City, eventually purchasing property on Troy hill. Jacob Bauer was a coal-merchant for many years; he died aged seventy-six years. He and his wife were parents of seven children, viz.: Frederick, Mathias, William, John, Thomas, Mrs. Mary Ritman and Mrs. Hannah Dillman. William received his education in this county, where he was a coal-digger for eighteen years, and subsequently worked seven years in a rolling-mill. Since then he has been successfully engaged in gardening. He married, Nov. 15, 1851, Caroline Sauter, a native of Germany, and they are the parents of three children: Mrs. Mary Baeuerlein, Mrs. Elizabeth Klussmann and Mrs. Anna Griffith. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer are charter members of the G. L. Church, which they helped to build; Mr. Bauer is a republican.

JOHN M. CRAWFORD, SR., farmer, Ohio township, postoffice Emsworth, was born July 12, 1812, this county. His grandparents were William and Rebecca (Morton) Crawford, of Scotch-Irish descent. Their son Edward married Margaret, daughter of John and Jane Moore, old settlers of Ohio township, this county, where the following-named children were born: Matilda, John M., Mary A., William, Margaret and Edward. Of these John M. married Jane, daughter of Alexander Morrow, and of their children three are now living: Alexander, Mrs. Mary F. Waits and John M. Mr. Crawford, through patient industry, has accumulated about two hundred acres of farm-land. He and his wife are Presbyterians. His parents were members of the Episcopal Church, and are remembered as charitable, Christian people.

DEBORAH SHANER is a daughter of Philip Snyder, a pioneer of Butler county, Pa., where she was born in 1840. In 1858 she married John Shaw, and located in Lawrence county, where he followed farming until his death, in 1861. In 1864 she married Cornelius Shaner, and located at Coultersville. Previous to their marriage Mr. Shaner had served a year in the army, and afterward enlisted, in 1864, in Co. F, 5th H. A., serving another year. After the war he worked at his trade, that of carpenter, until he lost two fingers, and then in 1878 he went into commercial business, becoming a successful merchant. He died March 25, 1888, leaving a widow and children as follows: Fannie (the late Mrs. F. Titball), Margaret, William George and Charles Cornelius. Mr. Shaner was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which his widow is still a member; he was also a member of the K. of L. and the I. O. O. F.

ROBERT HARDY, farmer, postoffice Gibsonia, was born in Manchester, England, in 1813, and immigrated to America July 4, 1827. He first located in Pittsburgh, and engaged in the manufacture of spool-cotton for five years. In 1832 he moved to his present farm, and the same year married Nancy, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Haefner) Stoup, of Hampton township. They have seven living children: Henrietta (wife of Samuel Campbell, of Shaler township), Esther (wife of Duncan C. White, of Pittsburgh), Harriet (widow of John Ekis, now at home), Jacob S. (a farmer in Richland township), Nancy J. (wife of Henry Jacobs, of Allegheny), Maggie E. (wife of Joseph H. Harper, of Tarentum) and Florence (at home). In 1860 Mr. Hardy was elected justice of the peace of Hampton township, and held that office twenty years; has also served as supervisor, overseer of the poor, school director, etc. Hardy Station, on the P. & W. R. R., was named after him. He voted for Gen. Jackson, and has always been a stanch democrat. His family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pine Creek.

MRS. MATILDA ALLISON, postoffice Wildwood, is a daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Wright) Kennedy, of Maryland, and the widow of George Allison, son of George, Sr., and Susanna (McRoberts) Allison, also natives of Maryland, who came to this county about 1810, settling on two hundred acres of land where Dehaven station now stands.

George, Sr., who was a soldier in the war of 1812, died in 1839, his widow in 1854. George Allison, Jr., was born in Maryland in 1810, and same year was brought to this county by his parents. He was a farmer, and during life held many township offices, and in his honor the name of Allisonville was first given to Dehaven station. He died in 1881, leaving his widow and four children: William H. H. (a farmer of Richland township, who married Mary, daughter of William Hare), Susanna (wife of Marion Collins, of Wildwood station, who has two children, Carrie E. and Fletcher Y.), Charles W. and John (at home). In 1887 Mrs. Allison rented her farm, and commenced general merchandising at Wildwood. Since that time the farm has been laid out in lots, and many houses are being erected; the place is called Allison Park. She and family are members of Allison Chapel, located on a part of her farm, and which she was instrumental in building. Her husband was a member of Herr's Chapel, U. B., being steward and class-leader.

ALBERT R. GOOD, heater, National Rolling-mill, McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 23, 1853, a son of Louis N. and Kate (Kircher) Good, natives of Strasbourg, France, who settled in Allegheny City in 1830. He was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, and served an apprenticeship of nine years as a heater at Sligo, Pittsburgh, S. S. He came to McKeesport in 1877, and in 1878 entered the employ of the National Rolling-mill, and since 1881 has had charge of a furnace as a heater. Nov. 24, 1887, he married Mary, a daughter of Michael and Barbara O'Neill, of Cumberland, Md., and they have one son, Robert Andrew, born Oct. 21, 1888. Mr. Good is a member of the Catholic Church, and is a democrat.

DAVID HARDY, JR., coal- and ice-dealer, McKeesport, Pa., was born in Allegheny county, July 3, 1858. His parents were natives of Scotland, and came to America in 1857. He received his education in the common schools of the county, and worked at mining till he reached his majority. He then, during six years, worked in an iron-mill, after which he became an ice-dealer, to which business he has recently added that of coal. He was married Nov. 25, 1879, to Miss Frances Leathey, and they have three daughters; two sons have died.

CAPT. EDWARD WEST, Homestead, was born May 1, 1839, on the old homestead in Mifflin township, the son of Joseph West. He was reared and educated in this county, where he farmed in early life, and at the age of sixteen floated coalboats during the winter for several years. Subsequently he was two years in the wholesale business in Pittsburgh, with the firm of Hill, West & Co., then sold out and bought stock in a steamboat, of which he became the captain. His first boat was the Boston, and he subsequently was captain of the Kangaroo and Willie Austen. In 1885 he sold his interest in the boats, and the following year made a trip west; thence to St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., where he merchandised, and he now resides in Homestead. Capt. West married here Maria A., daughter of Henry and Hannah (Clark) Noble. The great-grandfather of Mrs. West was Charley Clark, an English officer, who settled at Scotch Bottom, now Hazelwood, with Charles Duke, also a great-grandfather of Mrs. West. Capt. and Mrs. West reared a family of six children, viz.: Mrs. Sadie Race, Mrs. Flora Ackard, Joseph A., Hattie B., Edwin L. and Lillian. Capt. West is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of the I. O. O. F., and is a democrat.

ANTHONY H. KENNY, farmer, postoffice Braddock, was born Nov. 28, 1835, on the Kenny homestead, and is a son of Thomas J. Kenny. He assisted his father in his vast coal business, superintending the mines. He now superintends three farms, comprising three hundred acres, and is also connected with a coal business in Homestead. He married, July 6, 1871, Josephine, daughter of Dr. John Maginni, and they have seven children: Annie E., Mary J., Florence A., Albert A., Estella, Thomas J. and Marion Kenny.

GEORGE O. FAWCETT, boat-builder, postoffice Munhall, was born July 27, 1840, in Pittsburgh, a son of James Fawcett, a native of England. He and his wife and two children came to this county in 1832; he was a coal-miner, but by industry soon became a coal merchant and operator near Braddock. Subsequently he retired from the coal business, and became a director and then president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, which position he held until his death. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Abraham Parker, an old settler of Butler county, Pa. They had nine children, of whom only Thomas, George O. and Mrs. Mary Challinor survive. George O. is the superintendent of his brother's business at Fawcett's Landing, where he employs from twelve to twenty-five men, repairs barges and finishes coalboats. He graduated from the Iron City Business College in the class of 1859, and for seventeen years was in the lumber and sawmill business in Pittsburgh until he came to Fawcett's Landing. He married Mary, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Smith) Wilson, and they have four children: John B., Mrs. Flora B. Munhall, Walter C. and Harry A. Of these John B. married Mamie Thomas, and has one child, Flora. Mr. Fawcett is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a republican.

FREDERICK W. BEALAFELD, butcher, Verona, was born in Wilkinsburg, Pa., May 19, 1858. He is the son of August and Louisa Bealafeld, natives of Berlin, Prussia. When eleven years old Frederick went to work for a butcher; a year and a half later he was employed as a section-hand by the P. R. R. Co., and to better himself again went to work for a butcher, and has followed the business ever since. He began business for himself in Verona May 17, 1881. Two years later he built a market

and residence on Railroad avenue, where he now resides. In 1888 he went into the real-estate brokerage business in connection with the butchering, and is very successful. In the same year, 1888, he met with a loss of over six thousand dollars by fire, by indorsements and otherwise, yet he is worth over fifteen thousand dollars. Jan. 8, 1880, he was married to Mary D. Heuggi, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Heuggi, of Germany. Two daughters bless the home of Mr. Bealafeld, named Hilda and Clara; two sons, Herbert and Raymond, died in infancy.

THOMAS WESTERMAN, machinist, postoffice Hulton, was born in Allegheny City, Nov. 16, 1837, a son of Thomas and Hannah (Tennent) Westerman, natives of Leeds, England. Thomas, Sr., was a machinist, and, coming to Allegheny City in 1827, was employed by Arbuckle in the old cotton-mill. He moved to Butler county in 1846, where he died in September, 1885, his wife having passed away Nov. 29, 1871. Our subject attended school in Allegheny City and in Butler county. In 1856 he began the machinist's trade in Allegheny City. After finishing his trade he was engaged in the Fort Wayne shops and with Tomlinson & Son until he enlisted in Co. D, 12th P. V. I., for three months. He re-enlisted Aug. 28, 1861, in Co. K, 1st P. R. C., and one year later was promoted to corporal. He was in the battles of Dranesville, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Gaines' Mill, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, and many others, but did not receive a wound. He was mustered out Sept. 9, 1864, and, returning to Allegheny City, worked at his trade until 1876, when he came to Verona, and has since been foreman of the nut-lock department of the Verona Tool-works. Mr. Westerman married, in 1867, Jennie M. Brown, a native of Washington county, who died in 1868, the mother of one child, William M. He next married, March 1, 1872, Lizzie Bordonner, of Allegheny county, and six children bless their union: Edward, Mary, Harry, Eva, Raymond and Thomas (who died March 25, 1879, aged one year). The family are members of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church. Mr. Westerman is a republican, and a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and R. A. He was one year a member of the Verona council.

WILLIAM FISHER, mine superintendent, postoffice White Ash, is a son of Thomas Fisher, and was born in Pitt township, this county, March 11, 1845. He was reared in Wilkinsburg, where he attended the public school and academy. When twelve years old he began work in a coal-mine, earning money to pay his way through Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, and has ever since supported himself. In 1876 he became superintendent of mines for Armstrong, Dickson & Co., at Armstrong, and when they sold continued with their successors; when the mines became the property of the N. Y. & C. G. C. Co. he still remained as superintendent. May 16, 1867, Mr. Fisher married Susan M. Yourd, born in Penn township, daughter of Samuel Yourd, of Mansfield, this county, and they had eleven children, of whom eight are now living: Samuel Yourd, Ralph Henderson, Margeret Dickson, Allen Clark, William Hamilton, Sarah Olive, Frederick Ashley and Grace Virginia; Benjamin G., Harry and Mabel died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and family are connected with the Presbyterian Church. He is a F. & A. M., a member of the R. A., and is a republican; has served as auditor, and is now enjoying his second term as justice of the peace.

WILLIAM T. COWAN, farmer, postoffice Surgeon's Hall, was born Aug. 11, 1840, on the old homestead in Baldwin township. His grandfather, David Cowan, was born in 1777, in Chester county, Pa., of Scotch descent. He removed to Snowden township, and later to Baldwin, where he died in 1868. His wife, who was a Miss Margaret Thompson, died in 1843, at the age of fifty-three years. She was the mother of nine children: Thomas, William, Samuel, John, Robert, Mrs. Rachel Cunningham, Mrs. Mary Sickman, Mrs. Eliza Irwin and Jane. Of these William was born in 1805 in this county, and died in 1883. He was a blacksmith by trade, which he learned with Bittner, at Whitehall. His wife was Margaret Calhoon, daughter of Noble Calhoon, Esq., a popular gentleman, and died in 1854, aged forty-nine years. Their children were Jane, Margaret, Noble C., David A., William T. and Sarah E. The father was a whig and a republican, and was treasurer for many years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church (liberal). The subject of this sketch married Anna M., daughter of Robert R. Bell, and their children are William R., Elizabeth C., Charles N., Anna, Amzi, Howard and Louis. Mr. Cowan has held the office of justice of the peace for the past six years.

JOSEPH MARTIN, JR., farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, was born July 27, 1831, in Allegheny City, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Voegtly) Martin, former of whom was born in Elsass, France, April 28, 1802, and the latter in Basel, Switzerland, in November, 1804. They came to Pittsburgh in 1826 and 1822, respectively. Joseph, Sr., was a cooper, and after following that trade for some years he bought a farm of 140 acres in West Deer township, in 1850. Here his sons carried on the farm, and here he resided until 1884, when he moved to the city of Allegheny, where he now lives, the farm being divided between Joseph and his brother. Mr. Martin, Sr., and his sons are members of the Catholic Church; the wife and mother was a member of the Evangelical Church. Joseph, Jr., was educated at Allegheny City, and in 1858 he married Teresa Yehl, a native of France, who came to this country with her parents when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have twelve children, all yet living: Joseph, Charles, Mina, Josephine,

Mary, Rose, John, Elizabeth, August, William, Anna and Teresa. Mr. Martin is a democrat.

HENRY SNITZER, farmer, Dorseyville, was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1829, son of Martin and Ann Eliza (Shaffer) Snitzer, natives of the same place, former of whom died in 1858, aged sixty-six years, the latter in 1878, aged eighty-three years. Martin Snitzer was a farmer and shoemaker, and served twelve years in the army with Napoleon. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Snitzer came to Pittsburgh with his parents when he was nine years of age. They settled in West Deer township, where he received his schooling, and remained with his father until about 1855, when he married Catherine Gumbert, a native of Germany, daughter of John and Catherine Gumbert, both deceased. After marriage he continued farming, adding forty-nine acres to the thirty his father had, and in 1881 he bought forty-six acres more, making in all a fine farm. Mr. and Mrs. Snitzer have eight children: Annie Eliza (Mrs. Herman Dillner), Lewis, Mena (Mrs. Christ Baumgartel), Caroline (Mrs. John Pfirrmann), Martin (died in August, 1887, aged twenty-three years), Henry, Katie and John. The family are connected with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Snitzer was formerly a democrat, now a republican.

GEORGE V. SEVIN, farmer and lumber-dealer at Leetsdale, Sewickley township, was born Dec. 31, 1821, in Grossniedesheim, Canton Frankenthal, Rhein-Bavaria, Germany, and he is the youngest son of George V. Sevin, and his lawful wife, Elizabeth Shultheis, the latter a native of Zürich, Switzerland. They were parents of six children: David F., John G., Jacob, Karl, Magdalena, and George V., the subject of this memoir. He was reared in his native home and learned his trade, that of a mason and stone-cutter. He is a musician of ability, playing on several different instruments, and he served six years as musician in the 5th Cav. Regt. in his native home. On the 3d of July, 1849, he came to America and settled in Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., where he taught a German school for fourteen years in the same district; he also instructed a brass band for a number of years. In 1865 he purchased a farm of 182 acres of land in Sewickley township, Allegheny county, on which he moved in 1866, and has been living there ever since; he deals in lumber and operates a sawmill. Mr. Sevin was married in 1851 to Rachel Schaffer, daughter of John Schaffer and his lawful wife, Margaretha Honig, both natives of Würtemberg, Germany, and they have a family of four children: David F., John G., Henry and Joseph C. Mr. and Mrs. Sevin are both members of the German Presbyterian Church.

JOHN F. MARX, gardener and dairyman, postoffice Sewickley, was born May 24, 1834, in Baden, Germany, son of John and Euphrosina (Gemp) Marx, who had nine children, seven of whom attained maturity. The father was a physician, and served in the German army, but, on account of his revolutionary sentiments, in 1848 had to flee to Switzerland. In 1850 he immigrated to America with his family, locating in Allegheny, where he practiced his profession. Later he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died in 1857, at the age of fifty-two; his widow died in 1881, aged seventy-two. Their son, John F., was educated in his native home, and became a "typo" in the office of the *Freiheitsfreund*, of Pittsburgh. In 1860 he came to Sewickley, where he engaged in gardening and dairying, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Marx was married here to Miss Catharine Muni, a native of Baden, Germany. She is the mother of eight children: Charles, William, Emma, Eliza, Washington, Mary, Adolph and Sophia. Mr. Marx is a republican, and has filled several township offices, that of auditor for nine years.

J. H. CLATTY, farmer, postoffice Mt. Lebanon, was born in Allegheny county in 1835. He is the only child of Christofer Clatty, of Germany, who married Lucy M. Gear, and died in Germany. His widow came to America, located in Allegheny county, and married Henry Clinky. She died in 1864, aged about sixty years. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education. He married, in 1857, Caroline Haudenshield, daughter of Samuel and Mary Haudenshield, of this county, and nine children were born to them, of whom eight are now living: Charles, John, Albert, Harrison, Elmer, Walter, George and Clara. Mr. Clatty purchased his present property in 1863, consisting of fifty acres of land, whereon he has since resided, and which is the result of his own labor. He is respected by his neighbors as an upright farmer. He has been a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church since 1851; he is a republican.

M. C. DUNLEVY, farmer, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in this county in 1849, to Moses and Jane (Ledley) Dunlevy, of Cannonsburg, Pa. They had five children, two of whom are now living, M. C. being the youngest. Moses was a farmer, and for many years kept a hotel on the Washington pike. The building, which is yet standing, was called in early days "A Bird in the Hand is Worth Two in the Bush." Jeremiah Dunlevy, the pioneer of this family, came from Ireland to America about 1791. He settled in Allegheny county soon after landing, and was a farmer. He had born to him seven children, of whom Moses, father of M. C., was the youngest. Jeremiah died at the age of one hundred and one years. The subject of this sketch was born and reared on his present farm, and educated at the common schools and Duff's College, graduating in January, 1869. He married, in 1872, Miss Letitia Ledlie, daughter of James Ledlie, of Sunbury, Ohio, and seven children were the result of this union, two of whom are living, Harry

and Paul. Mr. Dunlevy is a public-spirited citizen, and takes an active part in all progressive movements in his township. He is a republican, and has been school director fourteen years, justice of the peace two terms, and is now filling the latter office with satisfaction to the people.

AGNES A. LARGE, postoffice Coal Valley, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Harger, was born at Muttontown, near Coal Valley, Jefferson township, where her parents, who were from Beaver county, settled; they are now residents of Coal Valley. Their children were Emeline, Adam, George, Agnes A., Sarah E., Mary Belle and Samuel. Nov. 1, 1876, Agnes A. married Samuel C. Large, a native of Jefferson township, and son of Thomas Large, and after marriage they settled on a farm now owned by Thomas Large, in that township, and engaged in farming. Here Mr. Large died Nov. 14, 1887, leaving four children: Thomas, Sarah E., Zella M. and Oscar F.

ZERAH HAYDEN, miller, retired, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of Zerah and Martha (McClure) Hayden, and was born in Elizabeth township, June 10, 1811. His father was a native of New Jersey, and settled in Westmoreland county, with his parents, when a child. They removed to this county about 1807. The family consisted of twelve children, of whom only David and Cornelia are living, and they reside in this county. Mr. Hayden married Rebecca, daughter of Peter Bedsworth, and they have three living children: Leonitus, George W., Aurelius. Mr. Hayden was a sawyer and carpenter by trade, and later in life built the steam gristmill which is now operated by his sons. He has been officially identified with the county for a period of seventeen years as auditor and treasurer. Mr. Hayden is a member of the Baptist Church. In his old age he is enjoying the fruits of his early labors.

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, boatman, postoffice McKee's Rocks, is a son of William and Sarah Hutcheson, born in Allegheny City, Pa., in 1834, and has always lived in this county. His father came to Allegheny county about 1812. He married, in 1809, Mary A. Bell, by whom he had one child, Margaret A. His second marriage occurred in April, 1820, with Sarah Gillmore, and by this union there were fourteen children, of whom the living are David (unmarried), Ann S. (widow of Henry Storer), William L., and Jane (wife of Robert Knox). William L. married, Oct. 29, 1863, Rachel A., daughter of John and Elizabeth Glancy, of this county, and they have been blessed with three children: John (deceased), Ella M. and Eva K. Early in life Mr. Hutcheson embarked in boating, which he has followed most of his life, and is well known by rivermen as Capt. Hutcheson. In 1862 he enlisted in the 123d P. V. I., for nine months, participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. H.

WILLIAM SHERADEN, farmer and gardener, postoffice Sheradenville, son of Thomas and Agnes Sheraden, was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in 1819, and came with his mother to this county in 1822. His father died in Ohio in 1820, aged fifty-eight years; his mother died in 1855; both were members of the Presbyterian Church. They had seven children, viz.: John, Mary, Jane, Thomas and James (all deceased), and Sarah (now the widow of the late William Logan) and William, the subject of this sketch, who was married in 1840 to Mary Ann, daughter of John and Mary A. Nickel, of this county, and to them were born six children: John Thomas (deceased), Anna Mary (widow of Dr. J. W. Smith), William James, Margaret Jane (widow of Harry Bockstoce), Elizabeth Aveline (wife of George B. Moore) and Sarah Bailey (wife of John Hall, Jr.). His son and two widowed daughters and two grandsons, Willie and Harry Bockstoce, still reside with him. In 1858 Mr. Sheraden purchased the property where he now resides, 122 acres, with but little improvement, for $9,300, all of which he accumulated by his own industry and that of his worthy wife. His wife died Aug. 5, 1881, in her sixty-third year. Both were members of the Third U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, where Mr. Sheraden is still an elder.

The village of Sheraden is named for Mr. Sheraden, and is a flourishing town situated four and a half miles from Pittsburgh, on the P., C. & St. L. R. R.; it contains a handsome new school-building, one M. E. church and mission Sabbath-school, and a number of stores doing good business. The location and site of Sheraden, while in itself exceptionally handsome, even among the many beautiful surroundings of these cities, has special convenience of access to the principal manufacturing and business centers in both Allegheny City and Pittsburgh.

GEORGE RITCHEY, engineer, postoffice Verona, was born in County Down, Ireland, Feb. 9, 1836, and in 1848 his parents, George and Mary (Cherry) Ritchey, embarked for America. They settled in Penn township, Allegheny county, where the grandfather, Thomas Cherry, had settled some time before. Here Mrs. Ritchey died, in May, 1886, the mother of five boys and five girls. Of these George is the third eldest. He attended the Round Hill school, Penn township, and worked with his father until he was twenty-two years of age. He then married Sarah A. Gray, a native of Penn township, and daughter of Samuel Gray. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ritchey: Elizabeth, Ella (Mrs. H. L. Hoelin), William, James, Watson, Belle (Mrs. Cyrus Shade), Murray and Samuel; Edward, Emma and George are at home. Mrs. Ritchey is a member of the U. P. Church. Mr. Ritchey is a member of the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum and L. O. L., No. 33. Three years after marriage he sold his place to enter the army, but

sickness in his family prevented his going. In 1874 he became engineer at the Verona Tool-works, which position he still holds. Jan. 28, 1885, he was caught in the engine drivewheel, and the side of his face, arms and limbs were ground to the bone. After eight months he recovered, though he has some very bad scars left to tell the terrible work of a few moments.

JOHN KLETZLY, carpenter, Verona, was born in Pittsburgh, in December, 1831, a son of Xavary and Katherine (Soland) Kletzly, natives of France and Switzerland, and who came to America when eleven and sixteen years of age, respectively. His father died in 1876, aged sixty-three years; his mother in 1882, aged seventy-five years. John Kletzly received his education in Pittsburgh, and when twenty-one years of age learned the cabinet-maker's trade; after working at same ten years his health failed, and he bought his present farm in Verona borough. In 1877 he was employed in the A. V. R. R. shops, where he has since continued. He was married, in May, 1854, to Elizabeth Martin, of Allegheny City, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Voegtly) Martin. Her father was a native of France and her mother of Switzerland, and they came to this country in 1826 and 1819, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Kletzly have had nine children, as follows: Joseph, John Martin, Anna Elizabeth, Mary Katharine (deceased), William Charles, George Edward (deceased), Albert Leo, Oscar A. and Rose Josephine. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kletzly is a member of the Verona council, and is a democrat.

DAVID JARVIS, mason, postoffice Surgeon's Hall, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa. His father, Oliver J. Jarvis, a native of England, came to America with his wife and one child, Washington. The following named were born to him in Pittsburgh, Pa.: Phœbe A., William W., David and Mrs. Eliza J. Smith. He died June 29, 1887, aged eighty-three years; in politics a strong republican. The subject of this sketch was educated here, and learned the stone-mason's trade, which he followed all his life. He is in possession of thirty-two acres of land, and the Gentlemen's South Side Driving-park is located on his farm. Mr. Jarvis married Harriet, daughter of Samuel Cowan. They have an adopted daughter, named Jennie Jarvis. Mr. Jarvis is a republican.

DAVID A. COWAN, farmer, postoffice Surgeon's Hall, was born March 5, 1838, in Jefferson township, this county, a son of William and Margaret (Calhoon) Cowan, the latter a daughter of Noble Calhoon. His grandfather, David Cowan, was born east of the mountains, was a farmer, of Scotch-Irish descent, and attained the age of ninety-one. His children were Thomas Samuel, William, John, Robert, Mrs. Rachel Cunningham and Mrs. Mary Sickman. William Cowan died in August, 1883, aged seventy-seven years; his wife in 1854, aged forty-nine years. They were Presbyterians. They had six children, viz.: Mrs. Jane Noble, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Noble C., David A., William T. and Sarah E. Of these David A. is in possession of fifty acres of the old homestead, and follows farming. He married here Mary P., daughter of Charles and Emily (Hays) Gibbs, and they have six children: Mrs. Caroline E. Zerner, William G. and Aminda E. (twins), Ida M., David P. and Rachel. Mr. Cowan is a republican.

DAVID BRYSON, farmer, postoffice Lewis, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and in 1830, when a child, was brought here by his parents, John and Mary (McCune) Bryson. His father died in 1836, aged seventy-two years, and his mother in 1859, aged seventy-nine years. David Bryson was educated in West Deer township, and attended on the first day of the first public school opened here, Jan. 6, 1836. He and his brother worked together until the place was divided, and he has resided on his present farm since October, 1830. He was married in 1847 to Margaret A. Huggins, a native of McCandless township, this county, and they have four living children, and two deceased. Those living are William H., John, Mary Isabella and Margaret Elizabeth J. The family are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Bryson has 190 acres of land; has been school director twelve years, and is now president of the board; was road commissioner three years, and member of sessions of the U. P. Church for twenty-five years. He has retained his health and vigor remarkably for a man of his years, and is one of the old settlers of the township; he is a republican.

ZADOCK WESTON DEAN, JR., nailer, postoffice White Ash, was born in Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1848. His grandfather, Winslow Dean, was born near Plympton, Mass. He descended from the early settlers of New England, and seems to have inherited somewhat of the Puritan principles, as he was a strict disciplinarian, and conservative in his manner of living. He had an aversion to the steam cars, and never rode in them, but this was of little disadvantage to him, as he was never farther from home than Boston (where he went with the products of his farm) and Plymouth Rock, which he visited once a year. He lived ninety-four years, and worked up to the time of his death, which resulted from a fall down stairs, in the house in which he was born and always lived. The father of our subject, now residing on his farm at Uniontown, Pa., came to Pittsburgh in 1843, and was one of the first nailers employed at David Chess' nail- and tack-works. He was actively engaged in making nails and tacks for fifty-six years. His kindly nature has gained for him many friends, and he is one of the most widely known nailers in the country. His wife, Martha, was the daughter of Peter Mowry, brother of Dr. R. B. Mowry, of Allegheny City. She died at Uniontown in 1887. From six to twelve years of age

Zadock W. lived on his father's farms at Chalk Hill and Farmington, Fayette county, Pa., but the rest of his life has been passed in Allegheny county. His school-days were for the most part passed in the country schools of these districts. After spending a year at school in Birmingham he went to work at Mulvaney's glasshouse, under the care of Jenkin Jones. Working at this place for a year, he went to Chicago to work for Wheeler Brothers in their glasshouse, which was the first one built in that city. Though making good wages for a boy not yet fifteen, he preferred to be a nailer, and after working nine months for Wheeler Brothers he entered a nail-factory and learned the trade under his father. For the last nineteen years he has been employed by Shoenberger & Co., beginning as a nailer, and is now manager of their nailing department. In 1885 he built his present residence at White Ash, near Sandy Creek station, on the A. V. R. R. Aug. 11, 1867, he married Julia Eva Miller, who was born at Uniontown, a daughter of Thomas and Ann Miller. Ann Miller, *nee* Amos, is of English parentage, and was born in Baltimore, Md. The Miller family are of German descent, and one of the first in Fayette county. They were among the early slaveholders of the state, owning many slaves at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have three sons: Thomas Norvelle, William Henry Harrison and Fredrick Irving. Thomas Norvelle is a student at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. Mr. Dean is a republican, and he and his family are associated with the Presbyterian Church.

J. Phillip Weber, mechanic, Etna, was born April 23, 1850, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany. He came to America at the age of ten years with his uncle, Conrad Weber, and his paternal grandmother. He received his education in this county, and was here married to Anna M., daughter of John and Anna M. (Eggers) Cook. This union has been blessed with four children: Elizabeth, John, Margaret and George. Mr. and Mrs. Weber have been active members of the Lutheran Church; he is a republican, and a member of the R. A. Mr. Weber has been an employé of the Spang Iron and Steel mill for many years, where he holds a good position, secured by his ability as a mechanic.

Jacob H. Walter, Springdale, was born in this county Jan. 7, 1835, son of Adam and Maria Walter, both deceased; they were members of the M. E. Church. Jacob H. was reared on a farm, and had only such educational advantages as the common schools afforded, but by earnest effort soon qualified himself to teach school, an occupation he followed winters for several years. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he married Lillie Ann, daughter of John and Jane Euwer, and to them were born three children: John Grant (deceased), Maria L. (wife of R. A. Kennedy, attorney in Pittsburgh) and Lillie Lincoln (wife of W. H. Ellis, a Pittsburgh lawyer). After Mr. Walter's marriage he followed farming and teaching for two years; then merchandising three years; was then clerk a short time in the prothonotary's office; was elected and served as chief clerk in the county commissioners' office for three years, during which time he was elected prothonotary of Allegheny county, Pa., which office he filled for six years; since then he has been engaged in the oil-refining and producing business. Mr. Walter has a beautiful residence and ten acres in Springdale, where he resides; the family are members of the M. E. Church.

Jacob Dieterich, mechanic, Etna, was born Oct. 11, 1842, in Hitzerode Kurhessen, Germany, a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Rock) Dieterich, who came to America with three of their children, Catherine, John E. and Jacob, in 1856, their two elder children, John and Henry, having preceded them. They settled in Etna, Pa., where the parents died. Jacob entered the rolling-mill the same year he arrived in Etna; was employed eight years at the mock shears, and performed the same work in the Bennett mills. Subsequently he worked in the oil-refinery several years, and for Lewis, Dalzell & Co., as nail-shearer. From 1867 until 1870 he was manufacturer of matches and brushes; in 1871 he was employed in the wholesale and retail notion business; in September, 1871, he lost all by fire, and in the spring 1872 he returned to Lewis, Dalzell & Co.'s rolling-mill, where he sheared nail-iron until the company retired from business; he then worked for John D. Morehead & Bros. as bricklayer and mason until 1883. He owns considerable real estate in Etna and Sharpsburg. Mr. Dieterich married Henrietta C., daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Heiber) Morlock. They had six children, only one living, Emma M. Mr. and Mrs. Dieterich are members of the U. P. Church. Politically he is a republican. During the last nine years he has been a member of the city council.

John R. McKee, baker, Etna, was born in September, 1832, in Shaler township, the son of James and Mary (Wyse) McKee, who died in Etna. James McKee was an Orangeman, a native of County Derry, Ireland, and of Scotch descent. He came to America in 1812, and entered the army under Gen. Wilkinson in the war of 1812. His comrade was David Anderson, the founder of Etna. Subsequently he followed the weaver's trade, and later became a merchant at Etna; politically he was a democrat. His wife was the daughter of John and Lucy (Lane) Wyse, latter of whom was the daughter of Henry Lane, a revolutionary soldier, and a popular athlete and Indian-fighter. James and Mary McKee were the parents of seven children: Mrs. Lucinda Cook, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, Mrs. Susan Yates (deceased), John R., Thomas, Kennedy, Margaret (deceased). John R. McKee was educated in this county, and here learned the baker's trade. He enlisted in Co. C, 9th P. R., and participated

in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac except the battle of the Wilderness. He married Martha Wyse, and they have four children: Lucy, William, Sarah and John. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., A. L. H., G. A. R., Y. M. C. A. and U. V. L.; he is a republican.

N. H. PLUMMER, bookkeeper, postoffice Mansfield Valley, was born in Allegheny county, in 1821. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Plummer, came from Newburyport, Mass., settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., and there purchased a large tract of land. His son, Nathaniel, came to Allegheny county in 1796, and purchased 385 acres of land in what was then Scott (now Upper St. Clair) township, and married a Miss Walker, daughter of Rev. Walker. A son, Nathaniel, was born to them on this tract of land, became a farmer, and was styled major, being a militiaman. He married Mary, daughter of Ephraim Jones, and they had a family of eleven children. Of these Nathaniel H., our subject, is the youngest child, and was educated at Marion College, Missouri. For many years he was engaged in steamboating and merchandising, and was also general superintendent of the American Iron-works store. Since 1865 he has been engaged in bookkeeping. He married, in 1847, Mary, daughter of Capt. Silas Oviatt, of Milford, Conn., and eight children were born to them, six of whom are now living: Jones W., Mary, Marie, Frederick, Eliza and Elizabeth. Mr. Plummer is a leading man in Allegheny county, has held many prominent positions, and served as auditor of Scott township nine years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a democrat.

C. F. MILHOLLAND, merchant, Mount Lebanon, Pa., was born in South Pittsburgh, in 1845, a son of James and Harriet (Foster) Milholland. James was by trade a carpenter and died at the age of forty years. His widow is still living, married to Mr. R. Knowlson, of West Liberty borough. Our subject was educated in the common schools and reared to agricultural pursuits, which he followed for some time; was also engaged in brickmaking for four years. He married, in 1868, Maggie E., daughter of Dr. John Calahan, of Bridgeville, this county, and they are the parents of nine children: Hattie E., J. H., M. J., C. H. and M. E. (twins), M. C., L. H., A. L. and J. S. Since 1881 Mr. Milholland has been engaged in merchandising in his present location, at which he has been successful. He has been for six years postmaster at Mount Lebanon, for nineteen years a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

N. C. DEANE, train-master, Mansfield, is a native of Fitchburg, Mass., and was born in 1845. He is of English descent, his ancestors coming from England to America as early as 1630, and settled near Boston, Mass. His parents, Charles and Ann Fowell (Carter) Deane, had a family of nine children, and Mrs. Deane was also descended from an old family. Charles was a merchant, but later in life was a farmer, and is now retired from active life, at the age of eighty-two years, residing with his wife, aged seventy-seven, at Fitchburg, Mass., their native state. N. C. Deane was educated at the public schools of Fitchburg, and at the age of sixteen years enlisted in Co. D, 21st Massachusetts regiment, serving three years. He participated in many of the heaviest battles of the war, was with the 9th corps at Roanoke island, Newbern, the second battle of Bull run, South Mountain, Antietam, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., and was wounded at Cold Harbor for the fifth time during his service. Mr. Deane was in the south for a few years in the employ of the government. He commenced his railroad career as a brakeman for the P. & E. R. R., and remained with the P. & E. division seven years, and was then transferred to the Pittsburgh division of P., C. & St. L. R. R.; in 1872 came to this county, and since that date has been employed by P., C. & St. L. R. R. Co. as train-master, and has his residence in Mansfield. He married, in 1872, Miss Kate, daughter of Dr. Klett, of Williamsport, Pa., and four children were born to them, two now living, Marion and N. C., Jr. Mr. Deane is a Freemason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, farmer, postoffice Shoustown, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Dec. 21, 1827, a son of Joseph and Mary (Hall) Musgrave, also natives of County Tyrone. They were Episcopalians, and descendants of Scotch people who in an early day immigrated to Ireland. They had a family of six sons and two daughters, viz.: John, a coal-merchant in Pittsburgh; Joseph; Robert, a tinner, with store at Pittsburgh; Samuel, in real-estate business in the same city; Simpson, in Chicago, Ill.; Jennie and Maria, unmarried, and residing together in Pittsburgh, and William (deceased). The father died in the winter of 1851. The subject of our sketch was raised on his father's farm and attended school until the spring of 1843, when his parents came to Pittsburgh, Pa. He clerked for Lewis, Dalzell & Co., iron-manufacturers, Pittsburgh, until the spring of 1852, when he was seized with the gold fever, and went to California, via the isthmus, and remained eight years, engaged in mining and prospecting. In 1860 he returned to Pittsburgh, remained a short time and then revisited Ireland, where he married, June 24, 1860, Mary A. Simpson, who was born in County Tyrone, a daughter of John Simpson, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave came to Pittsburgh in the fall, and in the spring following, 1861, he purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. He and his wife have eight children: Jennie, Maria, James, Lizzie, William, Josephine, Ella and John, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN WAGNER, hardware-merchant, Mt. Oliver, was born April 5, 1851, in Hessen, Germany, son of Adam Wagner, also a native of Hessen, who was a well-known blacksmith in Mt. Oliver for over thirty years. John Wagner came to America when six years old. He learned and followed successfully the blacksmith's trade until two years ago, when he engaged in the hardware business at Mt. Oliver. Politically Mr. Wagner is a republican, and well known in local political circles.

W. GEORGE GIBSON, freight-agent, Allegheny, was born in 1826. The paternal grandfather, a native of Scotland and a farmer, came to America and settled in Butler county, Pa., at an early day. His son, William Gibson, was born and reared on the farm. He was clerk at the courthouse in an early day, and was an excellent penman and scholar, an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1884, aged eighty-eight years. He was married to Agnes Gilcrist, by whom he had five children. Of these W. George was born and educated in Butler county. His mother dying when he was twelve years old, he left home, and came to Pittsburgh when fifteen years of age. In 1861 he entered the army, and was conductor on the military railroad, but, leaving the war department in 1862, he went into the oil-fields. Subsequently he returned to the railroad business, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., and filled different positions with that company. At present he is freight-agent for the Allegheny Ft. Wayne depot.

M. G. CONLIN, postoffice Jones' Station, is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Gibson) Conlin, and was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1857. His parents are now residents of West Elizabeth, and their children are W. J. (of Coal Bluff, Washington county), Annie, Delila (wife of William Campbell), Mary, Erdine, Johnnie (deceased) and M. G. In 1878 M. G. Conlin married Martha J., daughter of George and Rachel Jones, and settled near Jones' Station, Jefferson township, where he has become a merchant. His children are Joseph, George and John.

JOHN W. PAINTER, distiller, Pittsburgh and Boston, was born in Westmoreland county, in 1839, and is a son of John and Harriet (Parks) Painter, of Lancaster county. His father was a native of New Jersey, settled in Westmoreland county about 1796, and followed farming as an occupation. William Parks, the father of Harriet Parks, was also an early settler in that county, and represented his county in the legislature for two terms. John W. Painter was educated at Beaver and Hayesville (Ohio) College. His wife is Isabella Cornell, daughter of Robert and Martha (Neely) Cornell, of this county, a native of Scotland. In 1867 Mr. Painter entered the firm of Joseph S. Finch & Co., of Pittsburgh. Mr. Finch died in 1884, and Mr. Painter purchased his interest in 1885. He associated with him J. G. Pontefract, the old firm name of Joseph S. Finch & Co. being retained. Mr. Painter established the famous brand of whisky known as "Golden Wedding Rye," and other famous brands. The distillery and warehouses belonging to this firm reach from Chestnut street to the Monongahela river, being 280 x 600 feet in dimensions. The warehouses, bonded and free, have a capacity of forty thousand barrels. The daily output of the distillery averages about four thousand gallons. Mr. Painter holds the office of postmaster at Boston, having been appointed in 1887.

ALVEY P. CULP, manufacturer, postoffice Dravosburg, was born March 17, 1832, on the banks of the Kiskiminetas river, Pennsylvania. There his father, Jacob Culp, had saltworks, but lost all the salt stored, by a flood. He went to Pittsburgh, thence to Ormsby, where he operated a coalroad, and at Blossomville superintended a coalwork for M. Dravo, with whom he was connected some years. He also superintended a coalwork for J. McCluskey, at Port Perry, and after that one for his son, Alvey, at Rock run. He was well known among miners and river captains, and died in Reynoldton in 1886, aged eighty-four years. His widow, *nee* Juliana Syford, survives him, aged eighty years. They had seven children: Oliver, Clara, Alvey P., Alfred, Margaret, Lizzie and Ellen. The subject of this memoir was raised in the mines, and became thoroughly familiar with the details of the work, soon becoming mine boss. In partnership with James Gamble he operated the mines at Rock run for twelve years, and since then has engaged in the lumber business. He married Eliza L. McCaughan, and eight children blessed this union: Benjamin Franklin, Harry Elmer, Rhoda Anna, Ruth Blanche, Roberta Beverly, Lulie Edna, Lidie Alma and Annetta May. The Culp family are members of the M. E. Church; politically Mr. Culp is a democrat. In the summer of 1881 he had his right hand cut off in his lumber-mill.

THOMAS PRESTON HENDERSON, postoffice Hulton, was born in Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843, a son of James King and Eliza (Parsons) Henderson, both natives of Ireland, and members of the Episcopal Church. James K. came to Pittsburgh in 1818, where he was engaged in mercantile business. Mrs. Henderson's father was John Parsons, who operated a cutlery business in Pittsburgh. Thomas P. Henderson received his education at the public schools of Pittsburgh, and graduated from the high-school in 1861. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Young's battery, and was discharged June 8, 1865. He was then engaged as clerk in the freight department of the P. R. R. Co., and from 1870 to 1876 was engaged in general mercantile business. Since 1876 he has been connected with the treasury department of the Pennsylvania company. He has lately completed a beautiful home on B street, Verona. Mr. Henderson married, in 1871, Ida E. Masten, of Warren, Pa., a daughter of Cornelius and

Lydia (Hackney) Masten, and of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Clarence Rosse is the only surviving one. They are members of Verona Presbyterian Church. Mr. Henderson is a stanch republican.

D. B. McConville, contractor, Tarentum, son of Peter and Bridget McConville, was born in Ireland in 1850. His parents immigrated to this country, and located in Brooke county, Va., where they lived twenty years, and then removed to Steubenville, Ohio. From the latter place they returned to their former home, where Peter McConville died, March 3, 1885. His widow is now a resident of East Liberty. Their children were James, Catharine and D. B. Our subject, when a child, came with his parents and a sister to what is now West Virginia, and there he learned the mason's trade. He afterward visited various sections of the country, and worked at his trade in Cleveland (Ohio), Toronto (Canada), St. Louis, Mobile, New Orleans, Chicago and Steubenville (Ohio), finally locating in Tarentum, Pa. In 1877 he married Miss Celia, daughter of John McCarty, of Steubenville, Ohio, and by her has one child, Daniel J. Mr. McConville has been a contractor in Tarentum during the rapid growth of the place, and is a successful business-man. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

John W. Hemphill, merchant-tailor, Tarentum, is a son of John and Ann (Longsdorf) Hemphill, and was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1840. His parents removed to Tarentum in 1846, where the father engaged in business as tailor until his decease, in June, 1859. His wife, Ann, died in 1879. Their children now living are Sarah (Mrs. Cox, of Oil City, Pa.), Dorcas (Mrs. Aker, of Westmoreland county, Pa.), James, Lydia Ann (Mrs. Rhine, of Pittsburgh), Margaret (Mrs. E. Kennedy, of Tarentum) and John W. Our subject learned his trade of his father, and continued the business here until the commencement of hostilities during the civil war, when he enlisted in Co. A, 74th N. Y. S. V., which was an independent company attached to Sickles' brigade. Mr. Hemphill was wounded at Bristow's Station, in the second battle of Bull run, but remained in the service until the expiration of his term of enlistment, June 22, 1864, when he received his discharge and returned to Tarentum. Aug. 17, 1864, he married Nancy, daughter of James Staley, Sr., of Tarentum, and in 1865 he went to the oil-field, where he remained a couple of years. Being reasonably successful, he returned to Tarentum and engaged in business as a merchant-tailor, which he still continues. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill are Elva, John S., James W., Orland and Harry. The parents are members of the Methodist Church.

William H. Seaman, Leetsdale, was born June 22, 1835, in Darlington, Beaver county, Pa. His grandfather, John Seaman, was born in Reading county, Pa., of German descent. He came in an early day to Butler county, where he was a merchant. He was the father of eight children, of whom Elias, who was a saddler in Butler county, Pa., married Margaret, daughter of Charles Georing, whose father was one of the first settlers in Butler county. William H. was educated in Pittsburgh, attended the Western University, and learned his trade, that of carpenter, in the same city, which he followed for many years. Eventually he went into the fruit business at Mt. Sewickley fruit-farm, in Leet township. He left this and returned to his trade, at which he is now employed. He was married, in Pittsburgh, to Miss Henrietta Cunningham, who is the mother of seven children: Andrew (a merchant in Leetsdale), Thomas (on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.), George M. (of the Tradesmen's Bank of Pittsburgh), Mrs. Mary Davis, Charlotte, and two sons who died. Mr. and Mrs. Seaman are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Leetsdale, of which he is an elder, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Gustavus A. Meyer, miller, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of John R. Meyer, who was a native of Prussia, and a captain in the Prussian army. He immigrated to this country in 1838 and settled in Cincinnati, working at his trade as a tailor. In 1846 he moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, and in 1854 to Pittsburgh. He was a soldier in the civil war, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. He left six children, Gustavus A. being the eldest. He was born Jan. 27, 1838, on board the ship in which his parents were coming to this country, while in the Gulf of Mexico. He learned the trade of pattern-making, and worked at it for many years in Pittsburgh. In 1873 he went to Virginia, where he owned a saw- and grist-mill on Potomac run, and another on Acquia creek. After nine years he returned to Pittsburgh, and remained until July, 1887, when he purchased the Elizabeth flouring-mills of Mr. T. H. Drennan, and is the head of the Meyer Milling company. Nov. 1, 1858, he was married to Anna M., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gosman) Caseman, of Pittsburgh. They have five living children: Amelia (Mrs. Jacob Liese), of this borough; Minerva, Gustavus A., Jr., William R. and May, living at home. Mr. Meyer was captain of the pioneer corps of the S. W. army, which was raised in Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of William Tell Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Wheeling, W. Va., and A. O. U. W. of Millvale borough, Pa.

William Wiegel, boat-builder and grocer, Elizabeth, is a son of John and Ann (Redlingshafer) Wiegel, natives of Washington county, Pa., and now residents of this borough. He was born Dec. 22, 1852, at Fayette City, Fayette county, but was reared in Brownsville, and is a shipbuilder by trade. He moved to Elizabeth borough in 1874, and was employed by Joseph Walton & Co., as

calker, for seven years. In 1882 he established his present grocery business, and in 1887, in connection with four of his brothers, leased the property known as the Large saw mills. They are extensive builders of barges and coalboats. In 1873 he was married to Anna, daughter of Henry and Ann (Hutchinson) Storey, of Elizabeth borough. They have four living children—George J., Blanche, Helen and Lillian. He is a member of the Old Monongahela Lodge, No. 209, I. O. O. F.; he and family are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN WALLACE MORRISON, merchant, Pittsburgh, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1841, a son of John and Hannah (Wallace) Morrison, both of whom were born near Londonderry, Ireland, the latter of whom is a daughter of John Wallace, of Scotland, and a lineal descendant of Sir William Wallace; she now resides at Philadelphia, in her eighty-eighth year. The father of our subject came to America in or about 1837, and resided at Philadelphia until his death, which occurred in 1875, when he was eighty years of age. Mr. Morrison had three brothers and five sisters, he being the seventh child. He was educated at the public schools of Philadelphia, and at the age of thirteen began clerking in a country store in Mercer county, Pa., and after one year came to Pittsburgh and entered as errand-boy in the store of which he is now proprietor. In August, 1861, he and two brothers enlisted in the 100th (Roundheads) P. V. I., served till the close of the war, and was commissioned second lieutenant (see history of the regiment on page 442). At the close of the war he returned to work in the store, and in 1866 bought out the proprietor, continuing in the business ever since. In about 1870 he built his home at Bellevue, where he has been a member of council and school director. He was republican representative from the Fifth district two terms from 1881; journal clerk of house of representatives 1885–87, and chief clerk of the house 1889–90. He was aid on Gen. Beaver's staff, N. G. P.; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the G. A. R., U. V. L. In 1866 he married Jerusha C., daughter of James C. and Mary B. Burchfield, of Allegheny, and four children were born to them: Mary B., Kate H., Alice T. and James B., all at home.

ELMER M. SOLES, conductor B. & O. R. R., McKeesport, was born in that city Nov. 14, 1846, a son of Peter and Jane (Bell) Soles. His paternal grandfather, David Soles, a farmer of Wilkins township, this county, was a son of Peter Soles, a native of Germany, who was among the pioneers of this county, and settled in McKeesport in 1798. Jonathan Bell, the maternal grandfather of Elmer M., married Rebecca Macklin, who settled in Pittsburgh between 1830 and 1840. Peter Soles, father of Elmer M., was a prominent coal-operator, and lived and died in McKeesport. His children were Melinda (Mrs. J. M. Dumm), Labana (deceased), Elmer M., Alferetta (Mrs. Robert Kay), Lizzie (deceased) and David (deceased). Elmer M. was reared and educated in McKeesport, and began life as a newsboy, carrying the *Commercial Gazette* in McKeesport for three years. He was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting May 18, 1864, and was honorably discharged September 6th, same year. After returning home he entered the employ of the B. & O. R. R. Co. as brakeman; later filled the positions of fireman and baggageman, and in 1873 was promoted to passenger-conductor, which position he has since filled to the satisfaction of the railroad company and the public generally. He married, Nov. 20, 1867, Harriet, daughter of Thomas A. and Margaret (Young) Carnahan, of McKeesport, and by her had six children: Clarence E., Wilhelmina, Lizzie, David (deceased), Madge and Thomas (deceased). Mr. Soles is a F. & A. M., a member of the M. E. Church, and is a republican.

MATTHEW B. EYSTER, machinist, Emsworth, was born in 1836 in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Robinson) Eyster. The father was born at Shippensburg, Pa., where he was reared and educated; he came to Pittsburgh about 1830, and was foreman in the hat manufactory of McCord & King until his death, which occurred in 1845. The mother was born in County Derry, Ireland, and died in 1885. Matthew Eyster's paternal grandfather was born in Germany, and settled at Shippensburg, Pa.; his maternal grandparents came from County Derry, Ireland. The subject of this memoir attended school at the old Green Tree tavern in Reserve township, this county, afterward at Butcher's Run until the age of eleven years, when, owing to the sudden death of his father, he was compelled to leave school and begin work. He began life as cabin-boy on Allegheny river, and in 1854 commenced learning engine-making. A few years later he went to the Pennsylvania railroad shops, where he remained until the war opened, when he enlisted, in 1862, in Co. E, 123d P. V. I. He was in the battles of second Bull run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was discharged in 1863. Before the battle of Fredericksburg he was appointed bugler to Maj.-Gen. Humphrey, of the U. S. regular army. Returning to Pittsburgh, he followed his trade with different firms until 1882, when he took charge of the plumbing department of the Lucky Manufacturing company, which was succeeded by the Standard Manufacturing company. Mr. Eyster was married, April 7, 1864, to Emma Graham, a native of Allegheny, Pa., daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Graham, who were born and lived in Chambersburg, Pa., until 1845, when they settled in Allegheny county. Four sons and two daughters have blessed this union: William (a bookkeeper), Nathan G. (a bookkeeper), John R. (a salesman), Charles, Elizabeth and Etta May, at home. Mr. Eyster moved to Emsworth in 1869, and in 1887 erected his present fine home. He was

brought up in the M. E. Church, and his family are Presbyterians. He is a member of McKinley Lodge, F. & A. M.

CHARLES WIDNEY EYSTER, machinist, Allegheny, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 28, 1839, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Robinson) Eyster, whose sketch appears above. He received limited schooling in Reserve township, and at the age of nine years left home, working for two years with a Mr. Davis, and at candle-making, etc., with a Mr. Sawyer, for about six years. He then began life on the river, on the steamer Chicago, as cabin-boy, from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, continuing at same until 1855, when he commenced to learn the machinist's trade of Robinson, Minnis & Miller. Here he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he was employed in a Mississippi squadron as engineer for nearly three years. Returning to Allegheny City, he married, in June, 1864, Henrietta Armstrong, of Allegheny, Pa., a sister of Thomas Armstrong (whose sketch appears elsewhere), and they have one child, named Mary. Mr. Eyster then became engineer on a steamer running from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and St. Louis, continuing as such for twenty years. In May, 1883, he abandoned the river and entered the Westinghouse air-brake factory, where he is still employed. In September, 1884, he removed to his fine home at Emsworth. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., F. & A. M., and the Westinghouse Air-brake Beneficial association.

ALEXANDER M. HARBAUGH, carpenter, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of Jacob and Hannah Harbaugh, was born in Stowe township, this county, in 1843. Jacob came from east of the mountains, settled in this county about 1832, and was married in 1834 to a widow whose maiden name was Hannah Kimberlin, and who died July 17, 1888, aged ninety years. By this marriage there were six children: Elizabeth (wife of Adam Shaner), Joseph L., James (deceased), Alexander M., Ellen H. (deceased) and George. Jacob Harbaugh for many years followed teaming over the Alleghany mountains, and died in 1858 at the age of fifty-six years; his widow is still living. Alexander M. married, in March, 1863, Mary E., daughter of Francis Harbaugh, of Washington county, Pa. Mr. Harbaugh enlisted, in 1862, in the state service, and was with the troops that captured Gen. Morgan in Ohio. In 1864 he enlisted in the United States service for one year in Co. B, 101st P. V. I., and was mustered out under general order mustering out troops, in 1865. He is a carpenter by trade, and has by industry and economy secured a good home in Stowe township.

ALEXANDER Y. SHAW, farmer, McKeesport, was born in Versailles township, May 16, 1848, son of Samuel and Margaret (Samm) Shaw. His paternal grandfather, William Shaw, a native of Ireland, was among the pioneers of Versailles township; was a large land-owner, and reared a family of nineteen children. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Versailles township, and has always followed farming. He has been twice married; his first wife, Angenetta, daughter of Robert and Catherine (McCleary) Neel, of South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, Pa., bore him three children: Maggie E., Anna M. and Angenetta. His present wife was Mary A., daughter of Hamilton and Nancy (Dinsmore) Stewart, of McKeesport, by whom he has three children living: Nancy J., Julia S. and Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Shaw is a republican. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of McKeesport, and of the K. of H.

GEORGE JACOBS, baker, Homestead, was born Aug. 10, 1850, in Franklin county, Pa., a son of Adam Jacobs, a native of Germany. He was educated in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and at the age of fourteen years came to Pittsburgh, where, with Peter Shaldecker, he learned his trade, which he followed for eight years on the South Side, that city. In 1882 he came to Homestead, where he has built up a good trade, and has been successful from the start, having a thorough knowledge of his business. Mr. Jacobs married, in Pittsburgh, Anna C. Germroth, and has two children, Ella C. and Florence E. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the R. A., K. of H. and O. U. A. M., and is a democrat.

CAPT. JAMES D. HAYS, postoffice Homestead, was born Jan. 15, 1843, in Mifflin township, and is a son of John D. Hays, a native of Butler county, Pa. The latter came to Allegheny early in life, pursued farming, and died in the service of his country in 1862, a member of Co. H, 62d P. V. I., Army of the Potomac, and was buried in the Soldiers' Home cemetery, Washington. He married Mary, daughter of Moses Cox, and had eight children, viz.: Mrs. Ann L. Gordon, James D., Louis A., Mrs. Sarah J. Moore, Henry, Mrs. Fannie Chamberlaine, Charles and John. James D., at the age of sixteen, enlisted in Co. B, 46th P. V. I., and participated in the engagements of Resaca, Ga., Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain and Dalton. He took part in the siege of Atlanta and in Sherman's march to the sea, and marched through Richmond, from Raleigh, N. C., to Washington, where he took part in the grand review, thence returning home. After the war he went on the river on the Jacob Painter, Veteran and Abe Hays, and on the latter was promoted to pilot, an occupation he followed for eighteen years. For the last ten years he has been captain of the steamer Blackmore. He married Jane, daughter of Capt. Abyron D. Ackard, and they have four children: James, Cora, Flora and Charles. Captain Hays is a member of the G. A. R., and is a republican.

DAVID K. MURRAY, farmer, postoffice Herron, is a son of David and Jane (McMillan) Murray. David, Sr., grandfather of our subject, who was a native of Ireland, came to America some time in the last cent-

ury; he married Nancy McCleland, Feb. 17, 1790, and moved from Washington county to Pine Creek, Allegheny county, in April, 1794, and located on four hundred acres of land in Hampton township, the farm where David K. now resides being part of the same. David Murray was born on the homestead in 1803, and died in 1882; his widow died in 1888. They had eleven children, seven of whom still survive: Martha, wife of Joseph Porter, of Omaha, Neb.; John S., a farmer of Hampton township; Andrew F., with our subject; Julia C., wife of James Wise, of Glenshaw; Vanelia, wife of George Newman, of Etna; Sarah, wife of John McGunagle, of East End, Pittsburgh, and David K., who was born in Glenshaw in 1843, and worked as a sawyer in the city of Allegheny for twenty years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 123d P. V., serving nine months, when he re-enlisted in Co. I, 4th P. C., and served until the close of the war. In 1880 he engaged in general merchandising at Wildwood station, and in 1887 rented the store and returned to farming. In 1866 he married M., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bonner) Woods, of Pittsburgh, and they have five children living: Edmund M., Harry W., James C., Robert B. and William C., all at home. Mr. Murray and family are members of the M. E. Church at Allisonville, he being superintendent of the Sunday-school, trustee and steward of the church.

His brother, Andrew F., enlisted in Co. B, 123d P. V., and served nine months; then re-enlisted in Co. C, 14th P. C.; was wounded June 19, 1864, at the battle of Lynchburg, Va.; was taken prisoner, and confined in Andersonville prison five months. He married Annie Pifer, daughter of George Pifer, of Allegheny. She died Jan. 28, 1879, leaving two children: Harry P., at Fort Riley, Kan., and Mary E., in Allegheny. Since her death Andrew F. has resided with his brother, David K.

S. Simon, of the firm of Simon, Huber & Co. (limited), McKeesport, is a native of Russia, where he was reared and educated. He served an apprenticeship of eleven years at the jeweler's trade, and came to America in 1882, worked as a journeyman for Heeren Bros., Pittsburgh, one year, and in 1883 established himself in business in that city. In 1885 he settled in McKeesport, and opened a jewelry-store, which he conducted alone up to the spring of 1888, when he embarked in business with others under the firm name of Simon, Huber & Co., which ranks among the leading jewelry-houses of the country. Mr. Simon is a practical workman, and thoroughly understands every feature connected with his business. He has recently invented an attachment, which can be applied to any clock, which will give the exact time of all countries in the world, the difference in time of which can readily be seen at a glance. In January, 1888, he visited New York for the purpose of examining the Turkish and Russian bath establishments of that city and Brooklyn, with the view of erecting a bath-house in this city, the project meeting with the approval and hearty indorsement of the people. He at once erected a first-class Turkish and Russian bath-house, which was opened to the public June 1, 1888. Mr. Simon is an energetic business-man, speaks fluently six languages, and is a valuable acquisition to the business interests of McKeesport. He is a member of the K. of P. and Heptasophs, and Tree of Life (Hebrew) congregation; he is a republican.

Benjamin Herr, farmer, postoffice Lancelot, is a son of Benjamin, Sr., and Elizabeth (Smith) Herr, former of whom settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Benjamin, in 1850, and lived there until his death, in 1867. He left seven children: Sarah H. (wife of Joseph A. Spang, of Manchester), Elizabeth H. (wife of Samuel H. Sutter, of Sharpsburg), John (of Millvale), Mollie B. (wife of William Stevenson, of Ross township), Magdaline and Daniel at home, and Benjamin, who was born in 1857, and has always resided on the homestead. In 1880 he married Ellen Virginia, daughter of Theodore Rice, of this county, and has four children: Mabel F., Nellie P., Charles L. and Benjamin. In connection with his brother, Daniel, he purchased the interest of the other heirs of his father's property, and they conduct the farm together. Daniel Herr was born Oct. 30, 1861, and is unmarried. He is a member of the U. B. Church.

John W. Bower, merchant and tinsmith, Homestead, was born March 14, 1854, in Upper St. Clair township, where his grandfather, Alexander Bower, was one of the first pioneers. The latter had seven boys and seven girls, who were all born in this county. Of these David C., father of John W., married Jane Espey, whose grandfather Hickman came from Germany, and was a pioneer in North Fayette township. John W. Bower, who is one of a family of six boys and one girl, learned the tinner's trade at the age of sixteen, in Pittsburgh, and for five years followed it in Noblestown, Pa. In the spring of 1880 he came to Homestead, where he has since followed his trade successfully, also keeping a hardware-store. Mr. Bower married Anna L. Shaffer, and they have four children: Holmes, Harry, Stewart and Elizabeth. He is a member of the R. A., I. O. H., K. of P. and S. O. A. M., and is a democrat.

D. F. Bair, contractor, Homestead, was born Feb. 27, 1844, in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., son of Benjamin and Catharine (Shuey) Bair, who were old settlers of the above county, and the parents of the following-named children: Isaac, Susan, David F., Hannah, Joseph, Katie and Emanuel. David F. Bair learned his trade thoroughly, and followed it in his native country until August, 1880, when he came to Homestead, where he has since been one of the leading contractors and builders. He married, Nov. 27, 1873, Maggie, daughter of Abner and Mary

A. (Kissler) Evans, old settlers of Westmoreland county. Mr. Bair is a member of the K. of H., O. U. A. M. and Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Bair are active members of the Presbyterian Church.

PERRY PENCE, blacksmith, postoffice West Elizabeth, son of William and Catherine Pence, was born in New Salem, Fayette county, Pa., in 1843. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1867 he came to Allegheny county, and finally settled in West Elizabeth, where he engaged in business as a blacksmith, to which he subsequently added a machine-shop, and this he still carries on. Mr. Pence has never been married, and still clings to the state of single blessedness he has so long enjoyed.

ALBERT MCGEE, blacksmith, postoffice Hulton, was born in Clarion county, Pa., Jan. 26, 1852, a son of John L. and Hattie (Mahugh) McGee. His father was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 13, 1824, was a boatman all his life, and was killed at the railroad crossing in Verona, March 4, 1886. The mother of our subject was born Oct. 7, 1823, and died Sept. 24, 1866. Albert McGee received his education in Clarion county, and in 1869 commenced life as office-boy for a coal company. For some time he was employed at the Oil City water-works; from 1874 to 1878 he drove for Dan Stotler, and since latter year has been employed at the Verona Tool-works. He was married in August, 1877, to Mary A. Bright, who was born Feb. 14, 1852, daughter of Michael and Eliza (Walters) Bright, latter now residing with Mrs. McGee. Our subject and wife have four children: Maud I., Albert Meeds, Eliza May and Mary Ann. They are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. McGee was a republican candidate for councilman, and elected in February, 1888. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and O. U. A. M.

HENRY MOOR WICK, carpenter, Verona, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., in 1839, and is the second son of J. Parr Wick, who was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, in 1812, and died in 1882. Mary Ann, wife of the latter, and daughter of Joseph Brown (of Irish birth), was born in 1816, and is still living. Elijah Wick, father of J. Parr, came from New Jersey to Armstrong county early in the present century. J. Parr Wick filled many township offices in Sugar Creek. Henry M. was reared on the farm, and when twenty years old took up his present trade. In 1861 he joined Co. A, 8th P. R., and served three years with the Army of the Potomac. At Charles City Cross Roads he received a bullet in the right side, injuring the pelvic bone, so that the wound did not heal for a year, but he recovered in time to take part in the battles of the Wilderness, and was discharged at the expiration of his term, in 1864. For a time he was employed by the government at his trade, and in January, 1868, engaged with the A. V. R. R. Co., and was made foreman of engine-carpenters in 1882. Since coming to Verona, in 1876, he has built a house on Railroad avenue, in the First ward. With his mother and youngest sister he resides near Iona station. He is a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R., and is a republican. Three brothers, younger than himself, Joseph C., John R. and Richard Brown, reside, respectively, in Bradford, Pa., California and Verona. Samuel died when twenty-four years old, and James, the fifth, at the age of ten. Of the sisters, Nancy Ann (McGregor) resides at Kittanning; Phœbe B. (Beason), at Bradford; Eliza L., at Verona; Elvira (McNutt) is deceased.

HERMAN MEYERS, painter, Verona, was born in Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., in 1837, a son of Christian Frederick and Mary (Smith) Meyers, natives of Germany, who came to America when young, former born in November, 1805, and both died in 1877. Herman Meyers received his education in Lawrenceville and Pittsburgh, and at the age of eighteen learned the trade of glasscutter; after four years at that work he began painting, and has followed that trade ever since. He enlisted, in 1862, in Co. A, 155th P. V. I., assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and was in all its engagements until the close of the war; he was discharged in June, 1865. Mr. Meyers was married Jan. 1, 1866, to Rose Odenwelder, of Lawrenceville, daughter of Charles and Kate (McGurk) Odenwelder, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her father died in 1873; her mother lives in West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers have had three children: Flora, Charles and Emma, latter of whom died when six years of age. Mr. Meyers has resided in Verona since 1878, and is employed as painter in the A. V. R. R. shops. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R.

MICHAEL O. BYRNE was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1798. He married Elenor O'Brien, and immigrated to America in 1823. They resided in Beaver county for some years; thence removed to Allegheny county, where they owned a tract of land known as "Glasgow," which was originally purchased by Thomas Jones, uncle of Mrs. Byrne. Mr. Byrne died in 1885, surviving his wife about ten years. Of their nine children, five survive them: John J., in Indiana; William, Margaret, Joanna, and Eleanor Depp, *nee* Byrne, who married Daniel Depp, of Robinson township, in 1865. They have one son, Thomas J., who was educated at the Pittsburgh Catholic College, and is now bookkeeping. Their religion is Catholic, and in politics democratic.

JOHN FISHER, farmer, postoffice White Ash, a son of Christian and Catharine (Nenstiel) Fisher, was born at Heimbolds-Hausen, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, Aug. 20, 1837. He attended school until fourteen years old, and then served six years at the weaver's trade. In 1859 he left his native land, and came to Pittsburgh, where, finding work scarce, he apprenticed himself to a shoemaker rather than be idle. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. B,

9th P. R., and joined the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Gaines' Mills he was shot through the right arm and taken prisoner. After four weeks' confinement in Richmond, he was paroled, went to Chester hospital for treatment, and was discharged for disability Oct. 25, 1862. Two years later he took up his residence in Penn township, and March 3, 1870, married Catherine Aber, and settled on the farm where he now resides. He is a republican, and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church at East Liberty. Mrs. Fisher was born on the farm where she now lives, daughter of John and Rachel Aber, early residents. Her grandfather, James Beatty, was kept a prisoner for three years by Indians, who had murdered his father, and for two years was interpreter for the traders.

FREDERICK ELK, coal-operator, postoffice East Liberty, was born near the city of Würtemberg, Germany, Oct. 1, 1817, a son of Emanuel and Magdalene Elk. He was reared on a farm, and in 1839 set out for America, landing at Philadelphia. Here he joined the United States regular army, serving five years, and taking part in the Florida war, and traversing many of the southern states. He was discharged at Corpus Christi, Tex., in 1845, and, coming to this county, bought land in Penn township, also the coal underlying other lands, and has since carried on mining more or less extensively. He and his family are connected with the Lutheran Church at East Liberty; politically he is a democrat. In 1846 he married Caroline Johnson, born in Harrisburg, a daughter of William and Dorothea Johnson, of Holland and Germany, respectively. Their children are Emanuel and William (twins), in East Liberty; Catherine Isabel (Ferris), in Rochester; John Conrad and Adam, in East Liberty; Dorothea Caroline (Dale), in Brushton; Rachel A. Beckett and Louis (twins), in Homewood; Lucy A. (Farnof), in Rochester; George (deceased) and Amanda Elizabeth (at home).

JOHN R. VERNER, farmer, postoffice Groveton, was born in 1826 in Washington county, Pa., son of Adam and Margaret (Reed) Verner, and grandson of Jacob Verner, who immigrated to America in or about 1796; he was by trade a broommaker, and among the first men in this section engaged in that business. Adam Verner was born in 1788, and was among the eldest of the thirteen children born to his parents, eight of whom grew to maturity. He was a blacksmith by trade, and later in life followed farming. John R., our subject, was three years of age when he came to Robinson township, where he was reared, and educated at the common schools. He went on the river when young, which avocation he followed for thirty-eight years, purchasing his present farm of sixty-five acres in 1875. He was married in 1850 to Esther Young, daughter of Capt. John Young, and to them were born eight children: Rachel, Francis, Alfred, John, Andrew W., Oliver N., Samuel Young and Anna; six are now living. The mother of these children died, and Mr. Verner married her sister. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Verner is a republican.

MARTHA M. TAYLOR, postoffice Gill Hall, is a daughter of Amos and Deborah (McKillips) Pierce, and was born in 1835 on the place she now owns. Her father was a farmer, and was known as cancer doctor, curing many of the worst cases, and with his wife settled in Jefferson township, where they both died. Their children were James McK., Lewis, Joseph, Jane, Andrew, Mary A. and Martha M., living; and Lewis, Jane, Mary and James, deceased. In 1887 the subject of this memoir was married to Joseph Taylor, son of Joseph and Hannah Taylor, former residents of Forward township. Joseph left Forward twenty years ago, and went to Monongahela City; from there he moved to Montana, and afterward to Florida, where he has an orange grove. Since his return to Jefferson township he has been engaged in farming, and intends to devote a portion of his time to his farm in Jefferson and the one in Florida. Mr. Taylor is a Methodist, and Mrs. Taylor a United Presbyterian.

JOHN GILLESPIE, farmer, postoffice Tarentum, is a son of Samuel Gillespie, and was born in Ireland. When twelve years old he came to America with his parents, who, in 1840, settled in East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., where they died. They reared a family of eleven children: Robert, Matthew (deceased), Richard (deceased), Susan (deceased), Jane, John, Rebecca (deceased), Agnes (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Andrew and Eleanor. John married, in 1853, Mary Jane, daughter of George Means, of West Deer township, and located in East Deer township, where he purchased a farm, and lived thereon until the year 1875, when he purchased the farm he now occupies; here he built a very handsome residence, and is engaged in farming, stock-raising and dairying. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie have nine children: Jane I., Samuel R., George T., Robert J., Anna M., Mary O., Eleanor A., David B. and William M. Jane I., the eldest daughter, married, in 1874, Ephraim Norris, and they have five children: Ella, Nettie, Bertha, Leila and Charlie. Samuel R., the eldest son, married, in 1881, Emma Robinson, and lives on one of his father's farms in East Deer township. He has two children—Charles E. and Nellie Eva. Mary O., third eldest daughter, married, in 1887, George Kirk, and she has one child. Mr. Gillespie and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES C. BRYANT, farmer, postoffice Herron, is a son of Samuel and Grace (Marsh) Bryant, natives of Stratford-on-Avon, England, who emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Lycoming county, Pa., where the father died about one year afterward. The mother came to Pittsburgh and joined her son James C., who had preceded them to America about

three years. He was born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, July 7, 1813, and received his education in that country. When seventeen years of age he came to Pittsburgh, and served an apprenticeship of three years in the charcoal refining of iron, and followed that business until 1840, starting many of the refineries of those days. In 1840 he purchased his present farm on the line of Hampton and Shaler townships, and has since resided here. In 1836 he married Rachel, daughter of Maj. John and Jane (Ewing) Street, the mother a native of Chester county, but residents of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have four children living: Jane L. (wife of Isaac Dehaven, of this township), William Cullen (merchant of Pittsburgh), Milton C. (merchant of Allegheny), James S. (a farmer of Hampton township). Mr. Bryant has been school director of the township twenty-nine years, and justice of the peace for the past five years; he is a member of the Episcopal Church of Allegheny. Bryant Station, on the P. & W. R. R., is named after him.

Ephraim Brunner, carpenter, postoffice New Texas, was born in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, Pa., April 19, 1835, a son of Ephraim and Anna Margaret (Deeds) Brunner, natives of Bucks and Westmoreland counties, born Nov. 28, 1796, and Dec. 29, 1800, respectively. His father came to Westmoreland county in 1822 and located at Mt. Pleasant, where he followed the carpenter's trade until April, 1836. He then moved to Plum township, where he died April 14, 1867. His mother died Feb. 9, 1886. Mr. Brunner is of German descent on both sides. He received his education in Plum township, began the carpenter's trade in 1852, and has since followed it in this county, at times being in Pittsburgh, Turtle Creek and other places. He married, March 28, 1858, Lizzie S. Weaver, of Westmoreland county, born Nov. 28, 1833, daughter of John and Eliza (St. Clair) Weaver, natives of Westmoreland county, Pa. Her mother died July 25, 1886. Seven children have blessed this union: Ida May (Mrs. J. B. Patterson), James R., Thomas Homer, Ulysses, Frank, Harry H., John R., all carpenters at East End, and Anna Margaret at home. The family are members of the Plum Creek Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brunner enlisted Aug. 25, 1864, in Co. F, 5th H. A., and he, with forty others, was captured Oct. 5 of the same year. He was confined for two months in Libby prison, and for a like period in Pemberton prison. On returning to his command he was made drum-major, but being wholly unfit for duty from the effects of prison life, he was discharged June 15, 1865 at Alexandria hospital. He is a republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

Jeremiah Murry Carpenter, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born at Hamilton's Mill, Westmoreland county, Jan. 2, 1818, a son of John and Jane (Murry) Carpenter, his father being a native of Baltimore, Md., and his mother a native of Westmoreland county, Pa. His father, an attorney in Huntingdon county, Pa., came to this township, A. D. 1827, where he lived for a short time upon a farm, and died of consumption. His grandfather, Daniel, had a captain's commission in the Revolution. His great-grandfather was also Daniel, and his great-great-grandfather, Henry, immigrated to Lancaster county, Pa., from Switzerland in 1698. His maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Murry, who came here from Ireland in 1784, founded the town of Murrysville, built the mill there and accumulated a large amount of land in Westmoreland and Allegheny counties. Mr. Murry's wife was Ann Montgomery, of Chester county, Pa. J. M. Carpenter received his education at Murrysville, and spent his youth there until he was seventeen years of age. He then went to Ohio, where he afterward engaged in the mercantile business, and also at Murrysville in the same business, until 1852, at which time he moved to his mother's farm, in Plum township, where he has since remained. He married, in December, 1842, Ellen McFadden, of West Middletown, Washington county, a daughter of James and Margaret (Stewart) McFadden. Mr. McF. was born in County Down, Ireland, and Mrs. McFadden at West Middletown, Washington county. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter: Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. James McJunkins, Sr.), John, James McFadden (an attorney at Pittsburgh), Jeremiah Murry (deceased), Samuel L. (attorney in Denver, Colo.) and Bertha Ellen. Mrs. Carpenter died March 22, 1869. Mr. Carpenter is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was five years justice of the peace in Westmoreland county, and five years here. Aside from his farm work, Mr. Carpenter has done considerable surveying in the neighborhood.

Joseph Price, steamboat captain, residence Braddock, was born in Putman county, Ohio, in 1845, a son of John S. Price and Elizabeth Goldsworth Price (a native of Wales), former by occupation a prospector. They had seven children, six of whom are still living, Joseph being the fifth son. He was educated at the public school, and since then has followed the river, for the past twenty-four years as captain and pilot. Capt. Price married Ella V., daughter of John V. and Mary (Hubbs) Layton, of Fayette City, Fayette county, Pa., and two children have been born to them: Harry L. and Joseph. The captain is a F. & A. M., a member of the A. O. U. W., an adherent of the First Christian Church. He has been a democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1888.

W. B. Lucas, steamboat captain, Braddock, is a native of Greene county, Pa., born in 1838 to John and Elizabeth (Hughes) Lucas, former also a native of Greene county, latter a daughter of Thomas Hughes, of above-named county. They had twelve children, W. B. being the third in order of birth. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native county; for thirty-five

years has followed steamboating, having risen from cabin-boy to captain, and since nineteen years of age has been a pilot on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, navigating between Morgantown, W. Va., and Louisville, Ky. In 1870 the captain came to Braddock, where he purchased a lot of ground on the banks of the Monogahela and erected a fine house, which he has since made his home. He was married, in 1869, to a daughter of Isaac Bailey, a well-known lawyer of Brownsville, Pa., and, she dying, he subsequently married Anna P., daughter of H. Johnson, of Allegheny county. The captain has no children. He is a F. & A. M., and a republican.

FREDERICK ROADS, farmer, postoffice West Elizabeth, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Walmer) Roads, was born in Versailles township, near McKeesport, Jan. 27, 1804. His father was a native of Dauphin county, and his mother of Bedford county, Pa. After marriage they settled in Versailles township, and following year moved to Elizabeth township. Their children were Catherine, Christian, Henry, Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Caroline (all deceased), and John, a farmer of Elizabeth township; David, a farmer, of Lincoln township; Louisa, now Mrs. Gibnor, of West Elizabeth, and our subject. In 1827 Frederick married Catherine, daughter of Henry and Charlotte Bridenthall, natives of Germany, and after marriage they lived in Pittsburgh for a time. Returning to what was then Elizabeth, he purchased a farm in Jefferson township, which he recently sold, and bought a property in West Elizabeth, where he now resides. Their children were David (deceased), Elizabeth (now Mrs. J. Q. A. Young, of Elizabeth), Charlotte (now Mrs. John Fairbanks, of McKeesport), Frederick (of Birmingham), S. O. Roads, in Elizabeth township, and Mary L., now Mrs. Henry L. Large, of Westmoreland county. Mr. Roads' father was drafted during the war of 1812, but obtained a substitute with one hundred dollars and a new rifle. Mr. and Mrs. Roads are both members of the Presbyterian Church of West Elizabeth, of which he has been an elder for forty-eight years, and was one of those who organized the church which he built, but which has since been torn down and a larger one erected, in the building of which he has also assisted. In 1884 he, with A. W. Bedell, attended the exposition at New Orleans, and had the most enjoyable trip of his life. Jan. 27, 1889, was Mr. Roads' eighty-fifth birthday, and on the 29th they had a family reunion of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

ANDREW MCFERIN, farmer, postoffice Bennett, was born Aug. 26, 1826, in Shaler township, the son of John McFerin. Grandfather McFerin, who was a gardener, came from Ireland with his family, consisting of his wife and five children—William, James, John and two daughters—and located in Allegheny City, being among the early settlers of that place. John McFerin was a boss carpenter and an able workman. He married Susan, daughter of Andrew Wible, and she died, aged eighty-two years, the mother of two children: Mrs. Nancy J. Hatch, and Andrew, the subject of these lines, who was educated here. He is a farmer, and is in possession of fifty acres of land. He married Sarah B. Reynolds, and their children are Jane, Susan, Anna, Wilson, James and David R. Mr. and Mrs. McFerin are members of the Presbyterian Church at Millvale, of which he is an elder.

JOHN CARNAHAN, farmer, Culmerville, was born July 31, 1814, on his present farm, son of John and Martha (Kissick) Carnahan, former of whom was born in Juniata county, Pa., and died in 1830, aged sixty-five years; latter born in County Derry, Ireland, and died in 1833, aged fifty-six years. The father settled here about 1796, and was closely identified with the U. P. Church, and with affairs of the township. Mr. Carnahan's half brother, George, was in the war of 1812. John received his education in West Deer township in the old log schoolhouse with paper windows. He was left alone at his father's death and took charge of the farm until it was divided between the three sons. He was married in 1836 to Eliza Catherwood, a half-sister to Robert Catherwood, and daughter of John and Susan (Hessen) Catherwood. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan: Susan, Samuel, Robert, Martha, Elizabeth, Jane, Mary, Nelson and Clark. Samuel and Robert were in the war of the rebellion, and both died in the hospital; the former was being educated for the ministry. Mrs. Carnahan died in 1855, and Mr. Carnahan was married in 1856 to Nancy Black, a native of West Deer township, her parents coming from Ireland. Six children blessed this union, viz.: Margaret, George (a minister in Kansas), Shafer, Sarah, Lawrence (deceased) and Blair. Mr. Carnahan is an old citizen of West Deer township, has been a ruling elder in the U. P. Church since 1836, and has been school director and supervisor. He is the only one of the children now living. He has 130 acres of land, which his two sons, Clark and Blair, cultivate.

ROBERT BLACK, farmer, postoffice Hulton, is the third born and one of the two surviving members of the family of seven children of John and Mary Ann (Euwer) Black, natives of Pennsylvania, and who died in 1831 and 1833, respectively. John, Robert's brother, lives in Woodford county, Ill. Mr. Black was born in Westmoreland county in 1820, and his brothers and sisters were John, Margaret, Mary, Thomas, Caroline and Maria (twins), all deceased. The twins were very small when their father died, and about two years old at the time of their mother's death. Their grandfather, John Black, a very early settler here, owned about three hundred acres where Robert lives. At their mother's death the children began to work their grandfather's farm, though all were very young, and their education was limited to that afforded by the

schools of the township at that early day. In 1842 the grandfather died, and Robert moved to the part of the farm he now owns, while the others remained on the old homestead at the other end of the farm. In 1843 Robert married Jane Ann McLaughlin, a native of Penn township, daughter of Edward and Mary McLaughlin, both deceased. Although advanced in years Mr. Black still oversees his farm, and is very active, the result of a strictly temperate life. He is a prohibitionist and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW SHEPHARD, brick-manufacturer, Swissvale, was born in Cambria county, Pa., in 1835, a son of Joseph F. Shephard, a stonemason who came to Allegheny county about 1838, where he died. Andrew Shephard was reared in this county, and has here resided since boyhood. He has followed coal-mining and the manufacture of brick, which latter industry he has carried on at Swissvale since 1882, at the present turning out one million fine brick per year. Mr. Shephard married, in 1862, Sarah J. Oiler, and ten sons and three daughters have been born to them. He is a member of the Disciples' Church; in politics independent.

S. A. SEAMAN, merchant, Leetsdale, was born July 21, 1856, on the South Side of Pittsburgh, son of William H. Seaman. He was reared on the farm and educated in the county. In 1876 he bought out a small store in Leetsdale, which he has conducted successfully to the present time, and has added to and improved it in every way. It is now a general store. Mr. Seaman was married to Miss Anna M., daughter of Phillip Creese, of Sewickley, and this union has been blessed with five children: Maud, Anna, Herbert, William and infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Seaman are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the R. A., and is a republican.

JOSEPH S. REED, planing-mill, postoffice Hulton, was born in Bedford county, Pa., in 1823, a son of Michael and Elizabeth Reed, natives of Franklin county, Pa., the former of whom was a surveyor and justice of the peace in Bedford county for about thirty years, and died in 1873, at the age of eighty-four, and latter died in 1858, aged fifty-three years. Joseph S. Reed received his education in Bedford county, and remained with his father until he was thirty years old. When he was twenty-one he enlisted for the Mexican war, in Company L, 2nd Pennsylvania regiment, Capt. Taylor in command. They were attached to Gen. Pierce's division, and when at the City of Mexico Mr. Reed was seized with the yellow fever, and sent to New Orleans on the first train after the close of the war; two months later he was able to be sent home. Prior to his service in the Mexican war, he served his time at chair- and cabinet-making. After the war he engaged in contracting and house-building, and later in the lumber business; he also operated a planing-mill at Altoona for two years, afterward had large lumber-mills in Clearfield and Centre counties, and then started a large planing-mill and box-factory in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. The panic of 1876 caused him to lose $250,000. He bought his present site at Verona in 1886, and is doing a good business. Mr. Reed was married, in 1849, to Charlotta, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Over, and four boys and five girls have been born to them, as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. A. E. Morrison), Emma, William Worth, Robert B., Ella, Charles, Julia (deceased), Lucy and Jacob. Mr. Reed was reared in the G. R. Church, and is now a member of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., and a life member of his chapter.

ROBERT EMES BALLARD, marine engineer, Emsworth, was born in Nashua, N. H., Oct. 8, 1826, son of Luther and Rebecca (Whitcomb) Ballard, former of whom came to Pittsburgh in 1840, bringing machinery for a bucket-factory and the first iron slide-lathe that was run in that city. He spent his later years in Ohio, where he died. Robert E. Ballard received most of his education in New Hampshire, finishing in Pittsburgh. He was married, in 1850, to Mary Ann Ralph (see sketch of her brother, C. C. Ralph), who died in 1885. Her father was an engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and Mr. Ballard, in 1853, began engineering with him, a business he has since followed. Prior to 1853 he was a machinist and engine-builder, and for seventeen years was in the service of Joseph Walton & Co. In April, 1862, Mr. Ballard joined the service as first assistant engineer on the T. D. Horner, and served at the siege of Memphis, Vicksburg and other places in the war. He is a member of the G. A. R., and Steamboat Officers' Protective association of Pittsburgh; politically he is a republican. His parents were Presbyterians, but he and family belong to the M. E. Church. Mr. Ballard is the father of eight children, viz.: Mary Ralph (Mrs. Albert McCaslin), Samuel Ralph, Sarah Amelie (Mrs. L. K. Porter), Adda Virginia (Mrs. Robert Palmer), Charles Robert, Elizabeth C., Martin N. and Hattie Alice.

WILLIAM ORR, clerk, Pittsburgh, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1832, and is a son of Hugh and Jemima (Hare) Orr, natives of County Derry, Ireland, farmers and Presbyterians, and who died in 1856. Mr. Orr had six brothers and sisters, five of whom grew up. In June, 1851, he came to America, where for three years he worked for farmers in Delaware county, Pa. In 1859 he came to Pittsburgh, but soon moved to Tennessee, where he was compelled to remain until 1862, owing to the war. Returning in that year, he has made his home here since. He is a republican, a member of the R. P. Church. Mr. Orr married, Feb. 1, 1864, Mrs. Mary Hacket, *nee* McKee, widow of James Hacket.

James Orr, their only son, was educated in Pittsburgh, and commenced life as a tel-

egraph messenger, and later he operated the first switchboard in the Union Telephone station. In July, 1882, he entered the employ of R. C. Patterson, where, by faithful labor, he worked himself up to his present position of head florist. He was married April 19, 1888, to Sadie, daughter of John and Mary J. Edenger.

THOMAS DAVISON TURNER, funeral director, Wilkinsburg, is a native of that town, born June 21, 1851. His grandfather, Adam Turner, the son of a Scotchman, was born in Pennsylvania. He married Mary Quigley, a native of what is now Penn township, this county, and settled very early on the present site of Wilkinsburg. Here was born their son, Hugh, on the last day of the year 1809, and died Dec. 26, 1888. The latter married Catharine, sister of James Duff (whose biography appears elsewhere), who was also born in Penn township, and is now living in Wilkinsburg, having reared seven of eight children, of whom Thomas is the eighth. Hugh, the sixth, died at the age of thirty, after serving three years in the Army of the Tennessee as a member of the 15th P. C. T. D. Turner attended the public schools till fifteen years old, worked two years at laboring-work, and then entered on a three years' apprenticeship as carpenter. After working as journeyman a like period, he engaged in the grocery trade for seven years. In 1881 he established the first undertaking business in Wilkinsburg, and a livery in connection, erecting a large building on Penn avenue, near Wood street, for the purpose. He is also owner of other property in the borough. Mr. Turner is an elder in the U. P. Church, president of the Wilkinsburg Building and Loan association, and treasurer of the borough. Politically he is a democrat, with strong prohibition sympathies. Jan. 8, 1878, he married Eliza Jane, daughter of Richard Beatty, now a resident of Wilkinsburg. Mrs. Turner was born in Pittsburgh, and is the mother of three children: Mary Ella, Laura Belle and Thomas Davison, Jr.

JOHN A. MCELHENY, farmer, postoffice Glenshaw, was born Aug. 8, 1834, on the old homestead. His grandfather, William McElheny, a Scotchman, came from Adams county, Pa., and settled in Snowden township, this county, where he died. He was a farmer, and married a Miss King, by whom he had the following-named children: Robert, William, Victor, Samuel, John, Hugh, Mrs. Torence, Mrs. Hara, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. King. Of these Samuel, Robert and John were sickle-makers by trade in Shaler township. John, our subject's father, learned his trade with Robert; worked for T. W. Shaw for some time, and had a factory on Little Pine creek, where he owned a farm of one hundred acres. He married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hilands) Morrow, old settlers, and they had three children: Victor K., Mrs. Elizabeth Herst and John A. The last named married Sarah J. Griesmere, and they have seven children: John H., Robert H., Mary C., Caroline L., Thomas L. W., Oscar William C. and Le Roy. The McElheny family have all been Presbyterians and republicans, and John McElheny, our subject's father, served as justice of the peace twenty years. John A. McElheny is now engaged in farming on the old homestead in Shaler township.

DAVID EVANS, heater, Pittsburgh, is a son of John and Jane Evans, and was born in Temperanceville in 1850. He learned the painting trade, which he followed until 1878, when he commenced work in the mill of J. Painter & Son, Pittsburgh, where he has since been employed. He married, in 1875, Rosa, daughter of William and Fannie Adams, of this county, and their children are William M., Ada, Lucy E. and Mabel C. Mr. Evans is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Amalgamated association. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the M. E. Church; he is a republican.

CHARLES SEITZ, blacksmith, Etna, was born Jan. 1, 1832, in Hessen, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, son of William and Margaret (Trout) Seitz, latter of whom died in Germany. Charles came to America in 1850 and settled in Shaler township, where he has been an employé in Spang's mill for nearly thirty years as blacksmith and machinist, and for fifteen years as foreman of the pipemill. He is an excellent mechanic and workman. He was married to Sarah Sutter, daughter of Samuel Sutter, a native of Switzerland, and they have six sons now living: William, Albert, George, Louis, Ernest and Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. Seitz are members of the Lutheran Church; he is a republican.

MILTON L. WOODS, pilot, postoffice Bellevue, was born Sept. 7, 1828, in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., where his parents, Joseph and Catharine (Barnes) Woods, were old residents. He received his early education in Georgetown, Pa., and at the age of fifteen years went on the river with Capt. Jacob Poe, on the steamer Belmont. At the age of eighteen years he was pilot of keelboats, and the following year he was pilot of the Wheeling packet Ionian. He was on the steamer Lake Erie No. 3 for ten years, and never had an accident nor met with a loss of any kind in the ten years, and has never missed a trip on account of ill health. He has been employed by W. H. Brown & Sons for the last fourteen years. Mr. Woods was married to Eliza Bradley, a native of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of eight living children (three being deceased): Francis M. (carpenter and builder), Mrs. Katie Ford, Clara, George W. (a pilot on the river), John, Harry, Etta and Percy. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are members of the M. E. Church; he is a democrat.

JOHN JAMES CAMPBELL, expressman, Wilkinsburg, was born near Midway, Washington county, Pa., Jan. 28, 1846. His grandfather, John Campbell, who was of Scotch descent, came from Virginia to Washington county in 1830, dying in Allegheny

City, in 1881; his son William C., a native of Virginia, married Margeret Symington, a native of Western Pennsylvania, and is now resident on a farm in Smith township. Our subject, their son, was engaged in farming till 1874, when he came to Swissvale, this county, and engaged in the coal and transportation business. Being frequently requested to do errands in the city, he started, in 1880, an express business, making one trip per week. This has so grown that he now employs six wagons and seven men, with an office in the city. In 1887 he built his present residence in Wilkinsburg, and is the owner of three other houses, besides his former dwelling at Swissvale. Dec. 10, 1868, Mr. Campbell married Rebecca, daughter of James and Martha Brimner, of Washington county, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and to this union were born the following-named children: John Franklin, Cora Lucinda, William Thomas, Anna Louisa and Robert K. Mr. Campbell and family are identified with the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and Garfield Council, Home Circle, of Allegheny. He is a republican, and acted as school director for six years while a resident of the city.

Michael Herbst, gardener, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of John and Laura Herbst, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1854. His father came to this country about 1843, settled in Pittsburgh, and followed farming and gardening. He married Laura Miller, and they had eleven children, of whom are Michael, John, Jacob, Matthew, Laura, Maggie (wife of Otto Bittner), Mary and Barbara. John Herbst died in 1871; his widow is still living. Michael Herbst was reared to gardening, which he still follows. He married, Jan. 15, 1878, Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph and Mary Heiser, of this county, and their children are Laura, Joseph, Jacob, Mary and Bartholomew. Mr. Herbst came to Stowe township in 1866. He and his brother, Jacob, purchased two acres of land adjoining McKee's Rocks, which they laid out in town lots and are selling at very remunerative figures. Michael rents and works fifty acres, which is all in garden and in a very high state of cultivation. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

James M. Dumm, engineer National Tube-works company, McKeesport, was born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, June 5, 1843, a son of E. W. and Mary (McLain) Dumm. He was reared and educated in West Newton and Pittsburgh, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of the P. & C. R. R. Co. serving in the machinery department for five years, and in the transportation department about twelve years, nine years as passenger conductor. Leaving the P. & C. R. R. Co. in 1875, he went to California, where he remained about two years, and on returning home entered the service of the National Tube-works company, of the transportation department of which he has been engineer for past nine years. He is a member of the K. of L. and I. O. O. F. He has served two terms as assessor of this city, and in politics is a republican.

Henry Stewart, shipping-clerk for the National Rolling-mill, McKeesport, was born in Versailles township, Nov. 16, 1831, a son of Hamilton and Nancy S. (Dinsmore) Stewart. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Stewart, a native of County Derry, Ireland, and maternal grandfather, Henry Dinsmore, both of whom were pioneers of Allegheny county. Our subject was reared in Versailles township, and in early manhood taught school, an avocation he followed for ten years. In the war of the rebellion served in the 9th P. R., and was wounded in the right arm, at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862. He married, in 1864, Mary Hammond, a native of Ireland, who, with their seven children, died during the years 1873 and 1875. He has been in the employ of the National Tube-works company for seven years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is an advocate of prohibition.

Joseph Baker, farmer, postoffice Ross, was born March 4, 1790, in Lexington, W. Va., a son of Joseph and Mary (Crider) Baker. He married, June 29, 1820, Nancy Baker, a full cousin, and following year they came to Ross township, where he purchased one hundred acres, and moved into a log house, which is still standing, and in which all their children were born; in 1849 he built a brick house, where he now resides. His wife died March 21, 1883, aged eighty-nine years. They reared a family of eight children: Sally and John W. (deceased), Josiah, Sarah J., Mary J. and Amos D. (living), and Louis L. and Amanda W. (deceased). Mr. Baker is a member of the M. E. Church (of which his wife is also a member), and was class-leader and steward for many years. He has always been an industrious man, is highly respected by his neighbors, and is well known, especially among the pioneers of Ross township. Josiah Baker married Barbara E., daughter of Ed. McCorkle, Esq., a soldier of the Revolution, well known on Deer Creek, this county. Mrs. Josiah Baker died at the age of twenty-three, leaving one child, Nancy V. E., who is now living with her maternal grandparents.

Jacob Oesterley, postoffice Ross, was born July 25, 1826, in Alsace, France, a son of Joseph Oesterley a native of Germany. He is a miller by trade, which he followed in his native land. He worked one year in a mill here, and was then engaged ten years as gardener and carriage-driver by Judge Lowry. During the war he bought twenty-four acres, of which one-half is laid out in garden, and he has engaged in gardening for the past twenty-five years. He married Mary A. Nicholson, a native of Würtemberg, Germany, who was born Dec. 4, 1836, and died Feb. 8, 1882, a devoted wife and fond mother. They had six children: Mrs. Genovefa Thomas, Joseph, Mary, Anna, Jacob and Freddie. Mr. Oesterley and family are

devoted members of the Troy Hill church of the Most Holy Name. He has recently bought a fine home near Evergreen.

James Cook, farmer, postoffice Bakerstown, is a son of William and Ann (Winters) Cook, of England, who came to America in 1834, and settled at Bayardstown. The father afterward moved to East Liberty, and engaged in farming; he died in 1886, at the home of our subject; his wife died in 1835, the mother of two children: Annie, wife of George Wallett, of Berry county, Mich., and James, who was born in England in 1827, came to America with his parents, moved to Richland township in 1845, and has always followed farming. In 1855 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sanders, of West Deer township, and they have eight children living: Elizabeth, wife of John Mowry, of Butler county; Mary, wife of James Marks, of West Deer township; Rhoda, wife of Charles Turner, of West Deer township; William, of West Deer township, married to Miss Mary Hannah L., daughter of Martha and Thomas Crummey, of Richland township; Annie, Maggie, James and Charles, at home. Mr. Cook and family are members of the M. P. Church of Bakerstown.

Robert B. Dickey, farmer, postoffice Gibsonia, is a son of John and Margaret (McMorland) Dickey. David Dickey, grandfather of Robert B. and a native of Ireland, immigrated to America about 1795, and settled in Pennsylvania, east of the mountains, and about 1880 moved to this county, locating in West Deer township. John Dickey settled on this farm in 1831, and lived here until his death, in 1885; his wife died the same year. Robert B. was born at Gibsonia, Jan. 25, 1831, and was brought in that year to the place where he now resides. He married, in 1854, Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Dickson, of Richland township, and they have four children: John C., Margaret M., William J. and Samuel A. Mr. Dickey has held the office of school director, and at present is supervisor of the township. He and family are members of the U. P. Church of Pine Creek, of which he is an elder.

David Duff, farmer, postoffice Emsworth, was born in this county, April 1, 1849. His great-grandfather, James Duff, a native of Ireland, married Jane Davidson, and to them were born five children: William, James, David, Hugh and Mrs. Mary Scott. The family lived in Westmoreland county, Pa., until 1786, when they came to Allegheny county and settled where Dixmont now stands. The son William married Margaret Boggs, of County Derry, Ireland, and they had three children: James, Davidson and Jane. Davidson married Mary Mitchell, and of their four children Margaret A. and David (our subject) are yet living. The two deceased are Mrs. Sarah Crawford and James H., a soldier of the 4th P. C., who died in Andersonville prison. Davidson Duff is a farmer, still owning 160 acres in Ohio township, formerly purchased by his father. He has filled every office in Ohio township, acting as justice of the peace for twenty years; he is a member of the U. P. Church. David Duff married Miss Mary M., daughter of Thomas D. Hamilton, and four children have blessed them: James S., Olive B., Harry L. L. and Pearl A. Mr. and Mrs. Duff are members of the U. P. Church, of which he is trustee; he is a republican.

William Montgomery Dunlap, farmer, postoffice Valencia, son of John and Mary Ann (Bell) Dunlap, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Oct. 29, 1820. The father died when William M. was three years of age, and the mother moved to New Jersey in 1829, where the family remained two years, and then came to this county, locating in Franklin township. Three years later Mr. Dunlap and his brother went to Athens, Ohio, where they each bought a farm in the woods, which they cleared up. After seven years they became tired of the woody country, and, selling out there, one went west and W. M. came to Pine township, this county. Two years later he purchased his present farm of 240 acres, and in 1878 erected a fine house thereon. He married, April 6, 1848, Margaret McClintock, sister of Aaron McClintock, of Pine township. (See his sketch for parentage.) Seven children were born to this union: Mary (Mrs. Robert Gibson, now residing at home), Margaret (Mrs. Joshua Gillespie, who died May 11, 1887), Elizabeth (Mrs. Simpson English, Pine township), Ellen (Mrs. John Dickson), John (who lives on a farm near his father), McClintock (in Washington Territory) and Katie (Mrs. Harry Dickson). Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap are members of the M. E. Church, of which Mr. Dunlap has been steward three years. His paternal grandfather was John Dunlap.

Henry Davidson, farmer, postoffice Culmerville, was born Nov. 26, 1829, in County Armagh, Ireland, son of Henry and Jane (McClure) Davidson, former of whom died in March, 1856, aged sixty-six years; he was a farmer and administrator, taking an active part in county affairs; his wife was a cousin of Judge McClure, of the Pittsburgh bench, and she died in 1863, aged sixty years. Henry was the youngest of three sons, and came to Pittsburgh in June, 1853, where he followed teaming for a short time, and then for seven years had a sale-stable in Pittsburgh. He purchased his present farm of one hundred acres in 1866, and moved here in 1867. He has always dealt in fine horses, and purchased them for the army; also to ship east and south, many of them going to New York and Philadelphia. He was married, in 1867, to Mary Porter, of West Deer township, daughter of John and Margaret (Hazelett) Porter, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson had two children, Henry M. and John Alexander, the former now attending Center County (Pa.) College. Mrs. Davidson died in December, 1877. They

were members of the Bull Creek Presbyterian Church. Mr. Davidson has a farm of two hundred acres, with good buildings. Mr. Davidson brought from Ireland, in April, 1881, two of his sister's daughters, Agnes Jane Porter and Lizzie Holmes, both of Markethill, County Armagh; the first named remains with him still; also a nephew, Davidson Parks, of Hamiltorsbaum, County Armagh, Ireland, who is doing business for himself in the city of Allegheny.

JOHN FOX was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1811. He was the son of John and Catherine (Smith) Fox. In 1831 the family emigrated to America, John Fox, Sr., purchasing eighty-eight acres of land in Indiana township, this county, where he remained until his death. John Fox, Jr., married Mary Cook, daughter of John Cook, and to them were born three children, Eliza (Mrs. Teats) being the only one now living. Mr. Fox was a lifelong farmer, and was among the most successful in Indiana township. His daughter, Eliza, was married, in 1866, to William Teats, a son of Jacob Teats, of Union county, Pa., and to them have been born six children: Lavina Mary (deceased), John Henry, William Franklin, Emma Esther, Charles Amos and Walter Jesse. Mr. Teats, after the death of Mr. Fox, assumed charge of the farm, which has been successfully operated under his superintendency.

GEORGE WEBER, Dorseyville, was born Jan. 29, 1831. His father, John Weber, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1796, when eighteen years of age. He was a weaver by trade, which he followed for a number of years after coming to America. He purchased 112 acres of land in Indiana township, and married Abigal Heinz, of Fayette county, Pa., and seven children have blessed this marriage, George being the youngest. He was educated at the public schools of the township, learned the trade of brick-molding, but has always followed farming. In 1859 he married Susan, daughter of Samuel Hodil, and to them were born seven children, six of whom are now living: Albert C., Maggie (Mrs. Miller), Emma C., Ida M., Eliza J. (deceased), Allie E. and G. M. Mr. Weber now owns one-half of the land purchased by his father. He is a highly respected citizen of Indiana township; was school director for twelve years, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

BENJAMIN FORD, inspector of steam boilers, postoffice Green Tree, was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1832, son of John and Mary (Jenkins) Ford. About 1843 John Ford, with his wife and four children, came to America, and at once located in Allegheny City. John was a practical mechanic, and was for ten years employed at Bailey & Brown's rolling-mills as engineer. Having by industry and economy secured sufficient means, he purchased a property in Allegheny City, where he remained for a number of years, happily surrounded by his family. Eager to embark again in active life, he went to Wheeling, W. Va., and was for some time employed in the Belmont nailworks of that city; his family had gone to Wheeling, intending to make a home there, when he was seized with cholera and died; his son also died of the same disease.

Benjamin Ford was educated at the public schools in Allegheny county, and was also a student at the night schools in the city of Allegheny; at eighteen years of age he was engaged with his father at engineering, and remained in that line of work till the death of the latter. In 1855 he went on the river as an engineer, where he remained for fifteen years; was employed in the city as assistant boiler-inspector for four years, and was then appointed by Gov. Hartranft as chief boiler-inspector, which position he held for two terms of two years each. He then identified himself with the American Steam Boiler Insurance company, being their chief inspector for Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and part of Ohio, which position he now holds. Mr. Ford was married, in 1857, to Miss McGinnis, daughter of Samuel McGinnis, who was a prominent lumber-merchant of Allegheny City. Seven children were born to them, of whom the following six are living: Mary R., John D., Maggie V., William J., Bessie M., Sadie E. The family of children are all at home. Mr. Ford is a republican, and has been a member of the school board and town council; the family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES ROSS HOLMES is a son of John Holmes, who with his wife emigrated to this county and settled in Temperanceville. James was a mechanic by trade, and in 1852 married Mary Ann, daughter of James R. and Sarah (Harnett) Fleming. To them were born five children, four of whom are now living: John F., James R., Andrew Ross and David D. The father and husband died in 1879; his widow now resides on the old homestead, which was her father's property.

J. R. Fleming was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in March, 1801, and when five years of age came with his parents to America. His father died at sea, and his widowed mother finally located in Pittsburgh, where she died in 1845. He was married, March 28, 1828, to Susan Harnett, sister of Prof. Harnett of Allegheny College. Mr. Fleming's early religious life and training had been Calvinistic, but when a young man he was converted to the Methodist belief, and was a member of Wesley chapel, Green Tree; was also one of the originators of the church at Mansfield. He was a republican.

W. H. BRYSON was born in December, 1849, in West Deer township, this county, and is a son of David and Margaret (Huggins) Bryson. In 1864 he went to Keystone Bridge-works, in Pittsburgh, and in the spring of 1867 one term to Ivy Green Academy. He commenced teaching public school in the

autumn of the same year, and taught until spring of 1874, when he moved on the farm where he now resides. He was married, in 1873, to Eliza E., daughter of James and Mary (Wilson) Hamilton, of West Deer township, and to them was born one child, Florence Myrtle. The mother died in 1875, and Mr. Bryson was married, in 1880, to Sarah J., daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Scott) Carlisle. Four children were born to them: Wilson Carlisle, Robert Earle, Alice May and Wilbert Edwin. The family are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Bryson was agent for the Bakerstown Mutual Fire Insurance company for three years, secretary for three years, and a member of the board of directors since 1880; was elected road commissioner in 1889; is a member of Patrons of Husbandry; has one of the largest libraries in the township, and keeps posted on the leading questions of the day, both in agriculture and politics. He is a republican.

William Henry Magill, farmer, postoffice Rural Ridge, was born in April, 1841, in this county, son of John and Sarah (Ross) Magill, former of whom was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1803, and latter in Westmoreland county in 1801. The father came to Pittsburgh when seventeen years of age. He married and settled on the Magill farm, West Deer township, in 1828. Four sons and four daughters were born to him: Thomas, M. D., in Freeport, Pa.; John Ross, in same place, where he has operated a foundry for sixteen years, and is now cashier of Freeport National Bank; Mary Agnes, Mrs. John Allison, and Martha, Mrs. John Given, both deceased; Sarah Elizabeth, Mrs. John Ralston, in Freeport; William Henry, Margaret Ann and George Chambers. John Magill was a leader in local affairs and county politics, and was county auditor for two terms; was several years assistant assessor of revenue, and held many local offices. He was many years school director, and took a great interest in education. He was a whig and then a republican. In his later days he lived in Freeport, where he carried on the manufacture of woolen goods. He was brought up a Seceder, was then a United Presbyterian, and one of the organizers of the East Union U. P. Church, in 1850. He died at his old home in West Deer township in September, 1875; his wife died in March, 1869.

W. H. Magill was named for William Henry Harrison, who died about the time of the birth of the former. Mr. Magill was educated in the common schools and at the academy at Rural Ridge. In September, 1861, he entered the army, in Co. E, 63d P. V. I., Army of the Potomac, serving until September of 1864. He was at the siege of York, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, at the latter place contracting a fever. He was also at Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and the battle of the Wilderness, and was shot through the left hand May 7, 1864. In 1868 he married Phœbe Jane Crawford, of Richland township, daughter of James Sample and Mary Jane (Wallace) Crawford, former of whom was born in Richland in 1813, and died in 1877, latter born in 1817, died in 1886. Mrs. Magill's maternal grandparents were George and Jane (Reynolds) Wallace, natives of Pennsylvania. Her paternal grandparents were John and Mary (Sample) Crawford, born in this county at an early date. Mr. and Mrs. Magill have eight children: Jennie S., a teacher; Charles S. C., Annie M., William J. R., Howard Vincent, Lydia F., George H. Thomas and Rachel Elma. The family are members of the U. P. Church, and Mr. Magill is a member of sessions. He settled on the farm on account of his health, and his father divided the place between him and his brother George. In 1882 William had typhoid pneumonia, and he has been unable to work since. He is now holding his fourth commission as justice of the peace. He was elected at the age of twenty-eight, appointed, and resigned at the end of his second term, in 1877, to serve as representative in the state legislature, and was re-elected. He served the sessions of 1877–78–79, and was then re-elected justice of the peace, and has since held that position.

Arthur J. Hopper, farmer, postoffice Lawrence, Washington county, was born in Lancaster county in 1816, a descendant of one of the oldest families of South Fayette township. Samuel Hopper, a native of Ireland, immigrated in an early day to America, and located for a few years in Lancaster county, Pa., where in 1811 he married Elizabeth Barkley. Soon after he bought a small tract of land in this county. The land was all woods at that time, but in a short time he had his land under cultivation. He was very successful in all his undertakings, and increased his wealth rapidly. He resided on this farm until his death, in 1876. His family consisted of six sons and three daughters. Robert Hopper, his eldest son, was born in 1812, and married Abigail, daughter of Peter Hickman, of South Fayette township. Fourteen children were born to this union, nine of whom are now living. He was a successful farmer, and at his death, in 1880, owned 450 acres of land. His eldest son, Samuel, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Fife, of Upper St. Clair, this county, and he had one child, Mamie. He resides on his farm, two miles west of Noblestown, Pa., and is in the milk business. John, his second son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles S. Van Kirk, of Washington county, Pa. He owns and resides on the old homestead, and is a successful farmer. Goodman C., the third son, married Ida McCune, of Oakdale, Pa.; he is a farmer, and resides on his farm, three miles west of Bridgeville, Pa. William P., the fourth son, married Annie, daughter of Joseph Caldwell, of Washington county, Pa.; he is a farmer. Daniel W., fifth son, married Maggie, daughter of Alexander Campbell; he resides on his farm, near Federal, this county. Nancy married Johnston

A., son of John Fife, of Upper St. Clair, this county; is in the dairy business, and resides on his farm, two miles north of Oakdale. Sarah married William H., son of William Young, of Washington county, Pa.; he is a carpenter, and resides on a small farm near Boyce's Station, on the C. V. R. R. Maggie J. married Samuel A., son of Lysander Foster, of Bridgeville, Pa.; he keeps a good general store in Bridgeville. Minnie L. Hopper is single, and resides with her sister, Mrs. Foster. Andrew, the second son of Samuel Hopper, married Sarah Anne, daughter of James McKown, and several children were born to them, of whom but one is now living; he was a farmer. Samuel, the third son, married Margaret Smith; his descendants were two sons and one daughter. Arthur J., the fourth son, and the subject proper of this sketch, is a retired farmer, and resides on his farm in Washington county, Pa. He was married, in 1841, to Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Middlesworth, one of the original pioneers of South Fayette township. Five children were born to this union, two of whom are now living. Samuel N. is an intelligent farmer, married to Jennie, daughter of Joseph Caldwell, of Peters township, and by her had four children, of whom three are living; he resides on his father's farm, near Hill's Station, C. V. R. R. Viola Jane married James, son of Benjamin Hickman, and three children were born to them; he resides on his farm in Washington county. John Hopper, fifth son of Samuel, married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Morgan, an old pioneer of South Fayette township, and six sons and one daughter were born to them. Morgan S., the eldest son, married Etta J. Shane, and by her had three children, two now living; he resides on one of his father's farms, the old homestead of his grandfathers. Annie married William McHenry, and two children were born to them; they reside in West Newton; he is in the agricultural business. Westley, James, Harry and Billingsley are single, and live with their father on his farm, near Bridgeville. James, the sixth son of Samuel, was killed by the kick of a horse. Nancy, first daughter, married Alexander Fitzpatrick, and five children were born to them, three of whom are now living; she was a farmer's wife, and resided on his farm in Jefferson county, Ohio. Elizabeth, second daughter, married Thomas Campbell, a farmer, and they have one child, Samuel John, residing with his mother on their farm, in South Fayette township. Mary Anne, third daughter, married James, son of Robert Wallace, and five children were born to them: Samuel, James, Arthur, Lizzie and Jennie. Jennie is living in a house which she owns in the village of Oakdale. This generation are all members of the Presbyterian Church, and are republicans.

JOHN NICHOLAS PAHLMANN, farmer, postoffice Negley, a son of John Pahlmann, was born in Germany, Dec. 6, 1850. He received his education in the common schools of Penn township, and has always been a farmer. In 1880 he married Martha Elizabeth Stotler, born in Penn, and they have four children: Alfred Alexander, Harry Logan, Annie Elizabeth and John Addison. The family is connected with the Unity U. P. Church. Mr. Pahlmann is a republican.

THOMPSON B. DE ARMIT, superintendent, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1856, a son of Alexander and Julia A. (Piper) De Armit, of Pennsylvania. Alexander De Armit enlisted in a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment in the civil war, and was killed in the service. The son moved to Pittsburgh in 1871, and engaged in the tobacco and gents' furnishing-goods business on Penn avenue; two years later he was employed by Dickson, Stewart & Co., coal-operators, as collector. He acquired a knowledge of telegraphy while employed with this firm, and was later on made paymaster at their three mines. In 1877 he engaged with the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company as mine-clerk and telegraph-operator at the Plum Creek mine, which position he kept until the death of J. W. Doak, superintendent of the mine, in 1886, when he was promoted to that position. Two years later, upon the resignation of John McIntosh, superintendent of the Turtle Creek (Oak Hill) mines of the same company, he had added to his other position the superintendency of these mines. In 1881 Mr. De Armit married Theodosia, daughter of Emanuel and Nancy (Alter) Stotler, of Penn township, and they have four children: Ella May, Edith Gail, Eugene Stotler and Theodosia Ada. Mr. De Armit is a member of New Texas Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

R. W. JEFFREY, farmer, postoffice Cliff Mine, is a grandson of one of the early settlers of Fayette township. Samuel Jeffrey, who was born in Ireland, emigrated to America, locating first in Maryland, but later coming to Allegheny county, where he took up a tract of land from the government. He married Jane Hanna, who bore him nine children. John, the youngest child, born in 1796, became a farmer, married Maria Stoddard, and by her had ten children, six of whom are now living. John died in 1858. Of his children, R. W., the third child, was born and reared on a farm, the pursuits of which he has always followed, and he now has one hundred acres of land, formerly the property of Mr. Elliott. He married Martha, daughter of George Elliott, and she has borne him four children, all of whom are living: Anna, Lelia, Ella and George. Mr. Jeffrey and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

ANDREW W. CROOKS, farmer, postoffice North Star, was born in 1852, in Washington county, Pa., a son of Richard and Hannah (Walker) Crooks, and grandson of Henry and Catherine (Donaldson) Crooks. Richard, the eldest of three children, was born in

1822, and is now a prosperous farmer in Washington county. Hannah Walker is a daughter of John Walker, and grand-daughter of James and Mary (Andrews) Walker. James Walker emigrated to Allegheny county from Ohio in or about 1800. He was born in 1795, and died in 1876. His first purchase of land was one hundred acres, but at his death he owned a tract of 226 acres, all of which is valuable. Andrew W. Crooks was born and reared on a farm, and educated at Mansfield Academy and Washington and Jefferson College. He has followed farming as an occupation. He married, in 1876, Ida, daughter of A. D. and Martha (Ball) Burns, and three children bless their union: Ferna Dorcas, James Burns and Walker Donaldson. Our subject, at his grandfather's death, inherited one hundred acres of the homestead farm. Mr. and Mrs. Crooks are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a republican.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, barge- and boat-builder, West Elizabeth, son of William and Emily Campbell, was born in Beaver county, Pa., in 1842. Until 1861 his home was with his parents. He then enlisted in Co. F, 10th P. R.: was wounded June 27, 1862, at the battle of Gaines' Mills, near Richmond, Va.; was captured that time, and taken by way of Savage Station to Richmond, and confined in Castle Thunder and Libby prison. After being detained six weeks he was paroled, afterward completed the term of his enlistment, and was mustered out of the service June 11, 1864, at Pittsburgh, and returned to his home in Beaver county. July 18, 1868, he married Sarah J., daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Todd, of Beaver county, and settled in what was then Birmingham, now a portion of the city of Pittsburgh. He then worked at barge-building until the following year, when the reopening of his wound was the occasion of his return to Beaver county. Later he moved to Freeport, Armstrong county, thence to Pittsburgh, and in 1872 he located at West Elizabeth, pursuing his old business of barge- and boat-building. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are James (educated in Washington and Jefferson College, and now teaching in Jefferson township), Lucy, Bert, Leonora, Ivy C. and Nellie. The parents are members of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM GAMBLE was born in Londonderry, Ireland, about the year 1775. He came to America when seventeen years of age, and directly to Pittsburgh, where his friends were living. Pittsburgh being then in its infancy, he could count the houses, but he remained there until 1821. On Dec. 1, 1807, he was sent by Maj. Isaac Craig to carry money to the troops stationed at Detroit—the amount being sixty-five hundred dollars—which he carried safely, sewed up in a jacket worn under his clothing. December 30th Mr. Gamble returned to Pittsburgh, after a perilous journey through hostile Indian tribes. He had to employ a friendly Indian guide for a part of the distance, as there were no roads, not even a path to be found. He had to swim three rivers, and lay in the woods four cold nights. For this service he received $150. He afterward (assisted by another man) superintended the building of the garrison wall, and had contracts for paving some of the old streets in Pittsburgh. Dec. 14, 1815, he married Mary Sherred. In 1821 he bought a farm in Buffalo township, Washington county, Pa., and moved there, but was dissatisfied with being so far from Pittsburgh. In 1829 he purchased a portion of "Bower Hill," Allegheny county (noted as the scene of the whisky insurrection), where he passed the remainder of his life. He had eight sons and three daughters, only three of whom are now living, viz.: George K., Thomas L. and Mary. William Gamble, the subject of this sketch, was reared an Episcopalian, and was identified with and helped build the "stone church," at Woodsville, Allegheny county, and while able to attend was one of the vestry. He died July 13, 1865, at the age of ninety years; his widow survived him five years.

RICHARD G. SMITH, farmer, postoffice Fairhaven, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, a native of Ireland, immigrated to America and located in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he farmed the land upon which, at a later period, was erected a handsome Catholic cathedral. He reared a large family. One son, David, was captain of a canal-boat on the Maumee canal. By trade he was a tanner, but on coming to this county, in March, 1851, he followed farming until his death, which occurred Dec. 5, 1880. His wife was Emily, daughter of William Boggs, an old settler; she died in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. David Smith were Presbyterians, and their children were William D., George W., Mrs. Mary E. Lafferty and Richard G. The last named married, in this county, Hannah Cherry, and three children have been born to them: Edna M., Walter H. and Howard C. Richard G. Smith has followed farming since early life. He is a republican, as was his father before him.

EPHRAIM CULP MOWER, butcher, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in Philadelphia in 1844. His parents, Jacob and Mary Jane Mower, of German and English descent, respectively, died when he was young, and he was reared by an uncle, Ephraim Hollis. After the age of fourteen years young Mower cared for himself, under his uncle's kind tutelage. He spent three years on a farm, and before he was eighteen years of age enlisted in Co. I, 82d P. V. With this regiment he served until the close of the rebellion, re-enlisting at the end of the first three years, and, as a member of the Army of the Potomac, saw hard service at the battles of Bull run and Cold Harbor. During the greater part of his service Mr. Mower was detailed as teamster, his uncle, above mentioned, being also engaged in the same capacity. After the war Mr. Mower settled in Allegheny county, and

was employed as a miner, and in various ways. In 1876 he opened a meat-market at Turtle Creek, and sold out two years later. In 1881 he again began the same business at Newtown, and has continued there since. He owns two dwellings and his place of business, and still keeps up association with military friends through the G. A. R. In June, 1877, Mr. Mower married Mary Jane, daughter of Jackson and Margaret Ann (Dobbins) Edwards. Mrs. Edwards died when her daughter was an infant. Mr. Edwards is now a resident of Newtown, engaged in mining coal. He was a soldier in an Illinois regiment during the civil war, in the southwest. Mrs. Mower was born in Carroll county, Mo., and is the mother of four children: Maggie Jane, Francis Edward, William Jackson and George Jacob.

MATHIAS VOEGTLY, farmer, postoffice Ross, was born Oct. 28, 1844, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of John J. Voegtly. He was educated in this county, and is a successful farmer, owning fifty-eight acres of land. He has been twice married; first to Sarah B. Wible, and after her death to Jane E., daughter of John Guyton, an old settler of McCandless township. Mr. and Mrs. Voegtly are members of the Hiland Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a republican.

CAPT. THOMAS MCMASTERS (deceased) was born in Pittsburgh June 15, 1822. His parents, John and Rachel (Hughey) McMasters, of Irish and American birth, respectively, settled, when Thomas was a child, on a farm near Turtle Creek village, where they died. Thomas inherited some city property and the farm on which he made his home all his life. He was an active worker in the republican party, but sought no office for himself. He was associated with the U. P. Church, and was widely known as the friend of the poor, and a generous contributor to all good objects. He was physically strong, but died from the effects of a carbuncle on his neck, in 1872. This occurred two months after the completion of his fine mansion, in which his widow and daughter now reside. In 1860 he married Margaret, daughter of Gen. C. P. and Sarah A. (Lippincott) Markle, of Westmoreland county. Gen. Markle was of German, and his wife of English extraction. The only child of Capt. and Mrs. McMasters, Rachel H., is the wife of M. C. Miller. Our subject was for several years captain of a militia company, which gave him his title.

JOHN CHR. KLEIN, merchant, postoffice Carrick, was born Feb. 22, 1822, in Saxony, Germany, a son of Johan Cristoph and Amelia Klein, who had five children: John C., William B., Frederick C., Carl C. and Mrs. Amalia T. Lanch. Of these John C. learned the machinist's trade, and traveled six years in Germany. He served three years in the German army with infantry and artillery, and in May, 1847, came to America, where he followed his trade, in Allegheny, one year. After working at same for eight years he embarked in the heavy hardware business in Birmingham, and of his firm he is yet the senior member. He married Louise Brackenmiser, and their children were William B., Gustav A. and Frederick C., a bright young man, who died at the age of twenty-six. After the death of his first wife Mr. Klein married Rebecca Braun, and six children blessed their union: Frederick, Ida, Johan C., Emma, Bertha and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Klein are members of the Protestant Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Turnverein.

AUGUST GOLDSTROHM, hotel-keeper, Brinton, was born near Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 2, 1846, and is the youngest of nine children born to August and Kate Goldstrohm. The mother died soon after his birth, and in 1856 the father brought his family to America. Seven of the children are now living, and all except one, who is in Baltimore, reside in this vicinity. The father made his home with the eldest son, who is a butcher, and died at Elizabeth in 1882, contemporary with the century. Our subject began life as a butcher's assistant, and in 1860 went to Baltimore, where he learned the baker's trade. In 1872 he opened a bakery at Turtle Creek, and eight years later moved to Oak Hill, where he began his present business. He is now engaged in building a dwelling, and also owns the house he occupies. He is a member of the G. L. Church, at McKeesport, and has always been a democrat. In 1866 he married Hannah Jenker, a native of Butler county, daughter of Henry and Christina Jenker, of Germany, and ten children have blessed their union: Conrad, August, Katie, Tillie, Elizabeth, Harry, George, William, James and Charles.

GEORGE FISHER, farmer, postoffice Bakerstown, is a son of John M. Fisher, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1845, and first located at Evergreen, in Ross township, remained for ten years, and then moved to Hampton township, where he now resides. Mr. Fisher was born in Germany in 1844, was reared and educated in this county, and first engaged in farming near Gibsonia, and in 1875 purchased his present farm. In 1868 he married Catherine Pardonner, daughter of Peter Pardonner, of Ross township. They have five children: Henry, Clara, Eva, George and Ida. Mr. Fisher has held the office of school director of the township. He and his family are members of the G. L. Church of Little Pine Creek.

JAMES WILSON, retired, postoffice Carrick, was born July 17, 1813, on the old Wilson homestead. John Wilson, his grandfather, a native of Ireland, and of Scotch descent, married a Scotch lady, and coming to America shortly after the Revolution, settled in Baldwin township, where our subject now resides on one hundred acres of land. They had three children: John, James and Samuel. Of these John, father of James, the subject of this memoir, was born here and was twice married; first to Sarah, daughter of James

Kiddoo. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were members of Concord Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for many years, his influence for good being far-reaching; they had two children, James and John. His second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of David Morrow, bore him five children: David, Mary J., Joseph F., William and Thomas M. Our subject married Eliza J. Rankin, and they had three children: Ursula H., Wilhelmina and Mary J. (who died at the age of thirteen years). Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are Presbyterians. In early life he was a wagon-maker, subsequently a merchant, and was postmaster of Carrick postoffice nineteen years.

William Gray, blacksmith, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born June 23, 1817, on the place where he now resides. He learned his trade with his father and elder brother, and has since followed it. For ten years he kept shop at Turtle Creek, and then bought the parental home from his brother. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church in Braddock, and has been a republican since the administration of James Buchanan. In 1839 he married Elizabeth Chalfant, who was born in what is now Patton township, a daughter of Ananias and Elizabeth (Hughey) Chalfant. Their children were George, in Cleveland, O.; Charles C., in Le Roy, Kan.; Annie, Mrs. Thomas Dobson, in Wilkinsburg; Jane Mary, wife of George Larimer, in Turtle Creek; Isabel, wife of David Weddell, in McKeesport; William Wells, in McKeesport; James O., in Dakota; Rachel, wife of John Bebout, in Wilkinsburg, and Laura, deceased wife of Cassius Larimer. Ananias and Thomas Addison died when small. George served three years in the 62d P. V., and received a wound at the battle of Gaines' Mills, for which he draws a pension. Charles was in the 105th regiment for fifteen months.

John Miller, Jr., farmer, postoffice Stewart's Station, a son of John and Polly Miller, was born on the farm he now owns, in North Versailles township, in 1818. His grandfather, George Miller, of German descent, settled here at an early day, where he lived and died. John and Polly Miller were among the pioneers of North Versailles township, and reared a family of seven children: George (deceased), William S. (deceased), Charles, Jacob, Levi (deceased), Jonathan and John, Jr. John and Polly Miller, after rearing and educating their children, died in North Versailles township. John, Jr., married, in 1845, Eleanor Black, and located on the farm he now owns, and to them have been born five children: John S., R. B., Mary M., George and C. E. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a democrat.

S. W. Morrow, farmer, postoffice Bakerstown, is the third son of Richard and Mary (Miller) Morrow, and was born on the homestead, in this township, Jan. 14, 1834. In 1861 he purchased his present farm, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married, in 1858, Elizabeth Splane, daughter of George and Jane Ann (Russell) Splane, of Pittsburgh. They have four children living: Elmer E., Thomas, Richard and Mary Jane, all at home. Mr. Morrow has held the office of constable of the township for twenty years, and has also been supervisor.

Daniel W. Morrow, farmer, postoffice Bakerstown, is the fifth son of Richard and Mary (Miller) Morrow, and was born on the homestead Oct. 6, 1842. He has always followed farming, moving on his present place in 1872. In 1870 he married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Seibert, a native of Switzerland. They have eight living children: Elizabeth, Emma J., Ephraim, Frederick, Mary, Thomas M., Katie and Grace. Mr. Morrow has held the office of supervisor and school director of the township, and at present is assessor. The family attends the Presbyterian Church of Bakerstown.

Andrew Pierce (deceased). Some time about 1750 Andrew Pierce, a native of England, came to America, and located for a short time in New York. Later he moved to New Jersey, where he was married, and became the father of seven sons. Andrew came to Western Pennsylvania and purchased four thousand acres of land in what is now Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. There he remained until the outbreak of the Revolution, when, with his two sons, he came east and entered the service of his country. At the close of that struggle he returned to Allegheny county, and continued farming until his death. Lewis was born in 1759. He was a farmer, and married Cassandra Pemick, a native of England, and ten children were born to them. Andrew was born in 1809 in Elizabeth township, this county, where he resided until 1839. He then came to North Fayette township and purchased two hundred acres of land, where he resided till his death. He married, in 1833, Sarah, daughter of Dr. Joseph Nicholson, and to them were born four children. His second wife was Jane, daughter of John and Mary (Middleswarth) Chess. Mr. Pierce was among the most prominent and successful farmers in North Fayette township, and was also engaged in dairying. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and was a republican.

Leopold Wigand, of the firm of Henderson & Wigand, City Bottling-works, McKeesport, was born in Prussia, Nov. 15, 1852, a son of Andrew Wigand. He was reared and educated in his native country, and came to America in 1872, locating in McKeesport in 1873, where for five years he was clerk in a wholesale liquor-house. From 1878 to 1881 he was a resident of Michigan, but, returning to McKeesport in the latter year, he embarked in the liquor business, in which he was engaged five years. In 1886 he took a wholesale agency for a Wheeling brewery, with which he is still engaged, and in 1887 the City Bottling-works was established, under the firm name of Henderson & Wigand. Our subject married, in 1881, Elizabeth,

daughter of Christopher Becker, of McKeesport, and by her has two children: Willie and Leo. Mr. Wigand is a member of the R. C. Church, and is a democrat.

Rev. William Aloysius Cunningham, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 1, 1856, a son of Christopher and Sarah Cunningham, of Ireland. Up to twelve years of age he attended the Sisters' school in his native city, then the public schools nearly two years, and after three years in St. Michael's school, Pittsburgh, entered Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Md., and was ordained from there by Bishop Tuigg, May 6, 1882. During the next two years he was engaged as assistant rector of St. John's congregation, on the South Side, Pittsburgh, and in 1884 was established as rector of St. Colman's Roman Catholic Church at Turtle Creek village, which congregation is thriving under his charge. Rev. Mr. Cunningham is one of the editors of the *Catholic*, published in Pittsburgh, and gives promise of much usefulness in the church.

William S. Fenton, gardener, postoffice Hero, a son of Thomas and Martha Fenton, was born June 10, 1835, in what is now Lincoln township. Thomas was a native of Washington county, Pa., where he married and reared a family of five children, only two of whom are now living: Martha J. (Mrs. McCoy), of Westmoreland county, and William S. The latter married, Aug. 6, 1857, Lizzie Jane, daughter of Samuel Shaler, of McKeesport, where they located and engaged in mercantile business. Seven years later they removed to their present residence in Reynoldton, where Mr. Fenton is now engaged in gardening. His mother died in 1844, and his father now makes his home with him. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton have five children: John W. L., Ina A. (Mrs. I. I. Shadle, of Altoona), Lizzie S. (Mrs. Malan E. Davis, of Duquesne), Thomas G. and Winnie R. The parents are members of the M. E. Church at Reynoldton; he is a republican.

Jacob Wheeler Paul, manufacturer, postoffice Hulton, is the fourth child of Jacob and Mary (Wheeler) Paul, and was born at Germantown, Pa., in 1829. Jacob Wheeler, his maternal grandfather, was a native of Switzerland, who settled near Philadelphia. The Paul family is probably of Franco-German origin, but dates back for several generations in this country. Jacob Paul died in 1834, and next year his widow came with her children to Pittsburgh. Their present places of residence are as follows: Susan (McCandless), Verona; Thaddeus W., Colorado, and Rachel (Pears), Pittsburgh. J. W. Paul had little opportunity for education, and began life early as steward's boy on an Ohio river steamboat. By steady advances he had become captain of a steamer when he left the river, at the age of twenty-two. For twenty-one years he engaged in the manufacture of glass in Birmingham, and in 1873 established the manufacture of steel railroad-tools at Verona, and became a resident here. The business has been successful, and he now employs 125 people, the goods finding market in Africa and South America, as well as throughout our country and Canada. Mr. Paul is an active member of the P. E. Church, being one of its standing committee, and has always been a republican. In 1850 he married his cousin, Miss Susan, daughter of Adam and Ann (Wheeler) Fries, born near Philadelphia, in 1830. Their living children are Henry S., Mary (Mrs. H. W. Armstrong), Jane (Mrs. Charles Baker), Ann (wife of Ethalbert Nevin), Ellen and Edwin. Adam, the first born, died at the age of twenty-one.

John Zollinger, brick-manufacturer, Wilkinsburg, was born Oct 7, 1844, in Westmoreland county, this state (see sketch of Louis Zollinger). His mother's ancestors came from Germany and settled in Lancaster county, and his maternal grandmother lived to be over ninety years old. At that age she frequently walked from her home, at East Liberty, to Wilkinsburg. John Zollinger attended the Pittsburgh schools till ten years of age, when he went to work in a brickyard. In 1864 he enlisted in an independent company which was mustered as part of the 97th P. V. I., and served on provost duty about Baltimore, under Capt. W. R. Jones, till the close of the war. After spending four years in Macon county, Mo., he located in Wilkinsburg. In 1880, with his brother, Louis, he established the brick-manufacturing business, which they still continue near Brushton. In 1885 he built the handsome double brick residence in which he resides. Mr. Zollinger is a member of the G. A. R., Jr. O. U. A. M., and is now treasurer of Sterrett township. He has always affiliated with the republican party, and, with his wife, is a member of Wilkinsburg M. E. Church. In 1871 he married Mary E. Knapp, a native of Pittsburgh, and daughter of Thomas and Sarah Jane (Jones) Knapp, of Fitchburg, Mass., of old New England families. Mr. and Mrs. Zollinger have one son, James Clifford.

William S. Ramsey, M. D., Coraopolis, was born at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa., Sept. 22, 1856. His father, James H. Ramsey, born near Frankfort Springs, is a practicing physician and surgeon at West Bridgewater, Beaver county. He is a son of John and Mary (Hay) Ramsey, Scotch Presbyterians. James H. Ramsey married Agnes Stuart, who was born at Hookstown, Pa., daughter of William and Nancy (Goshorn) Stuart, members of the U. P. Church. James H. and Agnes (Stuart) Ramsey are members of the U. P. Church. They have had seven children: William S., Mary E., Nina A., Laura O. (wife of Lewis Weinman), Myra B., J. Edgar and Hallie E.

William S. attended Frankfort Springs Academy until the age of nineteen, and read medicine with his father. At nineteen he entered Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College,

where he graduated in 1877. He first located at Clinton, Allegheny county, and after eighteen months removed to West Bridgewater; two years later he formed a partnership with his father. In April, 1885, he located in Coraopolis, where he has since practiced his profession. He was a member of the Beaver County Medical association. The doctor was united in marriage, Sept. 16, 1880, to Mary E. Stevenson, who was born at Frankfort Springs, Pa., a daughter of John and Jane (Ewing) Stevenson. Doctor and Mrs. Ramsey have two children, Edna J. and Wayne S. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Ramsey is a member of the I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M. and K. O. T. M. Coraopolis lodges. Dr. Ramsey is highly esteemed in Coraopolis and vicinity, not only as a skillful physician and surgeon, but also as a representative citizen and Christian gentleman.

Joseph Wallace, retired, Oakdale, was born in Allegheny county in 1820. His parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Aikens) Wallace, of New Jersey, had a family of six children, four of whom are now living. Robert was a farmer, and came to Allegheny county in 1828. He was a son of Samuel Wallace, who came from Scotland at an early day. Robert died at the age of seventy-two years, and at the time of his death owned two hundred acres of land. Joseph was born and reared on a farm, and educated at the public schools. He married, in 1843, Mary, daughter of James Dunbar, of Washington county, Pa., and seven children were born to this marriage, two now living, John Harper and Ella Jane. Mr. Wallace has retired from active life, and now resides in his comfortable home at Oakdale. His son lives on the farm and cultivates it. Mr. Wallace is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

Jonathan H. Wood, steamboat captain, Pittsburgh, a son of Jonathan H., Sr., and Wilhemina Wood, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1840. Like his brother, John A., he has followed boating from childhood to the present time, and for seventeen years was captain of a steamer plying between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans. For fifteen years he was a member of the firm of D. B. Wood & Bros., coal-merchants, in New Orleans. He married, in 1865, Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Michael, and by her has had seven children: John, Stella H. (wife of William Philip), Jonathan H., George W., Edna M., Daniel T. and Joseph D.

James Wall, farmer, postoffice Sunny Side, is a descendant of Walter and Elsa (Applegate) Wall, who were among the early settlers of Allegheny county, being the second family that located in what is now Forward township, coming from New Jersey. They had six children: James, Isaac, John, Rebecca, Hannah and Betsey, all deceased. John, the father of our subject, settled on the place now occupied by William Wall, it being the first frame house built in the township. He had three children: Orpha (deceased), Wilson (who resides in Forward township), and James, who was born in January, 1808, and was educated in the common schools of the county. He was married, April 30, 1829, to Mary, daughter of William Manown, and by their union they had five children; John, William M., Wilson, Stephen and Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Wall's family are all living, except Wilson. Our subject has always been engaged in farming, and now, at the age of eighty, is reaping the reward of a successful life. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

John Dick Hardie, carpenter, postoffice Verona, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, Feb. 22, 1844, a son of Robert and Isabella (Dick) Hardie. He received a good education, and when seventeen years old began to serve his apprenticeship of three and one-half years. For some time he followed house-building, and then became a joiner in ship-building. In 1869 he came to America, and the next year he located in Allegheny county. After spending six years in Pittsburgh, he came to Verona, in 1876. He purchased land here and has built three houses thereon. Since his residence here he has been a coach-builder in the A. V. R. R. shops. He is a communicant in the U. P. Church, and a republican with prohibition sympathies. In 1874 he married Sarah Steele, a native of Ireland. The children of the family are named, in order of age, respectively: Robert Steele, Margaret Isabella, Sarah Emma and Anna Dale.

Alexander Dietrich, butcher, McKeesport, was born in Lorraine, France (now Germany), Sept. 16, 1837, a son of John (Havener) Dietrich. He came to America in 1852, and located in Pittsburgh, where he served an apprenticeship of nine years at butchering. In 1861 he embarked in business for himself at Coultersville, this county, remaining fifteen years, and in 1876 came to McKeesport, where he embarked in the same line of business. April 6, 1861, he married Lena, daughter of Messer and Anna Smith, of Bavaria, Germany, and has nine children: Lena (Mrs. John Lang), Joseph, Annie (Mrs. Fred Held), Susan, Katie, Mollie, Henry, Stephen and Frank. Mr. Dietrich carries life insurance to the amount of $23,000. He is a member of the R. C. Church and the C. M. B. A.; he is a democrat.

James R. Redman, hardwood manufacturer, postoffice Crafton, a son of John and Margaret (Dryden) Redman, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1857. His father was born in England in 1813, and when about three years old came to this country with his parents, who settled in this county. John Redman's parents had six children, only one of whom, Jane, is now living. John Redman married, in 1838, Margaret, daughter of Arnot and Julia Dryden, and by this union there were nine children: John W., Harriet E. (Mrs. T. C. Perine), Charles A., Laura V., George T., Laura V. (Mrs. M. D. Hays), Frank H., Charlotte and James R.

All of the above are deceased except James R. Their father in early life learned glass-making, but he spent most of his life in building boats and in the lumber business. He was for many years a heavy operator in those lines along the Monongahela river, and was very successful, leaving a large estate to his family. His death occurred in 1871, when he was fifty-eight years old. His neighbors say of him that he was a Christian gentleman, with all that the term implies, and was a great loss to the M. E. Church, of which he was a member and an earnest worker.

His son, James R., married, in October, 1881, Jennie J., daughter of Charles A. and Verlinda V. (English) Stevens, and two children have blessed their union: Norma S. and James C. Mr. Redman was reared to the lumber business and boat-building, and after the death of his father and brother became the proprietor and manager. Subsequently he disposed of that business, went west, became interested in stock and has now an interest in a large cattle-ranch in Kansas, and one in Wyoming. He is also engaged in the hardwood-manufacturing business in Pittsburgh. He is a director of the Castle Shannon railroad, secretary and treasurer of the Pine Tree Live Stock company, and secretary of the Duquesne Live Stock company.

John Hamilton Power, blacksmith, Verona, was born in Hamilton county, Ky., in 1826, son of Hiram Power, also native of that state. His mother, Hester (Parker) Power, was a native of Westmoreland county, this state. Hiram Power, grandfather of John, was a pioneer farmer in Kentucky, and was of Irish descent. The second Hiram died in Cincinnati on the first outbreak of the cholera there. J. H. Power served three and one-half years at his trade in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and became a journeyman at twenty. For fifteen years he was foreman of the L. S. & M. S. blacksmith-shop at Norwalk, Ohio, and has occupied the same position with the A. V. R. R. for a like period. He became a resident of Verona in 1876, and built his present residence at Oakmont Station. He has been a burgess, and is a republican; also a member of the Pittsburgh Lodge, 484, F. & A. M., and, with his family, a member of the M. E. Church. In 1848 Mr. Power married Roxana N. Haskell, born in Junction township, Huron county, Ohio, daughter of Prince Haskell, of Vermont. Two daughters, twins, have blessed this union, and are now resident as follows: Helen Evaline (Mrs. Thompson Smith), Jackson, Mich.; Ellen Adaline (Mrs. John Weirs), Dayton, Ohio.

Robert F. Conkle, M. D., Coraopolis, was born on the old homestead, near Hookstown, Beaver county, Pa., Nov. 28, 1848, a son of Henry (a farmer), and Catherine (Metts) Conkle, natives of Beaver county, and members of the Presbyterian Church. Henry was a son of Henry Conkle, a native of Germany, who settled on the old homestead in Greene township, Beaver county, some eighty-five years ago. Robert F. received his primary education at Hookstown Academy, and afterward entered the college at Wilmington, Ohio. During that time he began the study of medicine with Dr. R. H. Moon, of Hookstown; entered the Medical Reserve College, of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1861, and graduated May 13, 1871. He located at Summitville, Ohio, where he practiced medicine until the fall of 1878, when he located at Middletown, now Coraopolis borough. Dr. Conkle was united in marriage, Dec. 26, 1872, with Sarah Stevenson, who was born at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa., a daughter of John and Jane (Ewing) Stevenson, the former a miller and farmer. Dr. and Mrs. Conkle have one daughter, Mary Emma, born Sept. 1, 1875. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church at Coraopolis. The doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. and O. U. A. M. at Coraopolis; he is a member of the Allegheny County Medical society.

William Shannon, merchant, Boston, was born in Tennessee in 1843. At the age of fourteen he left his native place and engaged as cook on the boats on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, following that business for sixteen years. In 1872 he came to Boston and engaged in mining and also trading on the rivers between Pittsburgh and Monongahela City, having the only boat of its kind on the river since 1860. In 1879 he commenced mercantile business, which he now conducts. Mr. Shannon has been largely identified with the growth and development of his town, having built many of the houses and the gristmill now operated in connection with his store. He married Miss Amanda Reynolds, of West Virginia, and they have two children, Anson and Delcina. Mr. Shannon has been postmaster, is a member of Lone Star Lodge, No. 727, also of A. O. M. C., No. 87, and K. of L., 175. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

Daniel Stratton, contractor and builder, McKeesport, was born in County Down, Ireland, May 13, 1855, a son of James and Sarah (Grevy) Stratton. He came to America in 1868, and located in Allegheny City, where he finished his education in the public schools, and served an apprenticeship of three years with Eugene McGary, of that city. He worked as a journeyman carpenter until 1876, and then settled in McKeesport, where he commenced business as a contractor and builder. In 1881 Mr. Stratton married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Ellen Yost, of McKeesport. He is a member of the R. C Church, and is a republican.

Alexander M. Stevenson, merchant and postmaster, Coraopolis, was born on the old homestead of his father in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., March 17, 1864. His parents, Alexander and Angeline (Weaver) Stevenson, were natives of Allegheny county, and had two children: Elizabeth S., who married John L. Ferson, M. D., of Pittsburgh, and Alexander M. The latter received

his education in Pittsburgh Academy, Indiana county, Pa., and finished at the University of Wooster, Ohio. He returned home in April, 1888, formed a partnership with George W. McBrier, and they opened their present general store at Coraopolis. They carry a stock valued at three thousand dollars. Mr. Stevenson was appointed postmaster May 13, 1888. He is a grandson of Philip Stevenson, who built the first mill in Moon township, and was for many years postmaster and justice of the peace at that place. Mr. Stevenson is a representative of one of the old families of Allegheny county, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

HIRAM M. NEEL, farmer, postoffice Hope Church, was born April 20, 1832, on the place in Mifflin township which his grandfather settled shortly after the Revolution, and on which, in 1798, he built a brick house which is yet standing. James H. Neel, the father of Hiram M., was four years old when he came to this county. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robin Brierly, and both were nearly eighty years old when they died. The subject of this memoir married Agnes, daughter of Matthew H. West, and their children are Mrs. Elizabeth B. Rath, Harry J., Samuel W., Ralph A. and West. Mr. Neel is yet in possession of a part of the old homestead, which he farms. His uncle, Hiram Neel, worked on the first inclined railroad on the river, near Port Perry, and his uncle, Reuben, was one of the first to pilot coal down the river, but on a trip to New Orleans he was lost. His uncle Thomas led a checkered life, having kept tavern, was a contractor on canals, etc.

JOHN A. SHAW, McKeesport, was born in North Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., May 24, 1854, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Sands) Shaw. The paternal grandfather, a native of Ireland, was among the pioneers of this county, and reared a large family. The maternal grandfather, William Sands, of German descent, was a pioneer of Westmoreland county, Pa. Samuel Shaw was a farmer of North Versailles township. He had six children who grew to maturity: Sarah J., Alexander, Martha, Anna, Julia and John A. The subject of these lines was reared in North Versailles township, and received a common-school education. He was engaged in farming until 1876, when he removed to McKeesport, where he carried on the grocery, flour, feed, and real-estate businesses, respectively. In 1876 he married Belle, daughter of William and Catherine (Francis) Nicol, formerly of Scotland, who settled in this county about 1852. The issue of this union has been two children: Clyde N. and Alvah. Mr. Shaw is a member of the U. P. Church; is a republican, and a member of the council of McKeesport.

JOHN REILLY, farmer, postoffice Hope Church, was born June 11, 1832, in Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Matthew Reilly, a native of Ireland, who came to America with his parents, Barnett and Mary (McShean) Reilly, and two brothers, Philip and Barnett. The grandfather of John Reilly participated in the war of 1812, after which struggle he became a contractor on canals and railroads, and was a man of considerable note in his day. Matthew Reilly, who was a farmer, married, in Pittsburgh, a daughter of James McPherson, an old settler, and eleven children, all of whom attained maturity, were born to them. The parents died on the South Side, Pittsburgh. They were members of the Catholic Church. The subject of this memoir owns 170 acres of the old homestead, which formerly consisted of four hundred acres. He married Isabella, daughter of John and Rebecca (Cormly) Cady, and they have nine children: James, George, Mary A., Sarah, Matilda, Matthew, Daniel, Albert and Cecelia Bell; Mr. Reilly is a democrat.

GEORGE EVANS, paper-carrier, Pittsburgh, a son of John and Jane Evans, was born in Temperanceville, this county, in 1858. John came from Wales to this country in 1845, and lived in Pittsburgh until his death; he died in 1865, at the age of forty-two years; his widow is still living, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a shoemaker by trade; a member of the I. O. O. F. He and wife were members of the M. E. Church. They had eight children: Thomas, Mary (wife of Abram Binen), David, William, Emma (wife of Frank McGowen), John (deceased), George and Annie (wife of Albert Adams). George, at the age of twelve years, commenced work in the rolling-mills, which he followed until 1883, being what is known as a heater. In that year he engaged in the newspaper business, buying and selling, and employing men to assist him, and has made a grand success in that line. He married, in 1884, Mary E., daughter of James and Mary A. Obey, and they have one child, James Obey. Mr. Evans is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Heptasophs, the Jr. O. U. A. M., and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

ALEXANDER MCATEER, transfer-agent, Wilkinsburg, son of James and Esther (Maxwell) McAteer, was born at Portglenone, County Antrim, Ireland, May 3, 1857. His father was a linen-manufacturer, and kept a store. Alexander was educated at the public schools, and on reaching his majority he set out for America, settling, in 1859, in Pittsburgh. He worked at gardening for two years, and was employed, in 1861, constructing telegraph for government use in Virginia. In the fall of 1861 he became baggageman at the P. R. R. station, and five years later entered the service of the Adams Express company, his present position being that of assistant transfer-agent. In 1863 he married Sarah Moose, and next year took up his residence at Wilkinsburg. In 1882 he built the home he occupies, corner of Wood and Hill streets. Mrs. McAteer is a native of Youngstown, Pa., daughter of George and Sarah (Stout) Moose, the father a native of France, and the mother of English extraction. Mr.

McAteer and family are associated with the Presbyterian Church, and he is a republican-prohibitionist. The children are named in order of birth: Molly Richardson, William James, Howard Walter, Arthur Stewart and Kate Stewart (twins) and Myrtle.

PHILLIP BURKHARD, foreman of the car department on P. & L. E. R. R., postoffice McKee's Rocks, was born in Monroe county, in 1847, a son of John and Barbara Burkhard. His parents, who came to this county in 1888, had a family of twelve children: Adam, Philip, Maria (deceased), Mary (wife of Andrew Heinour), Joseph, John, Charlie, Frank, Philomena (deceased), Lena (wife of John Wisend), Teresa (deceased) and Benjamin. The father of this family has spent most of his life in the shoe business. Phillip passed his early life on a farm. He enlisted in April, 1863, in Battery A, 1st Va. Art., for three years, or during the war, and was always with the battery and ready for duty. He married, April 20, 1869, Philomena, daughter of Anthony and Rachel Babst, of this county, and their children were Clara, Albert A., Andrew P., John J., Frank F., William (deceased), Harmon M., Aggie, George S. and Bertie. Mr. Burkhard has followed various occupations, but for the past seven years has been in the employ of the P. & L. E. R. R.

AMOS FRYER, lumber-dealer, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in this county in 1847. Leonard Fryer, the pioneer of this family, and a farmer, came from County Down, Ireland, at an early period, and soon after located in Allegheny county. He married Ellen Porter, and by her had thirteen children. He was a soldier in the army, fought against the Indians, and was wounded at a noted battle near Cincinnati. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he walked from Cincinnati to Washington city to get his pay. Samuel Fryer was the seventh son born to Leonard, and was a miller by trade, and also a farmer; he was born in 1803 and died in 1883; he married Julia Abbott, to whom were born seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. Of these Amos, whose name heads this sketch, was educated at the common schools in Upper St. Clair township, and at the business college of Pittsburgh. He was reared on a farm and has been engaged in various business pursuits. He purchased his present home in Bridgeville in 1883, and is successfully engaged in the lumber and undertaking business. He married, in 1885, Miss Carrie J., daughter of Philip Conrad, and two children, Samuel B. and Philip Blain, have been born to them. Mr. Fryer has served on the school board; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

JOHN WAMPLER, engineer, McKeesport, was born in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Feb. 7, 1827, a son of Joseph and Polly (Thompson) Wampler. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Wampler, a native of Germany, and a pioneer of Westmoreland county, Pa. Joseph was a native of Westmoreland county, a millwright by trade, and about 1820 settled in Versailles township, where he followed his trade for several years. In 1828 he located in McKeesport, and built the first sawmill there, which he conducted fourteen years. He was then elected justice of the peace, and filled that office thirty years. During his term of office he engaged in business as a watchmaker, and, being a natural mechanic, became quite an adept in the manufacture of telescopes and microscopes, and was always successful in accomplishing everything he attempted to do in that direction. He was awarded a silver medal at the Ohio state fair in 1832, being the first premium over all exhibits of telescopes from this and foreign countries. A fine telescope of his manufacture is now in possession of our subject. He was three times married, his first wife being Polly Thompson, by whom he had four children: Jackson, John, Joseph and David; his second wife was a Mrs. Owen, and his third wife, Mary Griggs, by whom there is one son living, William P. Joseph Wampler died April 14, 1885, honored and respected by all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch was reared in McKeesport, where he removed with his parents in 1832. For a number of years he conducted his father's sawmill, and afterward assisted in putting up the engine and machinery for the first planing-mill erected in McKeesport, of which he was manager for a short time; later he built the planing-mill of Neel & Wampler, in which he was a partner three years, and in 1872 erected another planing-mill in company with Bartley Rankin, in which he was interested until 1881. For past seven years he has been an engineer in the rolling-mill of W. D. Wood & Co. He was married twice; his first wife was Mary A., daughter of Samuel Kuntz, of Westmoreland county, and by her he had two children, Elizabeth and Elmer. His present wife is Ellen, daughter of Aaron Longaback, of Somerset county, Pa., and by her he has four children living: Richard, Anna, Olive and James. Mr. Wampler has served as member of the council of McKeesport three terms; is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a democrat.

JOHN CRESSEN GLASS, master mechanic, Verona, was born in Allegheny City, in 1853, a son of George W. Glass, who was a master mechanic of the A. V. R. R. from 1868 to his death in 1884. The father of the latter came from Ireland, and was an early resident of Pittsburgh. George W. Glass was born in Pittsburgh, and became master mechanic of the O. & P. (now P., Ft. W. & C.) R. R. in 1850, and the first freight locomotive built west of the Alleghany mountains was made under his charge, the original drawings of which are now in possession of his son. He died at the age of sixty-four years, but his widow, Eliza (Walker) Glass, a native of Fayette county, still survives him. J. C. Glass received most of

his education at the New Brighton public schools, and began his mechanical career in the railroad shops when fourteen years old. At the time of his father's death he was employed as machinist in the Verona shops, and was appointed to his present position in 1886. In 1875 he married Margaret Sorby, of Welsh and English descent, a native of Pittsburgh, and a daughter of William and Mary Sorby. Mr. Glass is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Masonic fraternity, and has always been a republican. His family includes three children: Mamie Sorby, Ella and Margaret.

JOHN W. EDMUNDSON, farmer, postoffice Buena Vista, is a son of John, Sr., and Nancy (Calhoun) Edmundson. Joseph Edmundson, grandfather of John W., was a native of York county, Pa., and settled in Mifflin township, this county, in 1802, and afterward purchased property in Elizabeth township, near McKeesport, where he resided until his death, in 1822. John, Sr., the father of John W., was born in York county in 1787, came to this county with his parents, and finally settled in what is now Lincoln township and followed farming. He died in 1863, his wife in 1862. They raised five children, two of whom are still living: John W. and Sarah, a maiden lady, who resides with him. The subject of this memoir was born on the homestead in 1825, and was educated at the public schools. In 1866 he purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. His wife was Cordelia, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Lane) White, of this county, and they have seven living children: William A., a merchant of Buena Vista and McKeesport; Nancy A.; Sarah J., now Mrs. John Calhoun, of Elizabeth township; Mary M., Annie M., Olive, Josephine. Mr. Edmundson and family are members of Mount Vernon Presbyterian Church.

THEODORE SMITH, hotel-keeper, McKee's Rocks, son of John J. and Alena Smith, was born in Prussia, March 16, 1846. His parents had a family of four children: John, Hubert, Julia and Theodore. The father, who was a cooper by trade, resides with his children, and is now eighty-one years old; the mother died in 1885, aged sixty-seven years. Theodore was a puddler in the iron-works, an occupation he followed twenty-six years in the various mills of this county. Since then he has been engaged in hotel-keeping at McKee's Rocks, where he owns a good property. He married, May 5, 1868, Annie, daughter of Joseph and Hettie Sharff, of this county, and to them have been born Theodore (deceased), Hubert (deceased), Freddie and Joseph. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Amalgamated association since 1876.

TOM SHELTON, mechanical engineer, McKeesport, was born at Abbotts Ripton, Huntingdonshire, England, Sept. 1, 1847. He was educated at Cowper's House School, Huntingdon, and was apprenticed, to learn mechanical engineering and drafting, to James Armitage, of Ramsey, England, with whom he served three years, and two years with James and Frederick Howard, Bedford, England. He came to America in 1865, and located in Detroit, Mich., where he filled the position of mechanical engineer of the Detroit Locomotive-works one year, and in the same capacity he served two years under I. H. Condon, of the U. P. R. R., at Omaha, Neb. In the winter of 1868–69 he returned to his home in England, and in 1872 superintended the erection of the steam cultivating machinery and Howard safety boilers for J. & T. Howard for the world's exposition at Vienna. In September, same year, he returned to England, and later sailed for New York to superintend the erection of cultivating and sugar machinery in Ascension county, La., for E. C. Palmer & Co., New Orleans, remaining there until April, 1874. He then went to Boston, Mass., and May 18, same year, engaged with the Howard Boiler Manufacturing company as mechanical engineer. June 1 he returned to England for his family, and arrived in New York city July 3, where he erected the Howard safety boilers in the Fifth avenue hotel and the American Institute. Being released by his firm for three months, he went to Cuba, as consulting engineer, to adjust some matters in regard to machinery that had been built in Scotland. He returned to New York in January, 1875, and resumed his position with the Howard Safety Boiler company.

In March, same year, he settled in McKeesport and began the erection of six fifty-horse power Howard safety boilers for the National Tube-works company, which were completed May 1, 1876. At the same time he built one fifty-horse power Howard boiler for exhibition at the centennial in Philadelphia, and also erected the exhibit of pipe, consisting of pipe from one-sixteenth to sixteen inches in diameter, and varying in length from one to twenty-seven feet, for the National Tube-works company, and which was pronounced by competent critics the best pipe display ever on exhibition. He then resigned his position as mechanical engineer for the Howard Safety Boiler company, and accepted that of chief engineer at the National Tube-works, which position he held ten years, and during that time, in 1883–84, he erected water-works at Duluth, Brainerd and Fergus Falls, Minn.; Corsicana and Dallas, Tex., Pueblo, Colo., and at Mamaroneck, N. Y., the last named being a private affair put up by prominent parties of New York to supply them pure water at their summer residences. In 1886 Mr. Shelton accepted a position with the National Tube-works company as consulting engineer and superintendent of their national gas-lines, and during the past three years has superintended the construction of upward of thirty different pipe-lines in Allegheny, Washington and Westmoreland counties, most of which lines center in Pittsburgh. He has also patented several devices of joints and safety-escapes for the different gas-lines running into Pittsburgh and McKeesport, Pa., Youngstown and Findlay, Ohio, and

Indianapolis, Ind. The pipe-lines he has put in range from eight to twenty-four inches in diameter for natural-gas purposes, and exceed over eight hundred miles in different sizes. Mr. Shelton is a natural-gas expert, and has discovered and developed upward of a dozen wells in the Murrysville district.

HENRY BERG, hotel-keeper, Verona, is the only child of Henry and Anna Maria (Bayer) Berg, and was born at Kaiserslautern, Bavaria, in 1853. When twelve years old he came with his parents to the United States, the family landing at Pittsburgh on a Saturday night in 1866. The father was a blacksmith, and found employment with a coal company on the Monongahela. In 1868 he was engaged by the N. Y. & C. G. C. Co., and settled in Penn township. He was very industrious, and often, after digging coal all day, spent the evening fitting up tools for miners. His son labored in the mines and was his father's assistant at night. In June, 1873, Mr. Berg purchased two lots in Verona borough at a cost of $2,000, and at once erected thereon a hotel, at a cost of $3,800. This burned down on the 25th of July, 1875, and he at once rebuilt, at a cost of $12,000. April 5, 1876, the family occupied the building, and on Oct. 5 following Mr. Berg passed from earth. The business was continued by the widow and son, who paid off a debt of $6,200 incurred in building, and have added much to the property since. Our subject has now thirty-four lots on Railroad and Penn avenues, extending from the former to the river, on which he has built a three-story business block and three dwellings, icehouse, etc., and seven and a half acres near the railroad shops. The six lots on Railroad avenue were purchased at a cost of $5,500. The family is identified with the E. P. Church. Mr. Berg is a republican, and at present a member of the borough council.

FREDERICK BRETHAUER, gardener, postoffice Ross, was born Jan. 18, 1849, in Pittsburgh, a son of Christopher Brethauer. The latter came to America in 1847, settled in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and became a well-known gardener. Frederick was reared and educated at the above-named place, where he also learned gardening, and has followed it successfully, having eight acres of land at "Gardener's Home." He married Bertha Krusi, a native of this county, of Swiss descent, and they have one child, Emma M. Mr. and Mrs. Brethauer are members of the G. L. Church at Girty's Run, of which he has been an officer. Politically he is a republican.

GEORGE KUHLMAN, dealer in marble and granite, postoffice Mt. Lebanon, was born in Germany in 1828, eldest child of John Kuhlman, who came to America in 1833 and located in Baltimore, coming soon after to Franklin county, Pa. He was a stonemason by trade, and in 1837 moved to Pittsburgh, where he contracted until 1842. He then engaged in the grocery business in Allegheny City, and shortly after went to Beaver county, Pa., where he purchased twenty-five acres of land. He died there in 1880; his wife died in 1878. He married Mary Magdaline Schoolmyer, also of Germany, and by her had two children. Of these, George was educated at the public schools of Allegheny City, and until twenty years of age remained with his father on the farm and helped at the mason's trade, which he learned. He also learned the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and has been a contractor for twenty years. In 1880 he started his present business on South Side, Pittsburgh, where he furnishes anything in marble, granite and sandstone for cemetery or building purposes. In 1855 Mr. Kuhlman married Catharine P. Shuring, of this county, and thirteen children, eight of whom are living, were born to them. Mr. Kuhlman is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. E. Church.

HOMER H. SWANEY, attorney, McKeesport, was born July 16, 1856, near Hookstown, Beaver county. His father, John Swaney, who died in 1876, was a prominent and successful farmer, and a strong republican. His eldest son, H. W. Swaney, left his academic studies at the breaking out of the rebellion, entered the 140th P. V. I., and at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1863, he was killed. The subject of this sketch was thus trained up in the republican faith. He attended the public schools in Beaver county, receiving his preparatory education in the Hookstown Academy, and in the fall of 1877 entered the junior class in Monmouth College, Illinois. Young Swaney was appointed one of four to engage in an oratorical contest for the position of representative of Monmouth College in the Illinois Inter-Collegiate Oratorical association. This contest he won, and represented his college in the association. Eight colleges and universities were represented, and Mr. Swaney carried back to Monmouth College the honor of having won the first gold medal the college received in the association. Mr. Swaney went from Monmouth College to the University of Chicago (a member of the association), and graduated with the class of 1879. During the summer vacation of 1878 he crossed the Rocky mountains with a camping party, and spent several weeks in lower Colorado. The winter of 1879–80 was spent in New York city in the study of special branches. In the spring of 1880 he went to Washington city, D. C., entered the civil service of the United States government and also the law department of the National University. In June, 1882, he graduated and re-entered the law department on the post-graduate course, graduating from it in June, 1883, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. When in the National University the entire class were assigned as a subject for a graduating essay, "The Doctrine of *Ultra Vires*." Mr. Swaney's essay was pronounced by Judge

Willoughby to be the best production, and is published.

Before Garfield's death, Mr. Swaney and a fellow-student in the National University commenced the compilation of a life of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur from the newspapers and other documentary sources, and shortly after Garfield's death published the volume. The spring of 1884 found him in Pittsburgh, admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and in an office awaiting developments. To the tariff and emigration questions Mr. Swaney has devoted much time and study, and has frequently stated his views upon these subjects from the stump. As an orator upon Decoration day he has received many high compliments, and he is always ready to lend a helping hand to the Grand Army.

James M. Porter, butcher, postoffice Woodville, was born in 1833, of Irish descent. His grandfather, Joseph, who was a farmer and stock-dealer, married Mary Corcoran, and became the father of four sons and three daughters. Andrew C., the second son, was born in 1801, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and became a farmer. He married Sarah McQuintie, and to them were born twelve children, of whom six sons and one daughter are now living. Andrew died in 1885, his wife in 1883. Since 1813 the family have been identified with Allegheny county, Andrew having come to this county when twelve years of age. James M., the second son, was educated in the common schools, and was reared a farmer. In 1863 he was appointed by the board of directors superintendent of the farm at the Allegheny County Home, which position he satisfactorily filled for twenty-one years. He followed carpentering from 1884 to 1886, at which time he purchased his present comfortable home, and is engaged in butchering. He married, in 1855, Nancy Tribrook, who bore him one child, Nannie. His second marriage was with Martha, daughter of Thomas and Jane Drennen, of this county, and two children were born to this union: Lizzie and Harry L. Mr. Porter has served as school director. He and family are members of the U. P. Church, and he is a republican.

John McKnight, Esq., farmer, was born Oct. 22, 1820, on the old homestead in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., where his father, Joseph McKnight, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, settled in an early day. Joseph McKnight had a twin brother, John, and a sister, Mrs. Rebecca Crider. Joseph and John followed whipsawing near Pittsburgh, but finally John took out a patent for 424 acres of land; of this he retained 140 acres, for which he paid one hundred dollars. He had sold 106 acres to Sam Scott for a calf. Joseph McKnight married Elizabeth Magogney, a native of this county. She was the mother of John, our subject, who is now the owner of the old farm. He married here Margaret, daughter of William Ross, and they have two children: John and Elizabeth. Politically Mr. McKnight is a republican. He is a justice of the peace, and has filled other township offices. His father was a democrat.

Rev. E. Brennan, postoffice Mansfield Valley, is a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and was born in 1850. His father, E. Brennan, who was a merchant in the old country, married Mary Wallis, who bore him nine children, seven of whom are now living. The subject of these lines was educated at the public schools of his native land, and after coming to America, in 1871, became a student at St. Michael's Seminary, Glenwood, Allegheny county. He was ordained a clergyman in 1874, and in 1880 took charge of the congregation at this place. He was instrumental in building the present church, a fine brick edifice 125x60 feet. His mother, now quite an elderly lady, resides with him at Mansfield.

Alfred Andrew Quinette, butcher, Wilkinsburg, is a grandson of Francis Quinette, a native Frenchman, who settled on a farm in Indiana township, this county, about the beginning of the present century; was supervisor, and held other township offices, and died in 1859, aged seventy-nine years. He had nine sons and one daughter, all born in Indiana. Peter, the youngest, now resides on the homestead, where he has always lived with the exception of five years, during which he was engaged in the livery business at East Liberty. His wife, Padaline (Bell), is of German extraction, and Alfred Andrew was born to them Aug. 17, 1859. He attended the public schools of Indiana and East Liberty till sixteen years old, when he began to work at his present business. He was employed four years at Lincoln and other points in Nebraska, and came to Wilkinsburg in 1883, where he opened a meat-market, with a partner, whom he bought out at the end of the year. In 1884 he built the handsome brick building on Penn avenue which he occupies as shop and residence. June 10, 1885, he married a native of Wilkinsburg, Miss Ida May, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Snyder, of German descent. Mr. Quinette is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., is a democrat, and attends the M. E. Church with his family. His children are: Elnora Louisa and Charles Edward.

John Caughey, farmer, postoffice Chartiers, a son of John and Maria Caughey, was born in 1833, in County Down, Ireland. He came to this country in 1852, located same year in Allegheny county, and has been a resident of Stowe township ever since. For several years he deprived himself of many of the comforts of life to save money, in order to help sustain and finally bring his people to this country. In 1855 he brought two of his brothers and a sister to America, and in 1859 he brought his parents, a brother and two sisters. Of the eight members of the family who came to this country through his beneficence, three are living. His father died in 1879, at the age of eighty-eight years, and his

mother in 1878, at the age of eighty. Our subject was first married, in 1855, to Jane Thompson, and by this union there were eight children: John, Joseph (deceased), Andrew, Margaret J. (wife of Joseph Heinour), Joseph (second), Martha (deceased), William and Mollie. Mrs. Caughey died in 1872, at the age of thirty-three years, and Mr. Caughey's second marriage occurred in 1874, with Sarah J., daughter of Joseph and Ellen Patterson, by which marriage there were seven children: Ellen (deceased), Robert, Benjamin, Annie B. (deceased), Sadie, Martha and Annie. Mr. Caughey is a good citizen, and his property gives evidence of industry and good taste.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, farmer, postoffice Green Tree, was born in Union township, Nov. 24, 1823, son of John Dougherty, who was born in Scott township, Allegheny county, Pa. John married Miss Mary Hager, and three sons and one daughter were born to them. Daniel is the only member of the family now living. He has always lived in the county, with the exception of the period spent in the army. He enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, 9th P. V., and for three years defended his country. He was married, in 1852, to Hannah, daughter of Samuel Haudenshield, and they have had three children, two living: Jacob and Mary Ann. Mr. Dougherty is a member of the G. A. R.; he has been a member of the town council, and is a republican.

GEORGE M. WASMUTH, grocer, McKeesport, was born in Robinson township, Allegheny county, March 9, 1865, son of William and Elizabeth (Vogler) Wasmuth, natives of Germany. His father, who was a shoemaker, settled in Pittsburgh in 1836, where he followed his trade several years. About 1848 he located in Robinson township, where, in connection with his trade, he carried on gardening a number of years. He came to McKeesport in 1880, and died there in April, same year, at the age of eighty years. He was twice married; his first wife, *nee* Rosetta Gephart, bore him five children, of whom two are living: William and John; his second wife, *nee* Elizabeth Vogler, bore him ten children, of whom three survive: Margaret, Sophia and George M. The last named came to McKeesport in 1880, was employed in the National Tube-works one year, and afterward in the National Rolling-mill five years. In 1887 he was weighmaster at the last-named mill, and Nov. 4, same year, he embarked in the grocery business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. He is a member of the G. L. Church and Leiderkranz, and is a democrat.

JAMES MORGAN, retired, postoffice Bridgeville, is a descendant of Samuel Morgan, a Scotchman, who immigrated to America in 1775, and located first in Eastern Pennsylvania, but later removed to Allegheny county, where he purchased three hundred acres of land on Miller's run, now South Fayette township. There he remained until his death. He was the father of two sons and one daughter. Hugh, the younger son, married Margaret Billingsly, of West Virginia, and had a family of eleven children, of whom James is the only survivor. Hugh lived on the tract of land purchased by his father, following farming until his death. Of the three hundred acres purchased by Samuel Morgan but 135 are now owned by any of the name.

James was born, in 1809, on this farm, and educated in a log schoolhouse. Like his ancestors, he followed farming, but since 1870 has lived retired. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Heinman, and to them were born eight children, seven of whom are living: H. H., Sarah J. (Mrs. Herriott), S. W., Billingsly, William P., Margaret (Mrs. Fife) and John C. Mr. Morgan finds pleasure in visiting his children, but still mourns the loss of his faithful wife, who has long been dead. His son Billingsly was born in 1840, resides on the homestead, and is engaged in stock-dealing. He married, in 1873, Mary L. Farrer, daughter of John and Phœbe (White) Farrer, and five children have blessed their union: Bessie, Jennie, George, Edward and John. For two years and nine months he (Billingsly) served his country in the rebellion, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee. The Morgan family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and republicans.

H. H. MORGAN, farmer, postoffice Oakdale Station, was born in 1834, the eldest son of James and Elizabeth (Heinman) Morgan. He was born and reared on a farm, the pursuits of which he has since followed. He was married, in 1861, to Harriet Hickman, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (McCabe) Hickman, of this county, and granddaughter of Peter Hickman. Sept. 12, 1886, Mrs. Morgan departed this life, at the age of forty-seven years. She was an invalid for many years, and a highly respected lady. Mr. Morgan now resides at Oakdale. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically a republican.

ROBERT WOODS (deceased) was a son of Stephen Woods, a native of Ireland, who by profession was a lawyer, and rose to distinction in Washington county, where he resided for many years. Thomas Woods, grandfather of Robert, was a well known resident of Lancaster county, and died in Philadelphia during the yellow fever. Robert was reared in Washington county, Pa., where his preliminary education was obtained at the public schools, and he afterward graduated at the Washington College in 1834. He at once took up the study of law with N. P. Hobert and Walter H. Lowrey; he was admitted to the bar in 1837, and the only political office he ever held was chief clerk in the postoffice. His first law-office was on Diamond street. Mr. Woods was married, in 1841, to Sarah, daughter of Robert Christy, and to them were born nineteen children, nine of whom are living. He was one of the principal projectors of the Pan Handle R. R., and was its president for five

years. He purchased his country residence in Chartiers township in 1851, where he resided at the time of his death. He was a democrat in politics until the firing on Fort Sumter, and afterward became a republican. His widow now resides with four daughters at their beautiful home.

JOHN LOSEN TRENT, painter, postoffice Hulton, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 25, 1839, a son of Valentine and Sarah (McGarrihill) Trent. Valentine was a native of Pittsburgh, but died in Sharpsburg in 1850; his widow, a native of Allegheny City, resides at Wilkinsburg. James Trent, grandfather of John L., came from England at the time of the Revolution, and was a captain under Gen. Washington. Our subject was reared at Sharpsburg, educated at the common schools there, and was but eleven years of age when his father died. He served three and a half years at the tinner's trade, but, not being suited with that calling, served his time with John K. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, at the painter's trade, and carried on the business at Sharpsburg until the breaking out of the war. His specialty is decorating and fancy work. He enlisted in Pittsburgh, Aug. 20, 1861, in Co. B, 63d P. V. I., and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He was in the engagements of Yorktown, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, where he was struck in the back with a shell, and had to undergo an operation before he could stand erect. After seven weeks of hospital life, he engaged in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, second battle of Bull run, Fredericksburg, the Muddy March and Chancellorsville, where he was shot through both arms. Later he was at the battles of Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford and Locust Grove, and went into camp at Brandy Station. He then enlisted as a veteran volunteer, came home for twenty-five days, and married, Jan. 24, 1864, Lizzie Craft, who was born at California, Pa., March 21, 1839, a daughter of Adam and Margaret Craft. Returning to his command Feb. 8, 1864, Mr. Trent remained at Brandy Station until the beginning of the Wilderness campaign, May 1, 1864. May 5, he led a skirmishing line, and was shot, first in the left and then in the right leg. He fell, and was shot twice again in the right leg. He lay on the field till the morning of the 8th, when he was carried two miles to the hospital; but the doctors would not amputate his leg, on account of the great loss of blood he had sustained, and he was laid out to die. Later he was sent in a wagon to Fredericksburg, and a long time after transferred to Washington. There he improved rapidly until July, when he was stricken with fever and gangrene. He obtained from the secretary of war a special train to Pittsburgh, and was taken to his wife's home in California, Pa.; was discharged May 4, 1865, as unfit for veteran duty and pensioned at eight dollars per month, but now receives thirty-six dollars per month. On his recovery he began painting at California, and remained there eleven years. In 1868 he started a branch in Pittsburgh, and opened a paint-store there, but one year later his leg again troubled him and he closed the store. About March, 1887, his leg again gave out, and he has since been confined to his house, the bones having all been taken out of the limb between the ankle and the knee. Mr. Trent moved to Verona in 1873, and was seven years in the Dexter Carriage-works. Since then he has done contract and fine work in decorating, graining and marbleizing, having the sole right of the latter process. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and the parents of two children: Sarah Margaret, who died April, 1887, aged twenty-one years, and Charles Valentine, at home. Mr. Trent is a republican. He is the only survivor of his father's five children: Mary, John, Davidson, Caroline and Harrison. The last mentioned served in Knap's battery. On Decoration day, 1868, he was run over by a train of the A. V. R. R., of which he was engineer, and received injuries which resulted in his death.

D. A. STERRITT. David Sterritt (deceased), father of the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 9, 1812, in Ross township. He was reared a farmer, and followed that as his avocation after he grew to manhood. In 1866 he laid his farm out into garden-lots of from four to seven acres each, and it is now called "Gardener's Home." He married Matilda B., daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Crider) Brooks, and became the father of three children: John E., Mary B. (deceased) and David A. Mr. Sterritt was educated in his native county, where he was highly esteemed as a man of business, honor and integrity; foremost in every good enterprise which would serve to promote the welfare of the community. He died Feb. 20, 1888. Politically Mr. Sterritt was a democrat, and he filled various offices with ability. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Perrysville, as is his family. His children's record is as follows: John E., a merchant in Bellaire, Ohio, married to Catherine Geyer, and became the father of five children. Mary B. married to Prof. Wettach, of Allegheny, and died leaving one daughter, Beulah, who lives at the old homestead.

David A., the subject of this sketch, after receiving a liberal common-school education, attended an academy in Pittsburgh, then took a business course at Duff's College. In 1879 he moved to Bellaire, Ohio, and there spent nine years in the coal business. At the death of his father he returned to his old home, and is now superintendent of the plank-road, which is owned by the family. He married Mary L. King, a native of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, who has borne him two children, David Rodney and Paul Alexander.

SAMUEL WALLACE, farmer, postoffice Noblestown, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1828, the son of John and Jennie Wallace, who came to America in 1848. They settled in Allegheny county and purchased sixty-two acres of land, owned origin-

ally by Mr. Campbell. John was a farmer, and died in 1882, aged eighty-eight years; his wife died in 1880, aged eighty-six years. They were parents of ten children, of whom five now remain. Samuel, the sixth child, was educated at the public schools of Ireland, and left his native land at the age of eighteen years. He first went to England and became a soldier in the British army; later immigrated to the West Indies, and arrived in America in 1856. Since coming here he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1871 purchased his present farm. Mr. Wallace married, in 1863, Susanna, daughter of John Stewart, of Allegheny county, and six children, four living, have been born to them: Jane (Mrs. Wallace), Lizzie, James and John, at home. In 1861 Mr. Wallace enlisted in Co. K, 1st P. C., and served six months. He is a worthy member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

THOMAS COATES, retired, McKeesport, was born near Temperanceville, Allegheny county, Aug. 15, 1836, a son of James and Anna (Brown) Coates, natives of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. They came to this country about 1830 and settled in Pittsburgh, where the father for a time followed mining, later farming, and finally the hotel business, keeping the stone tavern on the Washington turnpike, in what is now the Thirty-sixth ward of Pittsburgh. He reared a family of four children: Joseph, Thomas, William and James. Thomas was reared and educated in this county, and began life as a coal-miner, which he followed twenty-five years. In September, 1863, he enlisted in Battery H, Ind. P. V., and served until June 19, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In 1870 he embarked in the general merchandise business at Alpsville, Allegheny county, with C. M. Robinson, under the firm name of C. M. Robinson & Co., which continued one year. He then removed to Suter Station, Westmoreland county, and engaged in the same business there on his own account until he was burned out June 9, 1874. He then located at Broad Ford, Fayette county, and opened a general store, under firm name of Coates & Fritchman, remaining until the spring of 1878; then embarked in general merchandising, continuing in business until his retirement in 1887.

Mr. Coates married, in 1857, Caroline, daughter of John and Jane Arthur, of this county, and by her had two children: Ida M. (Mrs. Charles Pollock) and Anna (Mrs. John Logan, deceased). In 1883 Mr. Coates erected a large brick block on Walnut street, three stories high, with two elegant stores on ground floor, 20x80 each, which is a valuable improvement to the city. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a republican.

JAMES A. RUSSELL, furniture-dealer and undertaker, Braddock, is the seventh in the family of ten children of William Russell, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1852. Our subject was born in 1840, received a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen (he was left an orphan at the age of thirteen) commenced learning cabinet-making, at which he served an apprenticeship of four and a half years. In 1866 he came to Braddock, and commenced in a small way in the furniture business near his present site, and in 1884 he erected the three-story 33x90 brick building which he now occupies. In 1862 he married Mercy Wilson, of Westmoreland county, and five children were born to them, of whom two survive: Robert and Helen. Mr. Russell has been justice of the peace two terms; has been auditor of the borough, and was one of the original founders of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He is a F. & A. M., in politics a republican.

WILLIAM WILHELM, miner, and justice of the peace, postoffice Oakdale Station, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1832, a son of Powell and Caroline (Spemler) Wilhelm, who were parents of seven children. In 1853 William, in company with his father, left his native land, and, coming to America, located in Luzerne county, Pa., for a short time, but later moved to Pittsburgh. Powell Wilhelm was a practical coal-miner, having been a coal-operator in Germany. Mrs. Wilhelm, with the other children, joined her husband at Pittsburgh about a year after the latter's settlement there. Powell died in 1881, at the age of seventy-one years, and his wife at the age of seventy-eight. William, the eldest son of this family, was educated at the public schools and at the high-school of his native country. He has worked at glass-manufacturing and at coal-operating all his life. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 7th P. V., in the three-months service, but re-enlisted in August of the same year, this time in the 5th P. C., and served for three years and ten months. He was promoted to the lieutenancy of the regiment and discharged in 1864. Mr. Wilhelm was married, in 1858, to Bertha, daughter of Rev. Henry Roessing, also of Germany. Seven children have been born to them, five of whom are living: Anna (Mrs. Burns), Caroline, Helena, Lina and Albright Charles. Mr. Wilhelm was elected justice of the peace in 1877; later was re-elected and still fills that position. He is a Freemason, a grand master in the I. O. O. F., a member of the I. O. R. M., also of the G. A. R. and of the U. V. L. He is a republican.

FLORIAN SMITH, watch-repairer, McKeesport, was born in West Newton, Pa., April 16, 1837, a son of Andrew and Julia (Rotharmel) Smith. His father, who was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, served in the French army ten years, under Bonaparte, and participated in the battle of Leipsic. He came to America in 1817, and located at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., and later settled at West Newton, where he resided until his death. He died in 1880, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a clockmaker by trade, at which he worked until within three weeks of his death. His wife's ancestors were of French descent, and came from Holland, settling in Franklin

county, Pa., in 1732. Mrs. Smith's maternal grandfather, Capt. Stenger, served through the Revolution. Andrew Smith had seven children: Peter, Catherine, Hannah, Florian, Sarah, Adelia and Samuel. Florian was reared and educated in West Newton, and learned his trade with his father. He settled in McKeesport in 1862, and embarked in business as a watch-repairer, in which he has successfully continued since. He married, in 1865, Nellie, daughter of William Coyan, of McKeesport, and has one son living, Andrew. Mr. Smith is an attendant of the Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member. He is a democrat, and has served a term of three years as school director.

Amzi M. Wilson, farmer, postoffice Carrick, was born Dec. 11, 1854, on the Wilson homestead, which his grandfather, John Wilson, settled, the stone mansion thereon being over one hundred years old. William R. Wilson, the father of Amzi M., was also born on the homestead, March 1, 1830. He was a steady farmer, a good citizen and neighbor, and died June 27, 1857. He married Margaret Cowan, Oct. 10, 1850. She survived her husband, and was the mother of three children: Joseph F., Amzi M. and William. William R. Wilson and wife were leading members of the Presbyterian Church; politically he was a whig. Amzi M. was educated in this county and Cannonsburg Academy. March 22, 1883, he married Ruth, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Atkinson, and they have been blessed with three children: Margaret E., Ralph and Anna L. Mr. Wilson now owns the homestead.

George Cheesman, M. D., postoffice Library, was born in 1839, in Washington county, Pa., a son of John and Mary (Barkley) Cheesman, natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Washington county, Pa. His father was a seaman for about seven years, and after coming to Washington county boated for several years on the rivers here, but followed farming most of his life. His paternal grandfather, William Cheesman, came from England. The subject of our sketch spent his youth in Washington county, was educated in Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1859. He then taught school in Kentucky until the war broke out, when he returned, and, entering Jefferson Medical College, graduated in 1865. He began the practice of medicine in Washington county, and after four years' labor there came to Library. In 1876 he bought a farm about one mile north of Library, and in 1877 moved his family thereon. He married, Feb. 19, 1869, M. Bell, daughter of Hon. John A. and Violet (Gardner) Happer, and born in Washington county Oct. 12, 1843. Her father was a native of Washington county, and her mother of Allegheny county. Four children have blessed this union: Mary Bertha, Leroy Happer, Harry Cammer and Helen V. Dr. Cheesman, having been a teacher in his early life, has taken a great interest in the schools of Bethel, and has helped to build up some of the finest country schools in the township. In 1862 he taught at Bethel Academy. He and Mrs. Cheesman are members of Bethel Presbyterian Church.

H. G. Jemphrey, retired farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, is a representative citizen of South Fayette township, where he was born in 1818. His father, Isaac Jemphrey, married Mary Griffin, who bore him twelve children, H. G. being the fifth child. Isaac, by trade a tanner, and a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, when two years old was brought to America by his parents. He learned his trade in Allegheny City, and, with the exception of a few years, was always a resident of the county. He died at the age of sixty years. Six of his children are still living, but H. G. is the only one who resides in Pennsylvania. H. G. Jemphrey received but a few months' schooling, and has made his way in the world by his own exertions. His principal occupation has been farming, but in early life he learned the harness-maker's trade, which he followed a short time. He married, in 1843, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Sallie (Deniston) Boyce, of this county. Mr. Jemphrey's first purchase of land was made in 1851, which he afterward sold, purchasing the place where he now resides, and has retired from farming. He has been supervisor of the township for twenty-five years; has served as school director, and held other township offices. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a republican.

Patrick Francis Hodge, conductor, Brushton, East End, was born at Sarah Furnace, Blair county, Pa., Nov. 1, 1839, a son of Patrick and Mary (Keegan) Hodge, of Drogheda, County Meath, Ireland. The father died when Patrick was two years old, and the latter was early driven to support himself as best he could by farm labor. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the three-months service, and then again enlisted Sept. 20, 1861, in Co. A, 55th P. V. I. He was very soon promoted to second sergeant, and was commissioned as second lieutenant in April and first lieutenant in August, 1863, and captain Feb. 15, 1865. Previous to 1864 he was in the department of the South, and was twice wounded at the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C. From the battle of Cold Harbor on, he was with the Army of the Potomac; was wounded in the lower jaw and made prisoner at Drury's Bluff. He was kept at Petersburg and Libby till able to move, and was one of the six hundred officers exposed to the Union fire at Charleston. At one time, while on the move, he jumped out of a freight car, but was compelled to give himself up at Edisto island. While confined at Columbia, S. C., he again made his escape, after being eight months a prisoner, and reached the Federal pickets, near Pocotaligo, after lying all night in water between there and the Confederates. He returned at once to his regiment, and served as provost-marshal of Buckingham county, Va.,

until after the close of hostilities, being mustered out Aug. 30, 1865. In 1866, he found employment as passenger-brakeman on the P. R. R.; two and one-half years later he became conductor and is now taking through trains from Pittsburgh to Altoona. He built his present residence at Brushton in 1872, and has been several years a school director of Sterrett township. He is a republican. Capt. Hodge is now commander of Wilkinsburg Post, G. A. R., and is also a member of the Veteran Legion. Sept. 16, 1869, Capt. Hodge married Susan, daughter of Edward and Mary (Cassidy) McGraw, the parents being of Irish birth; the daughter was born in Freedom, Blair county, Pa., and is now the mother of two sons, George Edward and Gerald Francis. The family attend St. James' R. C. Church at Wilkinsburg.

CHARLES A. DUFFY, sheet-iron trimmer, McKeesport, was born in Butler county, Pa., Aug. 29, 1828, a son of Patrick and Bridget (Duffy) Duffy, who were among the pioneers of Butler county. His paternal grandfather, Michael Duffy, and maternal grandfather, Charles Duffy, were natives of Ireland, latter of whom settled in Butler county, in 1793, and former in 1820. Charles A. was reared in Armstrong county from four years of age, and there received a common-school education. In 1845 he located in Pittsburgh, where he served an apprenticeship of four years at the blacksmith's trade, and afterward worked in the same city one year as a journeyman. In 1850 he came to McKeesport and worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1861; then entered the employ of W. D. Wood & Co., and has since worked with the same firm in the capacity of a sheet-iron trimmer. He married, in 1866, Amanda M., daughter of James M. Hendrickson, of McKeesport, and by her has one daughter, Kittie. Mr. Duffy is one of the substantial citizens of McKeesport, and has accumulated a competency, a good share of which he has invested in real estate. He is a stockholder in the People's Bank and Bank of McKeesport, is director in the former and director in the Union Savings Fund and Loan association and Home Security Building and Loan association. He has served two years as member of the council. In politics he is independent; in religion he is a member of the R. C. Church.

GEORGE SHARP, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born in Plum township in July, 1813, a son of James and Isabella (Harkness) Sharp, natives of Ireland. James Sharp came here in 1807; he was a member first of the Secession and then of the Reformed Church, and died a member of the U. P. Church, Nov. 9, 1855, aged eighty-three years. His widow died Feb. 16, 1859, aged eighty-four years. Subject's grandfathers were William Sharp and William Harkness. George received his schooling in the log schoolhouses of his day. His father bought all the land in his name, and the family worked together as long as he lived. Now only two brothers are left, and they have about one thousand acres of land lying close together. Mr. Sharp married, in 1861, Sarah McDowell, of Plum township, born in 1830, a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Lesley) McDowell, natives of Washington county. Mr. McDowell died in 1840, aged about fifty-eight years, and his wife in 1876, aged eighty-five years. The former was a farmer, and was all through the war of 1812. Mrs. Sharp's grandfather was Archibald McDowell, and her maternal grandfather, John Lesley, was an officer in the war of 1812. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sharp: Isabella Jane (Mrs. James Greer), James Alexander, Nancy Martha, Margaret Ann, George Robert and Sadie J. (who died, aged four years and nine months). All are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Sharp is well known in church circles, and is considered one of the best-posted men of the county on the Bible.

WILLIAM J. QUINN, contractor, postoffice Bonney, son of John and Jane Quinn, was born in Robinson township, Allegheny county, in 1844. His grandfather, Hugh Quinn, came to this county about 1811, purchased and cleared the farm still owned by the Quinn family, and was the first man in that section to put out a fine orchard. He was a carpenter by trade, and was one of the early contractors of Pittsburgh. He died in 1868, at the age of sixty-eight years. His son John, born in 1814, was reared on the farm and learned the trade of carpenter, which he still follows. He married Jane, daughter of William and Jane Johnson, and their children are Hugh, William J., Minerva (wife of Lewis Sarwer), Lewis B. and Isabella, John and Maggie (all three deceased). John and his wife are members of the U. P. Church, and own a part of the old homestead. William J. Quinn was also reared on the homestead. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in Capt. Young's independent battery, and served nearly three years in the civil war. After his return from the war he learned the carpenter's trade, worked seven years as a journeyman, then embarked in business for himself, and is now a master builder and contractor. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W. He was married, in 1871, to Amelia, daughter of Michael Emrick, of Butler county, Pa., and they have had seven children: Mabel, John, Estella (deceased), Isabella J., William G., Albert L. and Edwin B. Mr. Quinn owns a good property at Ingram station, in Chartiers township.

LEWIS ABER, farmer, postoffice West Elizabeth, son of Jacob and Jennett (Elliott) Aber, was born in Jefferson township in 1836, on the place now owned by Mrs. Scott. Matthew Aber, his grandfather, came from New Jersey and settled in Plum township, Allegheny county. Jacob Aber was born in that township. When eighteen years of age he started in life for himself, and at twenty-one married and located in Jefferson township, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Scott,

where he engaged in farming and was also the owner of a distillery, which he operated forty years. Jacob died in 1864, and Jennett, his wife, in 1856. Their children were Agnes, now Mrs. P. S. Pollock, of Baldwin township, Allegheny county; J. Eliza, now Mrs. Samuel Neil, of Bulger station, Washington county, Pa.; Rebecca, now Mrs. A. W. Bedell, of West Elizabeth; Sarah, now Mrs. B. F. Gibbs, of Peters township, Washington county, Pa., and Lewis. In 1858 our subject married Elizabeth Megogney, daughter of David Megogney, of Jefferson township, and their children are John P., born in Baldwin township, Allegheny county; David L., born in Indiana county, and Albert H., also born in Indiana county. After his father's death Mr. Aber removed to Indiana county, purchased a farm and remained there twelve years. He then purchased a farm at the mouth of Peters creek, in Jefferson township, which he sold in 1888, and removed to one he bought of A. W. Bedell, where he now resides. Mrs. Aber is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A. J. Schulte, coal-operator, postoffice Putnam, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1837, a son of Herman Schulte. The latter, in October, 1846, with his wife and five children, left Prussia for America, and after a voyage of eighty-two days, on New Year's night, 1847, the vessel was wrecked on the bars of Galveston, Tex., and Herman Schulte, with all his household effects was lost. The widow went to New Orleans from Galveston, and there remained until June, 1847. She and her children then came to Allegheny county, and settled in Pittsburgh, where she resided until her death, in 1862. A. J. Schulte received a common-school education, and at eleven years of age commenced work in the coal-mines, at which he continued until 1869. He was then appointed superintendent of the Fort Pitt Coal company, and served as such for eight years. Since 1877 he has been operating his own mines, which are located at Bridgeville and Brown Hill. He employs 150 men and ships his coal to Pittsburgh and western markets. Mr. Schulte was married, in 1862, to Philomena, daughter of Nicholas Nickolay, and ten children have been born to them: Philomena, Anthony F., Joseph John, Joseph Frederick, Catherine Rosa, Charles Albert, Margaret May, Anna Matilda, Mary C. and Clara A. Mr. Schulte and family are members of the R. C. Church, and he is a democrat.

Hugh Lemon Megown, blacksmith, postoffice Epton, was born Aug. 25, 1843, at his present residence on Piney Fork creek, a grandson of John Megown, who came from Ireland, and settled at Bayardstown, where he opened a stone-quarry. His parents, Alexander and Harriet (Stilley) Megown, were born in Butler county, Jan. 5, 1817, and Snowden township, Allegheny county, Oct. 8, 1820, respectively. Alexander was a blacksmith, and came to Snowden township in 1839, first working at his trade for Thomas Kiddoo, and afterward for Woods & Dexter in their spade- and shovel-works. In 1856 he bought the shop property of forty-three acres, and erected a new steam-power shop, known as the Excelsior Tool-works. Here he manufactured all kinds of heavy tools from 1860 to 1872. Hugh L. began in this shop in 1860, and worked for wages until he was of age. Aug. 25, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, 14th P. V. C., commanded by Col. Thomas. He participated in about a dozen hard-fought battles, was at Appomattox at the time of Lee's surrender, and was mustered out June 6, 1865. Returning home, he worked in his father's shop until April, 1872, when he went into partnership with his father and brother Samuel, under the firm name of A. Megown & Sons. The father dying Dec. 20, same year, Samuel conducted the shop for about a year. Mrs. Harriet Megown died Nov. 12, 1876. Mr. Megown married, July 19, 1866, Phœbe Merrington, born June 8, 1843, at McKeesport, daughter of James and Polly (West) Merrington, natives, respectively, of England and West Virginia. Her father died in July, 1879; her mother resides in Allegheny City. Mr. and Mrs. Megown have three children: Sally (wife of Charles Frick), Birdie (wife of John W. Dickinson) and Mary Ann (at home). Mr. Megown is a member of Post 544, G. A. R., of Gastonville.

Thomas J. Gist, clerk, McKeesport, was born in Allegheny City, April 12, 1841, son of Thomas and Barbara (Richards) Gist, the former a native of Baltimore, the latter of Allegheny county. Our subject was reared and educated in the city of Allegheny, and Feb. 22, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 112th P. V., participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna river, South Edisto and Petersburg July 17th to 30th, where he received a gunshot wound in the head and right leg, and had his side crushed in by a shell and his spine injured, which reduced his stature four inches. On account of these wounds he was honorably discharged Jan. 20, 1865. He served five years in the internal revenue service in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania revenue district, and has been a resident of McKeesport eleven years. Mr. Gist is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.; in politics he has always been a stanch high-tariff republican.

Robert Theodore Hill, secretary and treasurer of the P., C. & Y. R. R., was born in Pittsburgh, March 3, 1846, son of Robert and Mary J. (Delzell) Hill, natives of Ireland. His father came to Pittsburgh about 1825, and was a lumber-dealer; he died in September, 1877, aged seventy-three years, and his wife died in 1884, aged seventy-six years. They were members of the U. P. Church, and in the early days Mr. Hill was a member of the Pittsburgh council. Mr. Hill received his education in Pittsburgh, and in 1864 began clerking in a railroad office. In 1870 he was employed in the auditor's office of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., and in 1882 resigned to

accept the office of secretary and treasurer of the P., C. & Y. R. R., his present position. In December, 1884, he moved to Verona, where he now lives. He was married in February, 1865, to Mary J. Delzell, a native of Ireland, and daughter of William and Margaret Delzell. Her father died in 1861, aged fifty-three years. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hill. Three are living, named as follows: Willie D., Mabel and Jeanette. Those deceased are Clarence, Gertrude and Charles.

JOHN PRICE, coal-operator, Fetterman, was born in Toronto, Canada, where he remained until 1862; he was educated in the high-schools of that country, and soon after coming to the United States associated himself with the Higby Coke company, with whom he remained five years. He was then employed by the Gray & Bell Coal company, in the capacity of weighmaster, where he remained for six years, and was then with the Pullman Palace Car company for eleven years. Then he purchased his present home, and has been prominently connected with the coal and stone business. He married Charlotte, daughter of George Lowen, and to them have been born six children. Mr. Price is a highly respected citizen of Fetterman. He is a republican.

M. C. GRAY, engineer, Banksville, is a native of England, and in 1855 he came to America with his mother and brother. He was educated at the high-schools of England, and mining engineering has been his principal occupation. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary Gray, daughter of John Gray, of England, and nine children have been born to them, six of whom are living. Mr. Gray is now interested in coal-mines and engineering work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a democrat.

ELI WILSON BOYD, farmer, postoffice Turtle Creek, is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Wilson) Boyd, of Irish descent, and was born Oct. 17, 1837, in North Huntingdon, Westmoreland county, Pa. His grandfather came from Ireland and settled in Westmoreland county, where he died at the age of ninety-five. Eli W. Boyd was reared a farmer, and completed his education by a year each at Madison and Irwin Academies. He married, Nov. 1, 1859, Sarah Shaw, and engaged in farming in his native town. Three years later he came to Patton township, where he has since resided. He has a fine home, embracing three and a half acres near Turtle Creek, three farms covering 330 acres, and is a two-fifths owner in the Spring Hill coal-mines, of which he is superintendent. Mr. Boyd married Miss Shaw, and their union has been blessed with six children: Lily S. (wife of John S. McIntosh, of Wilkinsburg), Sadie W. (wife of G. E. F. Gray, of Homestead), David Shaw (engineer at Spring Hill works), Margaret Brown, James Kelso and Martha Gray (at home). The family belong to the U. P. Church; Mr. Boyd is a republican. Mrs. Boyd is the only survivor of seven children born to David and Lydia (Stewart) Shaw. David Shaw was born July 9, 1803, in North Versailles, and died Jan. 17, 1888, at the home of his daughter. His parents, David and Jane Shaw, came from Ireland and York county, Pa., respectively. The former died in 1834, aged seventy-three, and the latter in 1866, aged one hundred and two. They had nine children, of whom the youngest, William, now resides in Bellevue, Allegheny county. The others died at their residences, as follows: Samuel, in Patton township; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Shaw, in North Versailles; Robert, in Patton; Margaret, wife of John Stewart, in North Huntingdon; Thomas, in Wooster, Ohio; and John, in Allegheny City. The family was always identified with the U. P. Church. The voters were all whigs or republicans, and nearly all were plain farmers.

DAVID OWENS, master mechanic, postoffice Banksville, was born in 1841, in the county of Durham, England, and in 1863 he immigrated to America. He at once entered the employ of the Saw-Mill Run Coal company, where he has continued up to the present time; has been in the capacity of master mechanic for the past eight years. He is permanently located in the town, and has full charge of all works in the shops. He is a Freemason, Odd-Fellow and K. of P. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a republican.

JOHN JACKEL, butcher, McKeesport, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 17, 1855, to George and Maggie Jackel, and was reared and educated in his native land, where he served a two years' apprenticeship at butchering. He came to America in 1871, and settled in McKeesport, where he worked as a journeyman butcher six years. In 1877 he commenced business with a partner, and after one year purchased his partner's interest, since when he has conducted the business alone. In 1882 he erected the fine brick building he now occupies on Fifth avenue, where he has since successfully conducted a meat-market. Mr. Jackel married, June 1, 1878, Agatha, daughter of Nicholas Nickolos, of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and has five children: William, John, Anna, Kate and Georgie. Mr. Jackel is a member of the G. L. Church, of which he is vice-president; is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Leiderkranz, and is a republican.

OLIVER EVANS, JR., farmer, postoffice McKeesport, son of Oliver and Mary (Sampson) Evans, was born in McKeesport in 1853, where he received his education, and in 1873 married Fanny, daughter of Eli Cook, of McKeesport. Her grandfather, William Cook, was one of the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, and resided at Cookstown, where her father was born. He married Kate, daughter of Victor Arthur, of Versailles township. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Evans, Jr., after marriage located on the farm he now owns in Versailles township, and engaged in

farming and dairy business. They have three children, viz.: Oliver, Katie and Beckie. Mrs. Evans is member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Evans is a democrat.

JOHN I. LUNDMARK, proprietor of Hotel Gustave Adolph, McKeesport, was born in Sweden, June 2, 1840, a son of Lelius and Elizabeth Lundmark, and was reared in his native land, where he learned the carpentering and cabinet-making trades. Coming to America in 1870, he settled, in 1872, in McKeesport and opened a boarding-house, which he conducted seventeen years. In 1887 he built the hotel of which he is now proprietor, on Rose street, near Ninth avenue, a much-needed hostelry in that part of the city, opening it to the public in November of that year. In 1872 Mr. Lundmark married Erica Nelson, of Titusville, by whom he has one son, Frederick. Mr. Lundmark is a member of the G. L. Church, of the I. O O. F. and A. O. H., and is a republican.

JOHN BANDI was born in Switzerland in 1831, son of John Bandi. He came to America in 1866 and married Mary Geisel; they have one child, John M. Mr. Bandi is a well-to-do farmer, and owns 130 acres of valuable farming land; is a member of the G. L. Church, and is a democrat.

B. BANDI, proprietor of the Bell Hotel, Fetterman, was born in Switzerland in 1837, son of John Bandi, contractor, who had three sons. Benedick, the youngest, immigrated to America March 12, 1857, settled in Allegheny City, and was employed in the dairy business. In 1861 he enlisted in the war for three years, and after he returned he continued dairying. He married Philomina, daughter of Peter Wagner, and they had eight children, two of whom are living: John and Joseph. Mr. Bandi purchased fifty acres of land in West Liberty borough, and his present property in 1884. His hotel is centrally located in the borough, and receives good patronage. He is a member of the G. A. R., is a Catholic and a democrat.

JOHN F. MULLOOLY, superintendent of mines, postoffice Fairhaven, was born Aug. 15, 1848, in Westmoreland county, Pa., a son of James and Ann (Murtaugh) Mullooly, natives of Ireland. The parents followed farming in Westmoreland county until 1860, when they removed to Allegheny county and continued to farm on part of the ground where the steelworks have since been erected, and here the father died. Their children were Bridget, Patrick, Martin, Mary, Katie, John F. and James. John F. farmed in early life, but subsequently became a practical miner. He began work for the company in 1873, and March 15, 1881, took charge of the Ormsby mine, being checkman, weighman and then engineer, etc; he is now superintendent of the mine. Mr. Mullooly married Ellen, daughter of Michael Glacken, and they have six children: James R., John, George, Charley, Joseph and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Mullooly are members of the R. C. Church, and he is a republican.

JOHN SCHINDEHEETLE, postoffice McKee's Rocks, was born in Germany in 1850, and, coming to this country in 1872, settled in Allegheny county. He is a son of Goetlieb and Martha Schindeheetle, former of whom died in Germany in 1866, at the age of fifty years, and latter in 1880, at the age of sixty-five years. They were members of the G. P. Church. Of their seven children, five are living, all in this county. John married, March 5, 1877, Mary E., daughter of William H. and Mary Miller, of this county, and they have been blessed with five children: Annie, George J., Henry W., William H. and Henry F. Mrs. Schindeheetle was born in 1857, and her parents are living in this county; her father was fifty-six years old in January, 1888, and her mother fifty-four in July, same year. John Schindeheetle learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed fifteen years. He worked in a rolling-mill about five years, and for the past six years has been keeping hotel, first at Saw-Mill run, and since at the village of Chartiers, at which place he owns a good hotel property.

JACOB WEISKIRCHER, wholesale liquor-dealer, McKeesport, was born in Germany, May 17, 1850, a son of Nicholas F. and Mary A. (Meiser) Weiskircher, who came to America in 1855, and settled in Mifflin township, Allegheny county. Nicholas F., a stone-mason, followed that trade for a number of years; then engaged in farming, and was killed April 10, 1879, by being thrown from a wagon in a runaway. His children who grew to maturity were Nicholas, Peter, Jacob, Lizzie, Frank, Adam, Mary, John, Ann, Barbara and William. Jacob was reared in Mifflin township from five years of age, and received a common-school education. He began life as a coal-miner, which occupation he followed ten years; then for three years worked as a stone-mason. In 1873 he settled in McKeesport, and was engaged in the hotel business eight years; then for three years kept a restaurant and saloon, and for the past eight years has also been engaged in his present business. He married, Nov. 28, 1872, Mary, daughter of Peter Gross, of McKeesport, and has four children living: Carrie M., William O., Jessie and Stella. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., has served one year as member of the McKeesport city council, and is a democrat.

ANDREW MCCARTNEY, retired boatman, residing at 194 Steuben street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Aug. 29, 1811, a son of George and Jane McCartney, the former born in Lancaster county, of Scotch descent, the latter being of Irish nationality. They came to this county in 1827, and settled in what is now Chartiers township, near where Andrew McCartney now resides. George McCartney and Jane Lees were united in marriage before leaving Lancaster county. George learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for several years, but finally inherited one of the best farms in Lancaster county,

and turned his attention to agriculture and teaming. During the war of 1812 he was pressed into the service of the United States, with his teams, and in cases of emergency was given a musket and placed in the ranks. He participated in a battle near Baltimore, in which a part of the British force left its trenches and went to the banks to meet its doom, as not one ever returned alive. After the war Mr. McCartney returned to his farm, but by indorsing for his friends he finally lost his property. He then moved to Allegheny county, where he worked at his trade. He died in 1847, his widow in 1867. Their children were Andrew, John, George (deceased), Simon (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), Eliza A. (wife of Daniel Donnelly, of Allegheny City), Louisa (deceased), Harriet (deceased), George and James (deceased). Andrew spent several years mining coal at one cent a bushel, saved money enough to build a boat and start business for himself, and for forty-five years followed boating. He built and owned the T. D. Harner and Marner steamboats, which he used principally as towboats between Pittsburgh and Louisville, Ky. He retired from boating in 1870, and engaged in brickmaking in the Thirty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, where he still owns a brickyard containing seven acres, but recently retired from business. He married, in 1839, Ann Hodgson, and their children are Samuel (who married Lena Macdonald, by whom he has three children: Cora, Andrew and Charles), George (deceased), Oliver, Addison L., Albert S., Newton W. and John (deceased). Capt. McCartney has been a local politician of some note, having held some offices in his township for many years, and was never defeated for any office for which he was a candidate.

James E. Byers, blacksmith, West Elizabeth, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Byers, was born in Finleyville, Washington county, in 1842. In 1862 he married Harriet Secrest, of Bridgeport, Fayette county, Pa., and eventually settled in West Elizabeth. Here he began working at his trade, and has now been engaged in business in the same shop for a period of sixteen years. Their children are John H., Samuel A., Lavina, Harriet, James, Jacob, Harry and Arthur, all of whom make their home with their parents. Mr. Byers is a democrat.

Robert H. Caughey, gardener, postoffice McKeesport, a son of John and Maria Caughey, was born Aug. 6, 1829, in County Down, Ireland. In 1852 he immigrated to America, and located in Allegheny county, where he remained two years. He then removed to McClure, where he engaged in farming on the Shenly place five years. In 1866 he came to Lincoln township, purchased a considerable tract of land, and became a gardener on an extensive scale. In 1869 his parents came to America and made their home with him in Lincoln township, where they both died. Their children were William Y. and Robert H. (twins), Bella, John, Andrew (who enlisted during the civil war, and died after his return home, from the effects of exposure during his service), Fannie, Samuel W. (also a volunteer in the civil war), and James Y. (of McKeesport). In 1854 Robert H. married Margery Grant, of Inverness, Scotland, and now has a family of five children: Joseph Y. (a merchant of McKeesport), Lizzie, Maria (engaged in teaching), Annabella and Martha Jane (also a teacher). All are members of the U. P. Church, and Mr. Caughey is a member of the I. O. O. F., and an ardent republican. He is president of the Youghiogheny Bridge company and is prominently identified with all local enterprises.

George W. Lutes, superintendent of Lock No. 3, Elizabeth, is a son of George and Sarah (Mort) Lutes, and was born in 1840, in what is now Forward township. His father was a native of Washington county, but removed to Forward township, where he married and reared a family of seven children: James H., Julia A., Keziah, Sarah, Susan M., Ruth and George W. George W., in 1867, married Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel and Eliza Stevens, and he began his business career where he is now located, where he has been for twenty-three years. Their children are Bertha E., George A., N. S., John S., Charles P., Mamie, Eliza, Laura and Emma, all living at home.

Thomas M. Jones, coal-operator, West Elizabeth, a son of George and Rachel Jones, was born at Port Perry, Allegheny county, Pa., March 6, 1850. He is engaged in operating the coalworks at Jones Station, Jefferson township, and has his residence in West Elizabeth borough. April 15, 1873, Mr. Jones married Sue E., daughter of John and Margaret (Mickey) Kennedy, of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., natives of Fayette county, and they have three children: George, John and Irene Gertrude. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist Church of West Elizabeth.

Henry Linhart, farmer, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born near Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1840. His grandfather, Adam Linhart, came from Germany and settled in Wilkins township, where he died. Peter, son of Adam, married Margaret Brown, of English descent; settled on a farm in Westmoreland county, and became the father of eight children, of whom Henry is the fourth. The latter passed his early life on the home farm, and enlisted, in 1861, in Co. K, 77th P. V., serving through the civil war in the western army. Among the principal battles in which he fought were those of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Green River, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Franklin, Stone River and Nashville. On his discharge, in 1865, Mr. Linhart settled in Patton township, and in December of that year married Fanny Mates, a lady of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Linhart have one son, Robert Miller, aged twenty-two, now a resident of Homestead. Mr. Linhart has a pleasant

home near Turtle Creek, and operates the farm of his mother, who is still living. He is a member of the E. L. Church, S. of I., and is a republican.

Louis Rott, cashier, Homestead, was born Oct. 22, 1844, in Badenhausen, near Hartz, Germany, a son of Christian and Louise (Mahn) Rott, natives of the above-named place, where the former thoroughly learned the blacksmith's trade, which later he followed in Pittsburgh for Newmyer & Graff. Mr. and Mrs. Rott had three children: Frederick, Christian and Louis. Louis received his education in Pittsburgh, and learned the retail drug business with W. J. Redcliff, with whom he was six years. He then served sixteen years with B. L. Fahnestock in the same business, and six years ago came to Homestead, where he opened a drugstore, in which he still retains an interest. His excellent character in both social and business circles preceded him, and he is to-day one of the foremost men of the town. He started the I. O. O. F., of which he has been secretary four years. He is a charter member of Boaz Council of the R. A., the I. O. H., a member of the Golden Eagle, the Stuckrath, and the Masonic fraternity. Since the organization of the First National Bank, Jan. 3, 1888, he has been cashier in that institution. In 1876 Mr. Rott married Arabella J. McCandless, who has borne him four sons: Louis Ed., Robert George, Charles H. and Albert J.

J. B. McGrew, M. D., West Elizabeth, is a son of John B. and Sarah M. (Lynn) McGrew, and was born in Jefferson township in 1856. He is a descendant of one of the old Quaker families of Westmoreland county. His father came to Jefferson township about 1842, settling in West Elizabeth, and, having previously been engaged in the practice of medicine in Westmoreland county, he continued it here. He received his medical education in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated. He entered the army during the civil war as captain of Co. G, 11th P. V., and was twice wounded while in the service. He reared a family of five children: Rev. W. L. McGrew (of Pittsburgh M. E. Conference), David P. (a farmer of Jefferson township), Thomas B. (druggist of Gill Hall), J. F. (a physician of Baltimore, Md.) and J. B., our subject, who received his medical education in Baltimore and is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He began the practice of his profession in 1883, in which year he married May, daughter of Eugene and Sarah Brownfield, of Smithfield, Fayette county, Pa., and they have one child, Ibelia.

John Kerney (deceased) was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1796, a son of Luke and Elizabeth Sargent Kerney, former the youngest of seven sons and two daughters born to Luke Kerney, and by occupation a linen-manufacturer. May 24, 1824, John married Mary, daughter of Edward Bognall, of an old and prominent family in Ireland, and in the following June the young couple set sail for the new world, landing in Pittsburgh in September of the same year. Here Mr. Kerney was engaged extensively in the grocery business for twenty-five years, after which he dealt in coal and lime. Mrs. Kerney died in 1857, and Mr. Kerney March 3, 1885, at the age of eighty-nine years. For twenty years prior to his death (during eighteen of which he was an invalid from paralysis) he was retired from active life; he was a member of the R. C. Church, and a democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Kerney were parents of eight children (seven daughters and one son), of whom five are yet living: Elizabeth (Mrs. Dr. J. Ahl), Mary (at home), Sarah (Mrs. Brennan), Ellen and Lucretia (Mrs. Culgan).

John Yunker, merchant, McKee's Rocks, son of Peter and Catherine Yunker, was born in 1858, in Pittsburgh. His father, a native of Germany, immigrated to Pittsburgh in 1852, and located in Temperanceville, where he followed rolling in the iron-works, which has been his occupation through life. In 1868 he moved to Stowe township, where he still resides. He married, in Allegheny county in 1852, Catherine, daughter of Conrad and Catherine Smith, of this county. Mrs. Yunker died in 1875, aged forty years, the mother of the following-named children: Peter (deceased), John, Joseph (deceased), Philip, Peter (second), Mary (wife of Jacob Herbst), Sophia (wife of Matthew Herbst), Louis, Theresa (deceased) and Katie. Mr. Yunker's second marriage occurred in 1876, with Mrs. Catherine Gast, a widow. John Yunker was married in May, 1881, to Lena, daughter of Christian and Anna Jaggi, and they had three children, all deceased. Mr. Yunker, like his father, followed iron-rolling until 1883, when he commenced mercantile business, in which he is still engaged at McKee's Rocks, where he keeps a general store.

John Charles Hill, merchant, Wilkinsburg, was born in North Huntingdon, Pa., April 17, 1839, and is the eldest of three sons born to John C. and Catharine (Schilling) Hill; the others were Walter, now on the Westmoreland homestead, and George, who died in 1885. Their great-grandfather was one of the Hessian troops employed against the Americans in the Revolution. His son George was the father of John C., Sr., who, after his marriage, lived for a time in York county, Pa., later settling in Westmoreland, where he died in 1876; his wife died in 1858. When fifteen years old John C. was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, which occupied him till the outbreak of the civil war. He then joined Co. M, 6th U. S. C., and served three years in the Army of the Potomac, rising to sergeant-major. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he raised a cavalry company, and was commissioned captain by Gov. Curtin, but was not mustered. Mr. Hill served in all the principal engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and had many narrow escapes. After the war he engaged with success in the oil business in West Vir-

ginia. In 1868 he moved to Pittsburgh, and began the manufacture of brooms, brushes, etc., and the business now includes wholesale groceries. Mr. Hill purchased his present house at Edgewood in 1882. He is chaplain of the Wilkinsburg G. A. R. post, oldest past master of the A. O. U. W., member of the Masonic fraternity and the R. A., and is president of the Sterrett school board. Mr. Hill married, Jan. 29, 1864, Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Neath, and born in Richmond, Va.; the children by this union are Laura Virginia, Reed Neath, Frank Burdette, Mary Anna and John Charles. The family attend the M. E. Church; Mr. Hill is a republican.

THOMAS ALGEO, retired, Pittsburgh, was born in that city in 1818, son of John Algeo, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1780, and came with his mother and nephew to America in 1808. His brother, Thomas, had previously emigrated, and was engaged in mercantile business. John was a painter by trade, and married Anna Bell, daughter of John McCayne, who was a schoolmaster in Ireland. This couple were the parents of eight children, Thomas being the only one now remaining. For thirty years John was totally blind, having lost his sight through an operation performed by inexperienced physicians. Thomas was reared in the county, and his principal pursuits in life have been of a commercial nature. He was married, in 1844, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Walker, and to them were born five sons and five daughters, nine of whom are now living. Mr. Algeo purchased his present home in 1847, where he and his wife spend their declining years happily.

John Algeo, the second eldest, was educated in the public schools of West Liberty township, and in the private school of Rev. Gray. He left school at nineteen years of age, and was employed in the iron-mills of Pittsburgh. In 1883 he and his brother engaged in the grocery trade, and by close application to business they have been very successful. He is also engaged in farming, delighting in fine-bred horses. He was married, in 1884, to Miss Laura, daughter of Phillip Hoffman. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., and in politics is independent.

JOSEPH B. HUFF, stock-dealer, Wilkinsburg, was born in Harford county, Md., in 1823. His ancestors were of English Quaker stock, and settled in Maryland in an early day. His grandfather, Abram Huff, was born there, as was his father, also named Abram. The latter married Mercy, daughter of Richard Webb, Quaker; she was born in England. Abram Huff, father of our subject, died of yellow fever when Joseph was a child; his widow survived till 1849. Joseph is the youngest of eight children, only three of whom are now living. He attended the common schools until sixteen years old, when he worked for an elder brother, who was engaged in the cattle trade, eventually becoming a partner. For twenty-three years he has been head of the firm of Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff, live-stock commission dealers at East Liberty, and has dwelt in Wilkinsburg for the same period, and owns a fine residence on Penn avenue. Mr. Huff's first wife, Mary, daughter of James and Catharine Basor, of German extraction, was born in Mifflin, Pa., and bore him three sons and one daughter. She died in 1864, aged thirty-six. In 1871 Mr. Huff married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Zabias Henry. Jonathan Middleswath, father of Mrs. Henry, was an early settler and large landholder in Scott township, this county. Mr. Huff's eldest child, Charles C., is practicing medicine at Huron, Dak.; Joseph Henry was killed on the C. & N. W. Ry., in September, 1887; Mary K. resides with her father; William C. was drowned, July 17, 1888, while on a pleasure tour in Canada; William H. is a republican.

PIERRE MOURER, wagon-maker, postoffice Chartiers, a son of Nicholas and Anna Mourer, was born in Germany in 1853. He served ten months in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71, and came to America in 1872, locating in Pittsburgh. He learned the trade of a wagon-maker, which he has followed since coming to America. His mother died in 1865, at the age of forty-six years, and his father in 1885, at the age of ninety. Pierre Mourer married, Feb. 19, 1875, Mary, daughter of Jacob and Theresa May, of this county. They have seven children: Mary (died in infancy), Theresa, Jacob, Louis, Annie, Clara and Peter. Mr. Mourer is a member of the Knights of St. George. He and Mrs. Mourer are members of the Catholic Church.

HENRY MCCOMB, farmer, postoffice Negley, was born in County Down, Ireland, Aug. 12, 1823, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Todd) McComb. His father was born in September, 1801, and died Oct. 4, 1882. His mother was born in 1791, and died Dec. 3, 1866. They were Scotch-Irish, and came to Pittsburgh in 1825, where Thomas McComb was an iron-worker for a number of years, and then a merchant in the Diamond in Pittsburgh. His grandfather, Henry, moved to Ireland from the Highlands of Scotland. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Todd, and the wife of Thomas Todd was Isabella McClellan, and both were Scotch-Irish. Our subject received his education in Pittsburgh, and at the age of twenty-two began for himself. He was hammerman and roller in Wood, Edwards & McKnight's mill for twenty-two years, also spent eight years in another mill, where he made as high as twenty dollars per day most of the time. He bought his present farm in 1852, moved his family there, and the boys worked the farm, while he continued in the mills until 1872. He married, in 1846, Christina Smith, of Ireland, who was born March 21, 1825, a daughter of William and Margaret (Caldwell) Smith, and moved to Pittsburgh in 1828. Eight children bless this union: Thomas, in

the leather business at Wilmington, Del.; William, on a farm; Mary Ann, Mrs. John Kuhn; John, who died in 1876, aged twenty-two years; Robert died in 1878, aged twenty-two; Henry, at home; Wilson died in 1887, aged twenty-four; James, at home, a graduate of Edinburgh College, class of 1887. Mr. and Mrs. McComb are members of the Unity U. P. Church. Mr. McComb is a republican, and for nine years was member of the school board. He has led a very successful life, and has two hundred acres of good farming land, well improved.

Mrs. Emaline Torrence, retired, postoffice Option, daughter of William and Mary (Fleeger) Torrence, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in 1820. Her father was a native of Ireland, and on coming to this country located in Westmoreland county, where he remained some years. He then removed to Pittsburgh, and engaged in the saddlery business, the firm being R. & W. Mackey. He died in Pittsburgh and left five children: Margaret, Emaline, Mary, Catherine and Robert. Emaline married David Torrence, and settled in Jefferson township, on the farm now owned by her, and engaged in farming. Here David Torrence died. Their children were Mary, now Mrs. Miller; Henrietta, William, Jennie, Kate and David D. Of these Kate and William are deceased. Mrs. Torrence is a member of the U. P. Church.

Robert Sylves, miner, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in Conemagh township, Indiana county, Pa., Sept. 10, 1847. His father, Peter, was a son of Conrad Sylves, of German stock, but his mother, Catharine (Getty), was born in Ireland. Peter Sylves was a farmer, and died in Conemagh in 1853. Robert began to earn his living when nine years old, being employed on a farm, and has made a business of mining since he was eighteen. In 1874 he became a resident of Patton township, and bought property, which he improved. He enlisted, in 1864, as a recruit in a veteran regiment, the 107th Pennsylvania, and served ten months with the Army of the Potomac, seeing a great deal of active warfare about Petersburg, Va. He attends the Lutheran Church, with which his family is united. In 1886 he married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Douds, a native of Indiana county. Mr. Sylves died in March, 1887, aged thirty-eight years, leaving six children: Jennie, Joseph, Mary, Peter, Thomas and Eliza. Two children, Rosa and Annie, died in infancy. Mr. Sylves has always been a democrat.

George Kappel, merchant, Pittsburgh, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9, 1847. His parents, Valentine and Dorothea Juliana (Ewald) Kappel, were born and reared near the city of Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America soon after their marriage, in 1846. Next year they settled in Pittsburgh, Mr. Kappel being employed for a short time as gardener by a manufacturer, who soon placed him in the iron-warehouse. Here he remained through four changes in ownership, and many years before his death had charge of all supplies for the Kensington mills. He was many years secretary of the board of trustees of the Lutheran Church. He died Jan. 31, 1880. His widow and daughters, Emma Juliana and Amelia Rachel, now reside on Fifth avenue. Charles, the second child, died when three years old. George, the eldest, attended the public school till thirteen years of age, when he was employed for about a year by a manufacturer of tin cartridge-boxes for the Union army. In the spring of 1862 he was errand-boy in the music-store of which he is now proprietor. He afterward became bookkeeper and salesman, and in 1878 he purchased the department of sheet-music and small instruments. Nov. 22, 1877, Mr. Kappel married Maria Alice Bockstoce, and bought his present residence at Edgewood eight years later. Mrs. Kappel was born at Mount Lebanon, this county, a daughter of Henry and Margaretta Bockstoce, of German and Scotch ancestry, respectively. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kappel are Howard Bockstoce, George Valentine, Marguerite and Norman Willard. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kappel is an independent democrat.

Thomas Willis, miner, postoffice Carrick, was born May 20, 1835, in Alvechurch, Worcestershire, England, a son of John and Anna Willis. He entered the English coal and ore mines at the age of seventeen, became a practical miner, and carried for two years the lamp to inspect for firedamp. He came to America in May, 1863, engaged in mining in Baldwin township, and has been with the firm of Walton & Co. for over twenty years. He is one of the most experienced men in the mine. He owns a farm of seventeen and a half acres, and follows agricultural pursuits and gardening successfully. In England he married Mary A. Lee, and they were blessed with eight children: John S., Mary A., Thomas, William, Abijah, Julie, Lucy and Lee. Mr. Willis takes a lively interest in all local affairs.

William Large, farmer, postoffice West Elizabeth, son of Andrew and Mary Large, was born on the place he now owns, in Jefferson township, in 1842. Andrew Large was born in 1820, in Jefferson township, and married Mary McRoberts. Their children were Mary, now Mrs. N. Forsyth, of Mifflin township; Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Dale, of Mifflin township; Sarah, now Mrs. J. F. McGowen, of Mifflin township, and William. The last named married Sarah S. Mesner, and their children are James, Andrew, John, Charles, Melton and Austin. Mr. Large is a democrat.

Blosius Beck, merchant, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of William and Theresa Beck, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, and came to this country in 1852, settling in Pittsburgh. William Beck died in Germany, and his widow with her twelve children came to this country in

1854, locating in Allegheny county. From those twelve children there have been born 150 children, of whom 120 are living, and eleven of the twelve that came from Germany are also living, viz.: Titus, Joseph, Michael, Andrew, Christina, Catherine, Mary, Barbara, Lena, Blosius and Jacob. The mother of this family died in Allegheny county in 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The family are members of the R. C. Church. Blosius Beck was reared on his parents' farm in Germany, and after coming to this country, for several years was fireman on a local engine. Then for twenty-eight years he followed gardening and raising flowers, and for the past six years he has been engaged in grocery, flour and feed business in the village of Chartiers. When he arrived in Pittsburgh he had only two cents to commence life in a new country, but by his industry he has become a successful merchant. Mr. Beck has been twice married; first, in 1854, to Mary, daughter of Joseph Bloom, of this county, and she died in May, 1871, at the age of forty-two years, the mother of following-named children: Mary (wife of Conrad Myers), Jacob, Michael, Jennie (wife of Jacob Nolte), Theresa, John, Louis, Henry (deceased), Laura (deceased), Josephine (deceased). Mr. Beck's second wife is Agatha, daughter of Nicholas and Estella Sligher. By this marriage there were nine children: Albert, Estella (deceased), Henry (deceased), Elizabeth, Lena, Joseph, Estella, Catharine and Agatha.

John Myers, merchant, postoffice Duncan, a son of Peter Myers, is a native of Prussia, born in 1832. He immigrated to America with his parents in 1842, locating at Port Perry, where his father was engaged in mining coal. The children of Peter Myers were Catherine, now Mrs. Wiesand, of McKeesport; Ellen, now Mrs. Yost, of McKeesport; Philomena, now Mrs. Frederick; Jacob, a tinner, and John. The last named was educated principally in Prussia, and remained at home until 1856, when he married Elizabeth Bost, of Greenspring, Allegheny county. He located at McKeesport, and engaged in coal-mining for three years, but in 1861 removed to Coultersville, pursuing his former vocation until 1882, when he engaged in business as dealer in general merchandise, which he still continues. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Myers are John, Gertrude (Mrs. P. J. Murphy), Louis, Louisa, Anna, Herman, Mary, Elizabeth, Frank and Katie. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Catholic Church.

George Miller, tube-welder, McKeesport, was born in New York city, Sept. 16, 1844, a son of Nathaniel and Jane (Smullen) Miller, natives, respectively, of England and Ireland. He was reared in his native city and Butler county, Pa., and received a limited education in the common schools. During the civil war he served nine months in Co. K, 134th P. V. I., and two years in Co. H, 102d P. V. I.; was wounded in the left hip at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and honorably discharged at the close of the war. In 1868 he located in Pittsburgh, and learned the tube-welder's trade. He came to McKeesport in 1875, where he has since resided, employed in the welding department of the National Tube-works, and is one of the first-class workmen in that department. He married, in August, 1866, Sarah J., daughter of William J. and Mary (Aker) Campbell, of Butler county, Pa., and by her has had nine children: Mary (Mrs. Frank Wheeler), John (deceased), William, Jennie, Emma, Grace, Ada, George (deceased) and Frank. Mr. Miller is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of the A. O. K. of M. C., K. of P. and I. O. H. He is a republican.

Emil Keebler, baker, Verona, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 10, 1858, a son of John and Jane (Newmyer) Keebler. His father was a cooper, and died, at the age of forty-five years, when Emil was an infant of two years. Emil was the youngest of a family of seven children; he came to Pittsburgh in 1873, where he learned the baker's trade, spending four and one-half years on Pennsylvania avenue, then settled in Verona, and started in business for himself. His was the first bakery in Verona, and the business was a novelty to the people, who then made their own bread; he only sold three loaves the first day, but has built up a good trade. He was married, Feb. 16, 1886, to Clara Kirbach, who was born in Saxony, Germany, April 20, 1864, a daughter of Morris and Pauline (Kunce) Kirbach. Mr. and Mrs. Keebler have two children, Morris and Olga. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church, and politically he is a republican.

John B. Shrader, gardener, postoffice McKeesport, a son of William and Eliza (Byers) Shrader, was born in 1862, in Forward township, near Elizabeth, Allegheny county. His grandfather, William Shrader, was one of the pioneers of that township, and there William, the father of J. B., was born. His mother was a native of Westmoreland county, Pa. After marriage his parents settled in Forward township, where they reared a family of six children: John B., Frank, Alice, Fred, Bertie and Samuel. William Shrader is now a resident of Lincoln township. John B. Shrader in 1881 married Mary, daughter of Samuel McDonald, of Armstrong county, and located at Elizabeth, where they remained for a year. He then purchased the place now owned by him in Lincoln township, to which he removed and engaged in gardening. Mr. and Mrs. Shrader have one child, Pearl.

Larmer Mitchell, policeman, postoffice Hulton, was born Aug. 14, 1832, in Illinois, a son of John and Jane (Marshall) Mitchell, natives, respectively, of Jamaica and of O'Hara township, this county. His paternal grandfather was John Mitchell; his maternal grandparents, James and Anna Marshall, of Irish descent, settled in this county about

one hundred years ago. Larmer's father was a farmer, and moved to Illinois when about fifteen years old, dying there in 1840; about twelve years later his widow moved to Hulton, marrying James Wood, who is now deceased, and his wife living in Trenton. Our subject received his education in Trenton, and at ten years of age began working for a farmer; at sixteen years of age he went on board a packet on the Pennsylvania canal, and worked for thirteen years. He enlisted, Aug. 18, 1864, in Co. I, 5th H. A., and was mustered out in June, 1865. Mr. Mitchell has been for two years constable at the soda-works in Harrison township. After being in the oil-fields three years he came to Verona in 1880, and has been watchman, constable and policeman since. He was married, in June, 1854, to Rachel Kuhn, a native of Plum township, daughter of Jacob and Mary Kuhn. They have six children, named as follows: Maggie (Mrs. Robert Walker), Harry S., Lula (Mrs. McCalpin), Bradford, Molly, Annie (Mrs. William Shipman) and Edith. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the G. A. R. and the U. P. Church.

Sylvester Swartswelder (deceased) was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1827, a son of Philip and Amelia (Elmaker) Swartswelder, natives of Eastern Pennsylvania. When eighteen years old he began work at the blacksmith's trade in East Liberty, and in 1849 embarked in business for himself in Upper St. Clair township, this county. In 1856 he settled in Penn township, bought the property where his widow and son now reside, and continued to conduct a shop until his death, in 1874. Besides the shop and dwelling near the center of the township, he left a farm in the northern portion. He was always a republican, but sought no offices. He and wife were connected with the Baptist Church. Mr. Swartswelder married, in 1851, Catherine Stoner, who was born in Penn township. Stoner, the eldest child born to this union, died when eleven years old. The others are as follows: Amelia (Hulton), Ellen (Evans), John and Lily (Burchfield). John was born in 1863; learned his father's trade with his brother-in-law, John Hulton, at home, and is now conducting an active business in wagon and general blacksmithing. In August, 1885, he married Sadie Richey, a native of this township. They have a daughter named Lily.

Felix Rogers, contractor, Green Tree, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1830, son of Hugh Rogers, who came to America in 1846, and located in Lower St. Clair township, where he followed farming. He was the father of eight children, six of whom are living. Felix was the second youngest, and his mother died when he was but four years of age; he was educated in the county, and has followed contracting, etc. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Alice Hughe, and to them have been born eight children, all of whom are now living: Mary, Catharine, Alice, Hugh, Joseph, John, Sarah and Maggie, all at home; the mother died in 1872. The family are all members of the R. C. Church; Mr. Rogers is a democrat.

James Edward Hunter, druggist, Turtle Creek, was born in 1850. His early life was passed on the home farm, and his education was finished at Stahlstown Academy. When nineteen years old he engaged in the drug business at Turtle Creek, with a partner, under the title of J. E. Hunter & Co. In 1878 the firm was burned out, inflicting a loss of over six thousand dollars. After spending a year on the home farm, Mr. Hunter again opened the drug business, and at the beginning of 1888 admitted his former clerk, F. R. Cyphers, the firm now being Hunter & Cyphers. Mr. Hunter's financial ability is demonstrated by the fact that he is possessed of two fine dwellings at Turtle Creek, and is doing an excellent business. He was twelve years assistant postmaster, doing the business for his brother; he is a republican, member of the A. O. U. W., and regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church. In 1877 he married Fanny A., daughter of P. C. Reniers. In February, 1888, Mrs. Hunter died, in her thirtieth year, leaving two daughters, Molly Alice and Florence Armitage.

Jesse H. Dewees, superintendent and treasurer of the Osceola and Republic Coal companies, McKeesport, was born in Chester county, Pa., May 4, 1851; was reared in his native county, educated in the public schools, Norristown Academy and in the State Normal school at Westchester, after which he taught school two years. He located in McKeesport in 1871, and for seven years was cashier in the general store of Wood Bros. He then embarked in the coal business, and now owns a half interest in the Republic and Osceola coal-mines, and has been the efficient superintendent and treasurer of the Osceola Coal company since its organization. They are miners and shippers of the celebrated Youghiogeny gas-coal, one of the most popular fuels in the market, the combustion being intense and long continued, and as a producer of gas has no superior. The daily capacity of the Osceola and Republic collieries is about eight hundred tons, requiring the employment of about three hundred miners and extensive transportation facilities.

John R. Christy, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, was born in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Oct. 20, 1842, a son of Andrew and Eliza (Aekin) Christy. His paternal grandfather was John Christy, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1766, and settled on the farm now occupied by subject, which he cleared and improved, and lived and died thereon. The maternal grandfather of our subject was William Aekin, of Irish descent, a pioneer of Westmoreland county, who settled on a farm that was patented by John Christy. Andrew Christy was born, reared and died on the old homestead, his death occurring May 6, 1880, in his eighty-fifth year. He reared a family, the following-named children: Caroline (Mrs. James

Cowan), Amanda (Mrs. Rev. J. L. Brown), Mary (Mrs. Rev. Alexander Marshall), Cyrus, Martha (Mrs. William Robbins), Maggie (Mrs. Joseph Robbins), John R. and Sarah (Mrs. Presley Samm). Our subject was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided. He served one year in the civil war, enlisting in July, 1864, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He has been twice married; first, June 4, 1872, to Nancy, daughter of Robert and Jane (Ludwick) Robinson, of Westmoreland county, Pa., by whom he had one son, Robert S. R. Mr. Christy's second marriage was (Oct. 18, 1883), with Lizzie, daughter of David and Mary (Muse) Shaw, of Versailles township, by whom he has two children, John S. and Mary M. Mr. Christy is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of McKeesport. In politics he is a republican.

JOSEPH O. MCKEE, physician, McKeesport, was born in what is now North Versailles township, Allegheny county, Oct. 9, 1853, and is a son of Daniel S. and Julia A. (Craig) McKee. His grandfather, David McKee, a native of Ireland, settled in Pittsburgh as early as 1820, kept a hotel for a time and later edited an anti-secret-society paper. His wife was Jane Means, by whom he had one son, David S., who in early manhood settled in North Versailles township, and engaged in farming until his death. David S. married Julia A. Craig, a daughter of George and Mary (Thomas) Craig, who settled in North Versailles in 1827. The children of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Craig are Lillie J. (Mrs. A. M. McClintock), David R., William A., Joseph O., James M., George T. and Anna M. Joseph O. was reared in North Versailles township, and began the study of medicine in 1870, with Dr. J. L. Taylor, of his native town. He attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, one year; passed another year at Detroit Medical College, Detroit, Mich., and graduated from the latter March 4, 1874. He began the practice of his profession at New Stanton, Westmoreland county, where he was located two years; then practiced at Monongahela City one year and North Versailles township eight years. In June, 1885, he settled at McKeesport, where he now has a successful practice. He has been twice married; his first wife, Sarah E., daughter of John C. Hays, of Westmoreland county, Pa., was the mother of one child, Thomas D. His present wife is Gertrude, daughter of Frank A. Carr, Sr., of McKeesport. Dr. McKee is a member of the C. P. Church, the K. of P. and I. O. H., and is a republican.

MICHAEL BECK, gardener and ice-dealer, postoffice Chartiers, was born in Germany in 1833, a son of William and Theresa Beck. He came to this country in 1852, and settled in Stowe township, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and gardening, at which he has been very successful. He worked some two years in the Pittsburgh Union Saltworks, was a member of the firm that erected them, and has some twenty thousand dollars worth of stock in them. The works do an extensive business, making about four hundred barrels of salt per day, and also manufacture their own barrels, etc. Mr. Beck also owns thirty acres of very valuable land adjoining Chartiers village, and has quite a large amount of surplus capital besides, but when he came to Pittsburgh he had not money enough to pay his toll across the bridge over the Monongahela river. In September, 1858, he married Catherine, daughter of Jacob and Eva Knell, of Stowe township, and their children are Elizabeth (wife of Nicholas Huffnagle), Justina M. (wife of Valentine Ruffler), Titus G., Ulrich M., Laurence W., Margaret P., Emma T., John M. and Conrad W. Mr. Beck has been one of the most successful financiers in Stowe township.

JOHN P. MEIERS, merchant, Mount Oliver, was born July 29, 1852, in Baernbach, Prussia. He was a son of Jacob and Mary (Wolf) Meiers, who came to this country in 1852. The father died many years ago; the mother still survives, and has four children now living. The subject of this sketch became a practical miner, and followed it for eighteen years. He married Miss Katie Soulier, and they had two children: Edward J. and Hildegart M. In December, 1883, Mr. Meiers opened a general grocery and feedstore, which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. and Mrs. Meiers are members of the R. C. Church; he is a democrat.

ROBERT M. BLACKBURN, coal-operator, Blair Station, son of Anthony and Hettie (McGrew) Blackburn, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1813. His great-grandfather, Anthony Blackburn, was the first settler in the southern portion of that county. John Blackburn, grandfather of R. M., was born there. Anthony, father of R. M., was a native of Westmoreland county, where he always lived, dying within a mile and a half of the place of his birth. Hettie, his wife, also a native of Westmoreland county, is also deceased. There are but four of their children now living: William, who lives on the old homestead; Albira, also of Westmoreland county; Hadassa, who lives with Albira, and Robert M. Robert M., in 1858, married Mary J., daughter of David Megogney, of Jefferson township. Ten years before, he came to Mifflin township, this county, and five years later to Jefferson township. After marriage they located at Coal Valley, where he was engaged in operating mines, the firm name being R. M. Blackburn & Co. He is still interested in the mines, being the oldest coal-operator on the river. Three years ago Mr. Blackburn purchased what is now known as the Blackburn mills, near the mouth of Peters creek, where he now passes most of his time, depending upon his sons to properly superintend the other interests. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn are David B., married and engaged in the coal trade; Oliver A., of Pittsburgh, also engaged in

the same business; Kate, Hattie, R. M., Jr., J. Dick, Pollie, Jennie, Mark and John, all of whom are at home except the first two. The parents are members of the M. E. Church.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, farmer, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in Westmoreland county in 1840. James Johnson, father of Joseph E., was born in Westmoreland county in 1798, and was a son of Matthew Johnson, who emigrated to America from Ireland. This pioneer was a farmer, as was his son and also our subject. James married Mary Ann, daughter of Adam Sunns, and twelve children were born to them, all of whom are now living. In 1854 the family emigrated to Allegheny county, and has for twenty-five years been engaged in farming. Our subject was educated at the common schools, and learned the trade of wagon-making. He purchased his present farm in 1867, and in the same year married Sarah E. Lenhart, daughter of Christopher Lenhart. They have two sons and one daughter: Annie E., James W. and Joseph Albert. Mr. Johnson enlisted, Aug. 5, 1861, in the 105th Pa. Regt., and served for three years and two months; was four times wounded, and confined to the hospitals five months, in New Haven, Alexandria and Philadelphia. His three brothers, Adam, John and William, were also brave soldiers. Mr. Johnson has by his own industry secured a good home, and is a highly respected citizen. Politically he is a republican.

JOHN FLEMING, manufacturer, Pittsburgh, founder of the largest establishment in Pittsburgh for the manufacture of pressed and japanned wares, now under the firm name of Fleming & Hamilton, was born in Pine Creek township, this county, Aug. 28, 1823, and is a son of Andrew and Jane (Murry) Fleming, natives of Pennsylvania, who, in 1815, settled at Pine Creek, where for many years the father operated a gristmill, and for the first few years a distillery. The father died in 1858, aged seventy-six years; the mother died in 1853, aged sixty-two years. Andrew Fleming was the paternal grandfather of John Fleming, and his maternal grandfather was David Murry. Mr. Fleming, the subject of this sketch, received a common free-school education, and in 1840 learned the trade he has since built up, of John Dunlap. Three years later, in 1849, he began business for himself on the lot where his factory now stands, corner of Third avenue and Market street, and three years later admitted a partner, whom he bought out the next year. He next admitted Joseph Kranz as partner, and afterward Edward Agnew and John Hamilton, under firm name of Fleming, Agnew & Co., which continued until 1884, when it became Fleming & Hamilton. Their business has grown to vast proportions, and they now ship goods to Boston, New York, San Francisco, and all parts of the United States. Mr. Fleming was married, in 1845, to Jane Dunlap, sister of John Dunlap, by whom he has three living children, viz.: John, Mary Louisa and Nettie Jane. His wife died in 1861, and in 1862 he married Rachel Rutherford, who is the mother of six children: Charles P. (now in Wyoming), Frank H., Harry R., Sadie Y., Thomas B. and Glen H. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are members of the U. P. Church; politically he is a republican, as are all of his boys who are of age.

J. W. DUNSHEE, boat-builder, postoffice Hero, a son of A. T. Dunshee, was born in Pittsburgh in 1826. His father was a native of Washington county, Pa., but was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, where he died. His wife died in McKeesport. Their children are William, Benjamin, J. W., Sarah Jane (Mrs. Boyd), Joan (Mrs. Prof. Vantyne), Margaret and Susan. J. W. followed the river for some years, and in 1852 married Sarah Jane, daughter of James Leasure, of McKeesport. They located in Mifflin township, and there resided until 1869, when they removed to the place now owned by them in Reynoldton, and here Mr. Dunshee engaged in boat-building. Their children are Thomas, Harry, Nellie, Edwin, Blanche, Joseph, Pink and Will. Mrs. Dunshee is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Dunshee is a member of Youghiogheny Lodge, No. 364, I. O. O. F., of McKeesport; he is one of the oldest members, and his name was presented when its charter was granted. He is a republican.

LOUIS ZOLLINGER, brick-manufacturer, Wilkinsburg, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 6, 1842, and is descended from the early Swedish settlers on the Delaware, of 1638. His grandfather, Jacob Zollinger, was a resident of Lancaster county, where his parents, George and Margaret (Long), the latter of German descent, were born. In 1828 they located on a farm in Westmoreland county, and twenty years later moved to Allegheny county. The father died in Fayette township in 1864, aged sixty-two; his widow, now eighty-two, resides in Wilkinsburg. They had ten children: Elizabeth (Robinson), in Sterrett; Mary (Michaels), in Erie; Nancy (Crone), Robert and William (deceased), Louis and John, in Wilkinsburg; James, in Lawrenceville; Josina (Jones), in Wilkinsburg, and Sarah (deceased). Louis attended the public schools of Fayette and Pittsburgh till eighteen years old, when he commenced work in a brickyard. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the three-months service in the 1st Virginia regiment, and afterward joined Co. B, 123d P. V. C. He was with the Army of the Potomac at Rich Mountain, Philippi, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was mustered out in 1863. Resuming brickmaking, he established his present business at Wilkinsburg in 1880, in partnership with his brother. They purchased a plot of ground, put in improved machinery, and are doing a successful business. Their works are in Sterrett township, and their residences in the borough. Mr. Zollinger attends the M. E. Church, and has always been a republican. In 1864 he married Josephine, daughter of

John and Sarah Bartley, of Butler county, of Scotch-Irish descent, and the children by this union now living are Charles, Nettie (wife of Jesse King, in Pittsburgh), Harry, Walter, Bertha, Lulu and Cora. William, who was the fourth, died when seven years old.

WILLIAM GLASS, farmer, postoffice Remington, was born in Robinson township in 1811, and has always lived there. His grandfather, Isaac Glass, came to America from County Armagh, Ireland, and was a merchant by occupation. Samuel was among the oldest of the children born to this pioneer, and about 1810 purchased one hundred acres of land in Robinson township. He followed farming, and was extensively engaged in weaving, being the first person in the section who was able to do that kind of work. He married Jane, daughter of William Stewart. Mr. Stewart married a Miss Walker, who was one of three children taken by the Indians and held captive many months. To Samuel Glass and his wife nine children were born, all of whom grew to be men and women. Samuel died at the age of eighty-one years, his wife at the age of seventy-eight. William, their second child, was educated at the log schoolhouse of the township, and has followed farming all his life, owning at one time three hundred acres of land. He married, in 1835, Sarah, daughter of Andrew McCurdy, and six children were born to them: Samuel, Lizzie, Hugh M., Lutitia, Rocsa and Emma. Mr. Glass was school director and tax-collector for thirty years, and supervisor for twenty-five years. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and a republican.

THOMAS DALE WILLIAMS, chief operator W. U. Tel. Co., Bellevue, was born Dec. 10, 1844, in Allegheny City, and named for Dr. Dale of that place; he is a son of Walter and Mary (Bozman) Williams, the former of whom belongs to the family of Williams, settlers of Monongahela City and Washington county. His parents were Cumberland Presbyterians, and their nine children were baptized in that church. The father died at the age of sixty-five. The maternal grandparents of Thomas D. Williams were William and Jennie (Johnson) Bozman, the former born at Coal Hill (South Side), and the latter in Carlisle, Pa. The grandfather of our subject was a tanner, and his father a marine engineer, who was for some time captain of a steamer, and was on a transport during the Mexican war. He resided in California, where he followed blacksmithing from 1850, but, his health failing in 1853, he located in later years in Allegheny City, where he died in 1876. The maternal grandfather of Thomas D. Williams accumulated a large number of land-warrants during the revolutionary war, which he located at Coal Hill. Our subject received his education in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and at the age of thirteen he commenced life as an errand-boy for J. M. Little. Soon after he went with his brother-in-law, as messenger-boy, to Lafayette, Ind. He soon learned telegraphy, and has been operator for the Western Union company since 1865, and for six months he was with the Army of the Cumberland as operator. He was appointed assistant chief operator, in 1873, at the Pittsburgh office, and in 1882, by faithful attention to duty, promoted to chief operator. Mr. Williams was married, March 10, 1887, to Ida Robinson, of Allegheny City, daughter of Samuel R. and Rebecca (Gallaker) Robinson.

GEORGE HENRY MOORE, manager of gas-office, Verona, was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., Sept. 23, 1845, the eldest son of George H. Moore, a native of Plymouth, England, who came to America when twelve years old. The father was employed as driver on the Pennsylvania canal, but later became agent for a large forwarding-house on the same route. In 1849 he went to California, where his health failed under exposure, and he was compelled to return. As soon as he was partially recovered he took employment as mate on an Ohio steamer, and died of cholera at Cincinnati in 1854, aged thirty-three years. His wife, Mary M., was a daughter of Richard Mercer, a descendant of Gen. Mercer, of the revolutionary army, of Scotch stock. Their living children are George Henry, Eliza Ann (Curry), Richard M. and Agnes H. (Calvin). Martha, the youngest, died in 1886, unmarried. When thirteen years old our subject went to Clayton, Iowa, where he remained on a farm until August, 1862. He then entered Co. G, 21st I. V., as drummer, and served in the western army until the close of the conflict. He participated in the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black river, Vicksburg and the capture of Matagorda island, and the forts on Mobile bay. At Vicksburg he received a scalp-wound from a fragment of shell, and during that battle carried orders over a bare hill under a fierce fire from the enemy. In 1865 Mr. Moore came to Pittsburgh, and was engaged in refining oil on the Allegheny river over sixteen years. Since December, 1885, he has been superintendent of the Verona district of the Philadelphia company. He is a republican, is a member of the school board and borough council, and was elected justice of the peace in 1888. Mr. Moore married, in 1868, Mary Porter, who was poisoned eleven months later, through the mistake of a druggist filling a prescription. In 1878 Mr. Moore married Elizabeth, daughter of J. R. Cribbs. Four children have been born to this union: George Henry, Bessie, Walter (deceased) and Florence.

WILLIAM M. FELLOBORN, gardener, postoffice McKeesport, is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Erflen) Felloborn. His maternal grandmother was born in Westmoreland county in 1787, in times when religious services were secured with an effort, she walking twenty miles to attend divine service. His paternal grandparents were natives of Lancaster county. His parents were natives of

Westmoreland county, where the father farmed. Their children were Harvey, a soldier during the civil war, a member of Co. C, 8th P. R., was captured at Weldon railroad, and died during captivity; W. M., John, deceased; Sarah, Ellen, Lyman, Charles, Frank, Harry, Anna and Cora. William M. enlisted in Co. G, 11th P. V. I., in 1863, and served during the war, returning home in 1865. In 1872 he married Mary, daughter of R. G. Newlon, of Westmoreland county, and, locating in Lincoln township, Allegheny county, engaged in gardening. Mr. and Mrs. Felloborn are the parents of two children: Maud and Edna. Mrs. Felloborn is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and is a republican.

JOHN REUTZEL, carpenter, Wilkinsburg, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, April 27, 1842, and is the youngest of the six children of John and Kate Reutzel, the latter of whom died when John was two years old. Our subject attended school till fourteen years old, and was apprenticed for three years to a cabinet-maker. In 1859 he immigrated to the United States, and located at Allegheny City, where he learned the carpenter's trade, working the first year for three dollars per week and the second year for four dollars. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. D, 123d P. V. I., with which he took part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the close of his nine-months enlistment he went into the one hundred days' service in the 193d, and two months later joined the 97th Regt., under Capt. W. R. Jones. With the last body he remained at Baltimore till discharged, in June, 1865. Returning to Allegheny, he resumed building operations, but lost his savings through a dishonest partner. In 1878 Mr. Reutzel came to Wilkinsburg, where he has built three dwellings, one of which he occupies. Sept. 20, 1868, he married Mary B., daughter of Henry and Mary (Butts) Meixner, of Baden, Germany, and their children are Annie Elizabeth (wife of Jacob Weser, in East Liberty), John Nicholas F., John George Washington, Kate F., Henry Frederick William, John George, Margaret Matilda, Edward Franklin and Oscar Alexander (twins), and Henry Emil. Mr. Reutzel, with his family, is a member of the East End G. L. Church; he belongs to the G. A. R., A. O. U. W., and politically is a republican.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, farmer, postoffice Upper St. Clair, was born in Allegheny county in 1829, a son of Robert Johnston. His grandfather, Robert Johnston, Sr., came to America with his brother, James, in 1779, from County Antrim, Ireland; married Mary Murry, and by her had four sons and four daughters. He located in Allegheny county and purchased one hundred acres of land, on which he resided until his death; he died at the age of seventy-five years. His brother located in Tennessee. Robert, Jr., married Sarah, daughter of William Moore, of Washington county, originally from Ireland, and five children were born to them, Robert being the only son. Robert, Jr., died in 1878, aged ninety years; his wife died in 1871, aged seventy-six years. The subject of these lines was born and reared on the farm he now owns, and has all the original tract purchased by his grandfather, with an addition of ninety acres. He was educated at the public schools and at Bethel Academy, and has always followed farming. He married, Nov. 23, 1865, Sarah Jane, daughter of William and Rebecca (McMillan) Caldwell, and they have four children: Jennie N., William C. and Robert M. (students at Washington College), and John McMillan. Mr. Johnston has been assessor of the township; is a prohibitionist, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been trustee for a number of years.

A. C. ACKARD, engineer, Homestead, was born March 10, 1831, in Westmoreland county, Pa., a son of Peter J. and Margaret (Miller) Ackard, natives, respectively, of Fayette and Westmoreland counties. Mrs. Ackard is still living, at the age of eighty-four years, and is the mother of ten children. A. C. was educated in his native county, and with the entire family came to Allegheny county in 1844. At the age of nineteen he went on the river and worked himself to the position of engineer, then pilot, finally becoming captain. He was nine years on the Monterey, several years on the Vigilant, was interested in the boats as stockholder, and has an excellent record, never having lost a vessel. He retired from the river in 1884, and has had charge of twenty-four boilers in the Beam mill. He married Mary J., daughter of William and Susanna (Slackar) Lynch, old settlers. Mrs. Ackard is the mother of five children: Mrs. Margaret J. Hays, Capt. Thomas J., Capt. Alle O., Mrs. Alice Stewart and Mrs. Elvira V. Cox. Mr. Ackard is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of G. E. and Knights of the Mystic Chain; he is a democrat, has been councilman, and has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the borough.

JOHN REICH, conductor A. V. R. R., postoffice Verona, was born in York, Pa., March 8, 1827, a son of John and Katharine (Klizer) Reich, natives of Germany. His father died in 1845, aged fifty-two years, and his mother in 1877, aged sixty-seven years. His father came to York in 1824, where he carried on the butcher business till 1848, when he moved to Westmoreland county, and together with John was in the business until his death. Our subject's grandfather was also named John, and his wife Elizabeth, both dying in 1846, aged eighty-nine and eighty-seven years, respectively. Mr. Reich received a common-school education at York, and, on going to Pittsburgh, engaged as brakeman on the P. R. R., then as conductor, and four years as yardmaster. In 1865 he was conductor on the A. V. R. R., and the next year train dispatcher, continuing four years. He moved to Verona in 1876, and for the past nine years

has been conductor on the Plum Creek branch. He was married April 3, 1855, to Elizabeth Dilks, a native of Pittsburgh, a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Dilks. Mr. and Mrs. Reich have six children living: Orlando Madison, Cornelia Dilla, Edgar Hamilton, William Dilks, Cora L., and Carrie May. Those deceased are Harry B., John Lincoln (aged five years) and Ida Rosette, (about three years). Mr. Reich is a republican, and he and his wife and daughter are members of the M. E. Church.

James White, farmer, postoffice Negley, was born in the house in which he now resides, in 1837, and is a son of James and Isabella (Shaw) White. His father was born on the same farm upon which he resided until four years before his death, when he moved to East Liberty and died Oct. 27, 1879, aged seventy-eight years. His widow now resides in East Liberty. Subject's grandfather was also named James, and came here from Westmoreland county in an early day. He died in 1819. His first wife and three children were murdered by the Indians in Westmoreland county. His second wife was Margaret Brown. Our subject left home when eighteen years of age and worked in Plum township until about nineteen years of age, when he began managing his father's farm, which he now owns. He married, in April, 1859, Mary Kirk, a native of Plum township, and a daughter of James and Mary (McConnel) Kirk. They have four children: Jennie, George, Ida and William, all at home. All the family, save George, are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. White is a democrat. Mrs. White's grandfather served in the Indian war.

John McNamee, boatman, postoffice McKee's Rocks, son of James and Amanda McNamee, was born in this county in 1848. His grandfather came from Ireland very early in the nineteenth century. James McNamee was born in this county in 1825. He had two brothers, William and John, and a sister, Mary, wife of Christopher Sefler. The wife of James McNamee died in 1871; he is still living. He is a ship-carpenter by trade, but for some years has worked in the carshops. The subject of these lines learned the carpenter's trade, but for many years has been engaged in the rolling-mill works. He married, in 1847, Barbara, daughter of Leonard and Catherine Hahn, of Beaver county, Pa., and two children, Albert and Charles, have blessed their union. Mr. McNamee is a member of the Heptasophs. He is the owner of a good home and other valuable property.

S. E. Carothers, proprietor of Hotel White, McKeesport, was born and bred on a Westmoreland county farm, where he developed that sturdy disposition to work out his own ambitious aspirations, and that persistence in accomplishing the task which he had set for himself, which has, in later life, made him the successful business man and representative citizen. When approaching manhood he moved, with his father and the family, to a larger and more remunerative farm in Fayette county, and here nearly five more years of his life were passed in that round of healthful toil which was to so peculiarly fit him for the certain and unqualified success which he has since achieved. But the time came when the narrow limits of the farm were too circumscribed for his ambitious aspirations, and so, at the age of twenty-four, he started out to seek his fortune, with no greater opportunities or capital than a determination to succeed in life. He came almost directly to McKeesport, where he has remained seventeen years. He early purchased an interest in the "City Drugstore" of Dr. W. H. Hill, and for several years gave his time and attention to his business, and prospered. There were at that time no daily newspapers published in that town, and Mr. Carothers, without any experience in journalism, thought he saw an opportunity, and in 1876 purchased the *Times*. Calling a younger brother to his aid, he set out on a journalistic career, and for five years gave the people of McKeesport a live, progressive, enterprising, stalwart local paper. He was always a stanch republican and party worker, and was appointed postmaster by President Garfield, and for more than four years administered the affairs of the McKeesport office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public.

During his residence in that city he has been more or less interested in the livery business, and is now proprietor of a fine stable on Fifth avenue. He has also recently purchased his former drugstore, now known as "Apothecary Hall," and is also landlord of the Hotel White, one of the leading hostelries of the city. Though never aspiring to public honors, his name has been frequently mentioned for burgess and member of council, and for six years he was a borough clerk. Mr. Carothers is yet a young man, being forty-two years of age, is liberally endowed with good common sense, ranks among the foremost in all public enterprises, and is liberal with the means he has accumulated by application and industry.

L. P. Edmundson, postoffice McKeesport, a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Gamble) Edmundson, was born in Lincoln township in 1852, and comes of a family prominently identified with the early history of the county. Levi Edmundson was born in Mifflin township in 1809, and after his marriage with Elizabeth Gamble located in Lincoln township, where the latter died in 1856, leaving three children: Drucilla (now wife of Rev. John A. Bower, of Bellaire, Ohio), Havillah (deceased) and L. P. In 1862 Levi Edmundson married Mary D. Fife, to whom were born four children: Jenny, Sadie, Mattie and Lida. Levi Edmundson began life under peculiarly fortunate circumstances. He inherited a handsome competency, to which by judicious investment in various directions he continually added until he was known as one of the most successful finan-

ciers of his day. In social circles he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his friends, and his business integrity was proverbial. He died Nov. 8, 1887, deeply regretted by all.

CARL FRANZ WILHELM VON BONNHORST was born Aug. 16, 1774, in Thalsheim, near Wallendorff, Westphalia, and emigrated to America in 1808. Dec. 8, 1808, he married, at Philadelphia, Rebecca, daughter of John and Anna (Huston) Taylor, and the fruits of this marriage were Charles Gustavus von Bonnhorst, born June 13, 1812, died Feb. 28, 1826; Sidney Francis von Bonnhorst, born Sept. 17, 1814, died July 23, 1887, and Frederick Alexander von Bonnhorst, born Nov. 14, 1815, died April 19, 1817. Shortly after his marriage Mr. von Bonnhorst removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and soon bought the large farm opposite Port Perry, on the Monongahela river, now known as the "Oliver farm," where his children were born. After the death of his wife, which occurred in 1816, he came to Pittsburgh, studied law, and was admitted to the bar; was also elected one of the aldermen of the city. He was stricken with paralysis in 1843, and died one year later.

Sidney F. von Bonnhorst first entered business under John D. Davis, one of Pittsburgh's leading merchants in the olden time. Afterward he was in the employ of Henry F. Schwoeppe, whom many of our older citizens will remember. He was also bookkeeper in the Bank of the United States, and was sent to New Brighton to close the affairs of the branch bank at that place. Afterward Mr. von Bonnhorst engaged in mercantile pursuits until elected secretary and treasurer of the P. & S. R. R. Co., which position he held until appointed postmaster of Pittsburgh by Mr. Lincoln in 1861, which office he held until 1866, when the People's Savings Bank was chartered, and he was elected secretary and treasurer, which office he held until his death. Mr. von Bonnhorst married, in 1836, Miss Mary A. Murphy, daughter of Andrew Murphy, of Fleecedale, Chartiers township. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom still live.

D. WEB MAINS, grocer, McKeesport, was born in that city, Feb. 16, 1846, a son of William and Eliza (Brady) Mains. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Mains, whose father was a native of Ireland, and a pioneer of Elizabeth township, this county. Thomas Mains was a farmer, and in later life moved to Illinois, where he died. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Joseph and Barbara (Ream) Brady, natives of Cumberland and Lancaster counties, Pa., respectively, and were among the pioneers of Westmoreland county. The father of D. W. Mains was a native of Elizabeth township, where he was reared and educated, and learned the blacksmith's trade. He settled in McKeesport about 1838, where, with the exception of four years, he conducted a shop until his death, July 5, 1881. In 1856 he was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, and held that position four years. He reared a family of five children: D. Web, Flora (Mrs. Josiah Howe), E. King, William B. and Eugene F. D. Web was reared and educated in McKeesport, and learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop, which he followed five years. For a number of years he was employed in the mills of the city, and for five years was the clerk and bookkeeper for a retail coal firm in McKeesport. In 1886 he embarked in the grocery business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. In 1881 he married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Meff) Reed, of Indiana township, this county, and has five children: Minnie I., Matilda E., Charles E., Walter R. and Martha E. Mr. Mains is a member of the M. E. Church, and is a democrat.

ALFRED MCCABE, farmer, postoffice Coraopolis, was born July 26, 1836, on the homestead of his father, who was a farmer, and which he now owns. His father, James H. McCabe, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1782, and died Nov. 16, 1850. He was a son of William McCabe, a Scotch Presbyterian. James H. McCabe immigrated with his parents to Allegheny county in 1792, and settled on Chartiers creek, near the Washington county line. He was three times married; his first wife, Miss Watson, died childless, and soon thereafter they settled on the old homestead at Coraopolis. He then married Jane Vance, who left one child, James H., Jr., who resides on a part of the home farm. His third wife was Mrs. Margaret Keifer, *nee* White, who was born in Ohio township, this county, a daughter of John White. James H. McCabe was appointed a magistrate under Gov. Simon Snyder, and served over fifty years. By his third wife he had five children: William P., born Oct. 20, 1820, residing at Coraopolis; John W., in Washington, D. C.; Milton H. (deceased), Junius M. (deceased) and Alfred. The last named was educated at Coraopolis, and worked on his father's farm. He inherited a talent for music, and learned both instrumental and vocal branches of that art, and taught music for some thirty years. He was leader of the Sharon Church choir nineteen years, and of Forest Grove choir four or five years. At the organization of the Middletown First Presbyterian Church, now the First Coraopolis, he became leader of the choir, and still holds that position.

Mr. McCabe was united in marriage, Sept. 22, 1859, with Margaret McDowell, who was born in South Fayette township, a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth (Hannah) Nesbit. Mrs. McCabe died March 13, 1886, the mother of eight children: Elizabeth M., wife of William A. Phillips, in Robinson township; John H., deceased when aged four years; Emma F., wife of H. H. McKelvy, Coraopolis; Alfred D., William P., Lotta L., Mary C. and Eva C. Mr. McCabe, Dec. 22, 1887, married, in Robinson township, Margaret S. Hall, who was born in that township, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Silk)

Hall. Mr. and Mrs. McCabe are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is trustee. Old Vance Fort was built on the McCabe farm at Coraopolis.

JOSEPH STEWART, farmer, postoffice McMinn, was born on his farm in Findlay township, May 20, 1816, a son of Samuel and Jane (Patterson) Stewart, former of whom was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., March 5, 1767, a son of Hugh Stewart, of Carlisle, Pa., and the latter at Redstone, Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 18, 1774, where they were married. The parents moved to Findlay township, Allegheny county, in 1794 or 1795, where the father died in August, 1837, and the mother in November, 1867, members of the A. R. P. Church. They purchased and settled on the farm now owned by their son Joseph, and George Hawkins. They had twelve children: James, Robert, Hugh, Agnes, Flora, John, Margaret, Samuel, Jane, William, Joseph and Uriah. Joseph Stewart, our subject, married, Oct. 3, 1839, Hannah Glass, born in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa., April 6, 1822, a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Stewart) Glass, natives, respectively, of Ireland and of Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stewart are the parents of nine children: Samuel G., married Harriet Stoddard; Jane M., wife of John E. Stewart; Mary O., wife of H. Albert Aten; William J., married Margaret Miller; John P., married Eliza Plummer; Joseph P., Sarah A. (deceased), Andrew D. and Albert E. Mr. Stewart is a worthy descendant of two old families of Allegheny county. He has held several local offices of trust in his township, and has the confidence and respect of all as an honest citizen and earnest Christian. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of Sharon Presbyterian Church.

JOHN GARNER EMRICK, polisher, postoffice Hulton, was born in 1854, in Sharpsburg, Pa., a son of Andrew and Nancy (Wikert) Emrick. His parents lived for some time at Lancaster, Pa., and then came to Sharpsburg, where Andrew enlisted in Co. E, 63d P. V. I. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, taken prisoner, confined in Andersonville prison, and, so far as can be ascertained, died at Richmond, date unknown. John was educated at the Sharpsburg schools and the seminary. After his father's death he was obliged to leave school and help to support the family. He started at stair-building when fifteen years old, and later worked in a rolling-mill. He was engineer three years at Woodale, and in 1873 he settled in Verona and became engineer in a paper-mill for a short time; then engaged in the Verona Tool-works, where he has charge of the grinding and polishing department, having several men at work for him. When about eighteen years of age he married Sophia Gillinger, a native of Woodale, Pa. Six children now grace their home: Anna Florence, Harry Ralph, Monclare, William, John G., Jr., and Scott. Mr. Emrick's ancestors were members of the M. E. Church and Mrs. Emrick's of the English Lutheran. Mr. Emrick is a republican and is a member of the Verona council. He is also a K. of P.

ROBERT HUNTER, machinist, Bellevue, was born in London, England, Sept. 12, 1835, a son of John Ferrier and Sarah (Davis) Hunter, former born in Scotland, April 26, 1807, and died at the age of seventy-two; latter born in Lancaster, England, in 1809, and died in 1840. John Hunter served an apprenticeship as machinist at Edinburgh, and in 1854 immigrated with his family to Pittsburgh. Robert attended school in London; he served part apprenticeship there and finished the machinist's trade in Pittsburgh. He followed his trade for two years in St. Louis and in Mississippi. He enlisted in August, 1862, for nine months, in Co. G, 123d P. V. I., serving in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was married April 26, 1866, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Ann Cook, of England, and to them have been born two children: Martha and Robert Ferrier, the latter a clerk for Joseph Woodwell & Co., Pittsburgh. The family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Hunter is a member of the Masonic fraternity; he was elected treasurer of West Bellevue borough by the republican party, serving nine years; also a member of the school board for the same length of time, and his refusal to fill the former office longer was regretted by his many friends of the borough.

JOSEPH MAY and JAMES MAY, gardeners, postoffice Chartiers. Jacob May, a gardener, was born in Germany, in 1821, and coming to this country in 1839 settled in Pittsburgh, Pa. He married, in Pittsburgh, in 1843, Theresa, daughter of Andrew and Magdalena Heiser, and their children are Joseph, Andrew, Tiney (wife of Louis Myers), John, Luke, Theresa (wife of Peter Herley), Mary (wife of Peter Mousser), Frances (wife of Peter Yunker) and Jacob. Mr. May was an industrious, successful and honorable citizen. He commenced life in humble circumstances, reared a large family, and left them, when he died, very comfortably provided for. He died in the Catholic faith Aug. 7, 1885, at the age of sixty-five years. His son, Joseph, married, Nov. 17, 1868, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Barbara Lounes, and of their five children only one is living, Elizabeth. Mrs. May died April 20, 1886, at the age of thirty-six years. Jacob, Jr., was married, in May, 1886, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Herley. They have one child, Jacob. Four of the sons of Jacob May, Sr., live on and have inherited portions of their father's farm.

FRANCIS WILSON, deceased, was born near Hebron church, Feb. 12, 1827, a grandson of Thomas Wilson, who built the first dwelling in Penn township. Francis, son of Thomas, married Mary Duff, a native of Penn township, and settled on the farm where his son's widow now resides. Our subject married, in 1852, Mary M., who

was born just a week after her husband, a daughter of John and Jane Morrow. Mr. Wilson inherited the farm from a bachelor uncle, and tilled it until his death, which occurred in August, 1881. He always attended the Presbyterian Church, was a democrat, and served four years as supervisor. The children, save John M., the second, who died aged thirty-one, reside as follows: Mary Jane, at home; Eliza (Mrs. F. D. Cribbs) and Frank Henry, in Verona; Charles Miner works the farm, and Sarah A., a teacher, at home.

JOHN W. PATTERSON, retired, McKeesport, was born in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Feb. 20, 1822, a son of James and Mary (Watt) Patterson. His paternal grandfather was James Patterson, a native of Scotland, and pioneer of Westmoreland county, Pa. His maternal grandfather was John Watt, a native of Ireland, a wheelwright by trade, a pioneer of Elizabeth, this county, and in later life a prominent farmer. James Patterson, father of our subject, was a cabinet-maker by trade; also a carpenter and farmer. He died in Elizabeth township in 1856, on the farm where he had settled in 1812. He had eight children who grew to maturity: Nancy (Mrs. William Watt), Jane (Mrs. William Finney), Margaret (Mrs. Robert Finney), John W., James, Joseph, Thomas and Finney. John W. was reared in Elizabeth township; at the age of nineteen was apprenticed for three years at the millwright's trade, which he followed for eight years. He was engaged in farming for six years in Elizabeth, and in 1855 located in McKeesport, where he engaged in business as a contractor and builder, in which he continued until 1883, when he retired. In 1845 he married Susan, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Vankirk) Scott, of Elizabeth, by whom he had two children: James E. and Ruth A. (Mrs. John O'Neil). Mr. Patterson is a representative and worthy citizen. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is republican.

WILLIAM P. BYERS, painter, 194 Steuben street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, a son of Jonas and Amelia Byers, was born in this county, in 1851. His paternal grandfather came from Germany, and located in Little York, Pa., but about 1820 moved to Allegheny county, and settled at Saw-Mill run. His business was farming and mining. He had four children, only two of whom are living: Jonas and Alexander. The father died in 1848 and the mother in 1868. Jonas Byers, father of William P., was born in this county in 1825, and in 1850 married Amelia Whitright. Their children were William P., John (deceased), Mary (wife of Charles Risenberger), Wesley, Olive (wife of Peter Hershberger), Austin, George, James (deceased) and Clara. Jonas Byers spent most of his life as pilot on the river. During the civil war he served as wagoner for two years, and in 1864 enlisted for three years in Co. F, 76th V. I., receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war. He was a member of the G. A. R. His son, W. P., learned painting, in which occupation it can justly be said he excels, and is a contractor of everything pertaining to his line of business.

RICHARD STRAW, retired, Bellevue, was born March 23, 1819, in Derbyshire, England, son of Francis and Phœbe Straw. He was educated and served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, coming to America in 1840. In 1853 he moved to Bellevue, and built the house now owned by Senator Bayne, where he lived until 1865, and in 1867 built a fine brick house across the street. For more than forty years he successfully conducted a merchant-tailoring business in Pittsburgh, at the corner of Market and Second streets; in connection with his trade he bought the territorial right for Allegheny county from the Singer Sewing Machine company, and the first sewing-machine west of the mountains came to him. Later on the right to sell in the entire western part of Pennsylvania, Virginia and a part of Ohio was assigned to him, and he moved his business to Sixth street, devoting his entire time to the machine trade until 1875. He was married, in February, 1847, to Anna Allcott, of England, a daughter of Rev. William Allcott, a Protestant Methodist minister, and nine children have blessed this union, viz.: Charles F., F. W., John H., Walter H., Willie Lincoln, Annie E. (Mrs. E. G. Whitehead), Mary Emma (wife of George F. Wright) Richard Jr. (died Oct. 2, 1888, aged thirty-one), and Percy B. (died June 9, 1886, aged twenty-four years). Mrs. Straw died Nov. 29, 1886. The family are Protestant Methodists. Mr. Straw has been a republican since the organization of that party; he was burgess of Bellevue two terms, justice of the peace ten years, and school director. He was one of the organizers of Bellevue borough, and is one of the prominent and oldest settlers.

ROBERT C. HAMILTON, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Clinton, was born in Nottingham township, Washington county, Pa., Feb. 27, 1851, a son of James and Lucy (Bushager) Hamilton, latter a native of Westmoreland county, Pa. James was born in Washington county, Pa., was a farmer, and he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. They had seven children, five living: Robert C.; Sarah, wife of Park Morrison, in Nottingham township, Washington county; Margaret A., wife of Samuel McNary, in Washington county; James, who married Anna Sumany, in Washington county; and George, who married Miss Sadie Chamberlin, and resides with his parents on the old homestead in Washington county. Robert C. married, Feb. 18, 1872, Mary Lewis, who was born in Findlay township, Allegheny county, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stuart) Lewis. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are J. Lewis, Robert I., Howard W. and Bessie. Mr. Hamilton owns a fine farm of 106 acres.

CONRAD FIX, contractor, Wilkinsburg, is a native of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1840. When he was four years old his parents, Conrad and Mary (Brill) Fix, immigrated to America, and lived in Penn and Collins townships till the death of the father, which took place in 1880, at the age of seventy-six. There were three children, of whom Conrad is the eldest. Kate (Mrs. Joseph Blank), resides in Baltimore, Md., and Philip at Bloomfield, this county. The mother, now aged eighty-four, resides with the latter. When eleven years old our subject began driving on the canal. When seventeen commenced molding brick, an occupation he followed till 1870, when he began contracting for the making of cisterns, sewers and general brickwork. April 17, 1861, he left Pittsburgh with the first troops responding to President Lincoln's call, and afterward joined Knap's battery, becoming, in 1861, a member of the 5th P. H. A. At the close of the war he came to Wilkinsburg, and in 1870 built his present home. Aug. 22, 1866, Mr. Fix was married to Joannah Niblock, native of Butler county, Pa., daughter of Samuel and Nancy Niblock, natives of Ireland and Philadelphia, respectively. Three children bless this union: Annie M., Rebecca N. and Ira N. The family attend the Reformed Church; in politics Mr. Fix is a republican.

WILLIAM SHRADER, retired, postoffice Elizabeth, a son of William and Dorcas (Warren) Shrader, was born in what is now Forward township in 1839. His paternal great-grandfather, when six years of age, embarked, with his parents and their family, for America. While *en route* the entire family, with a single exception, died, and on the arrival of the vessel at Philadelphia this child of six years was sold for his passage-money, it being legal at that time to enforce payment in that manner. He became the property of a farmer living near Philadelphia, with whom he remained until relinquished from his indebtedness. Subsequently he married the farmer's daughter, and located near Baltimore, Md., where they lived for some years. They then removed to near Stanton, Westmorelad county, where he died. His son, Willis Shrader, was born near Stanton, Westmoreland county, in 1755. Our subject's maternal grandmother, Mary Sechrist, was born in 1761, and sought protection in Hannastown during one of the periodical raids made by hostile Indians. William Shrader, father of our subject, was born in what is now West Newton in 1796, and this family are pre-eminently entitled to the distinction of being among the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania. Dorcas, mother of our subject, died when he was a child of eleven years. His father died at the age of sixty-four years. Two children were born to William and Dorcas Shrader: Susanna, now Mrs. Finney, of Westmoreland county, and William. The latter married Eliza J. Byers, in May, 1861, and resided on the old homestead until 1876. He then sold out and purchased coal-mines at Lovedale, which he disposed of in 1882, and is now living in elegant retirement in Lincoln township. His residence is located on a prominent bluff facing the Monongahela river, from which a beautiful view is afforded.

LOUIS HOFFMANN, farmer, postoffice McKee's Rocks, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), in 1849, a son of Philip and Charlotte Hoffmann, and came to this country in 1871. His parents both died in Germany, his father in 1856 and his mother in 1854. Their children were Charlotte (wife of a Mr. Cook), Phily, Louisa (wife of Christ Roser), Louis, and Nicholas (deceased). The first two years Louis was in this county he worked at the carpenter's trade; then moved to Stowe township, and has since been engaged in gardening. In 1873 he married Christina, daughter of Philip Beaver, of this county, and they have three children: Louis W., Tina and Louise. He owns twenty-one acres of very valuable land in Stowe township, near McKee's Rocks.

FREDERICK KIRSCH, retired, postoffice West View, was born Sept. 20, 1822, in Germany, the son of Nicholas and Charlotte (Bier) Kirsch, who were among the leading families for many generations in their native place. His great-grandfather, Wilhelm Kirsch, and grandfather, Nicholas Kirsch, were burgomasters of Baumholder, and were highly esteemed. Frederick was educated in his native home, and there learned his trade of coppersmith and sheet-brass worker, at which he became an expert. While a journeyman he traveled extensively in Europe. In 1849 he came to America, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa , where he followed his trade and later opened a shop, doing only special work, and is well known in business circles as a specialist. He subsequently moved to Ross township, and opened a shop, where he has also done only special work, but is now retired from business, and resides on a place of twenty acres. Mr. Kirsch has been twice married. His first wife, Julia Warth, a native of Germany, was the mother of four children, viz.: Edward J., Matilda J., Laura and Celia. His present wife is Charlotte Warth, who is the mother of five children: William, Oswald, Frederick, Garfield and Carl. Mr. and Mrs. Kirsch are members of the E. L. Church of Smithfield. Politically he is a republican.

HENRY WARREN WILLIAMS, deceased, was born in Groton (now Ledyard), New London county, Conn., in 1816. His earliest ancestor in America, Robert Williams, came from England to Roxbury, Mass., in 1632. About 1700 we find his progenitor in a direct line in New London county, Conn. His parents were Warren and Elizabeth Stanton (Gallup) Williams. Warren's father was Seth, the latter a son of Henry, whose father bore the same name. Our subject attended the common school until fourteen years old, when he began to prepare for admission to Amherst College, from which he graduated

in 1837. He taught school for a year, and came to Pittsburgh in 1838; read law with Walter H. Lowry, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. For five years he practiced in partnership with his preceptor, when the latter was appointed judge of the district court. He was then associated with William M. Shinn until his election to the district court in 1851 on the anti-Masonic whig ticket. He was re-elected at the end of his first ten-year term, and remained until his promotion, in 1868, to the supreme bench of the state, where death found him Feb. 19, 1877. He was made a ruling elder in the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh in 1858, and filled that position during his remaining years; was a member of the General Assembly at four sessions, of the committee on laws in the fusion of the old and new schools, and the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. In 1866 Amherst College conferred on him the degree of LL. D. His wife was Lucy Jane Stone, a native of New Jersey, whose ancestors came from England to Hampshire county, Mass., about 1650.

Nathan Stone Williams, attorney, postoffice Wilkinsburg, son of Judge H. W. Williams, was born in Pittsburgh, July 13, 1854, and was reared in that city. He graduated from Amherst College in 1877, read law with A. H. Miller, and then went to the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where he graduated from the law school, under Judge Cooley, in 1880. After practicing for a year with his former preceptor, he was several years a partner with W. A. Lewis. He is now associated with a younger brother, Gurdon Walter, a resident of the city. Since January, 1882, Mr. Williams has dwelt in Wilkinsburg. He is a member of the Congregational Church, with which his early ancestors were associated; is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and I. O. O. F., and is a Scottish-rite Mason. In November, 1880, he married Jennie H., daughter of James Madison and Harriet (Palmer) Balkam, of Robinson, Maine. Two children bless the home of Mr. Williams: Edith Leslie and Nathan Stone.

James F. Sykes, contractor and builder, Chase, was born in India, Sept. 13, 1843, a son of William and Sarah (Francis) Sykes. His father was a native of Manchester, England, a theatrical manager by occupation, and opened the third theater in India, and first in Canada. He settled in Pittsburgh in 1852, and resided there nineteen years; then removed to Toronto, Canada, where he died in 1870. Mrs. Sykes was a daughter of Stanley Francis, a pioneer of Allegheny county. James F. was reared in this county, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1884 he located at Elrod's, in Versailles township, where he has since been actively engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He married, in 1862, Margaret, daughter of Angus Kerr, of St. Thomas, Canada, and has eleven children: William, Maria (Mrs. George Mahlow), Mary A., Margaret (Mrs. Bayard Taylor), James, Allie, George, Frank, Charlie, Minnie and Lettie. Mr. Sykes is a member of the M. E. Church, the Royal Templars of Temperance and Mystic Chain. He is a justice of the peace for Versailles township, and a stanch advocate of prohibition.

John Wiley Mateer, carpenter, postoffice Hulton, was born near Kittanning, Pa., in July, 1845, a son of Sharrod and Jane (Reed) Mateer. His father was a farmer and moved to Kittanning in 1800; his mother was born near Kittanning in 1806, and died Jan. 14, 1878. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mateer received his education at Kittanning, and made his home there until he was twenty-four years of age. At the age of eighteen he learned the carpenter trade, and worked eleven years at bridge-building on the A. V. R. R. He came to Verona in 1885 and began work in the railroad shops. He was married, Aug. 12, 1869, to Maria Williams, daughter of Michael and Charlotte (Bayne) Williams, natives of Armstrong county. They have two children, Mead and Minnie, both at home. Mrs. Mateer died April 8, 1878, aged thirty-three years. Mr. Mateer was next married, June 23, 1879, to Lizzie E. Kneifcamp, of Green Oak, this county, daughter of Frederick and Caroline Kneifcamp, natives of Germany. They have one child, William Henry. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Mateer of the I. O. O. F. and the Jr. O. U. A. M., and Carpenters' Union. Politically he is a republican, and member of the Verona council. In 1871 his house was burned, and nearly all of his goods lost; he completed his new home on C street in 1888.

George Linn Applegate, farmer, postoffice Sunny Side, is a son of Harvey and Mary (Applegate) Applegate, and was born Jan. 31, 1856. He is a direct descendant of Benjamin and Vincent Applegate. The children of his father's family were Milton, Joseph Vincent, Harrison, George Linn, William A., Minnie E., Bessie Corinne, Bernice and Harriet Jane; Milton, Joseph Vincent, Harrison and Bessie Corinne are deceased. George Linn Applegate's birthplace was on the old homestead settled on by Benjamin. Their farm was taken up by patent, and has never been transferred by deed, it having descended from father to son until now it is in the hands of the fourth generation. Mr. Applegate married Clara, daughter of Calvin Applegate, of Youngstown, Ohio, and has three children: Sally, Harvey and an infant. He is the owner of the old farm.

George F. Ludwig, McKeesport, was born in Versailles township, Allegheny county, April 19, 1842, a son of John and Matilda (Craig) Ludwig. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Ludwig, and maternal grandfather, George Craig, were pioneers of Versailles township. The subject of these lines was reared and educated in Versailles township, and began life as a farmer. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted, April 14,

1861, at Lincoln's first call for troops, in Co. K, 14th P. V. I., and served three months; he re-enlisted in Co. K, 11th P. V. I., and served three years, and immediately on the expiration of his term re-enlisted in the same regiment and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 15, 1865. During his term of service he received four wounds, and was once captured by the enemy. At the close of the war Mr. Ludwig settled in McKeesport, where he has since resided, engaged in various business enterprises. He married, Jan. 15, 1867, Rebecca, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Shaffer) Owings, of McKeesport, and had three children: Anna V. and George A. (living) and Charles C. (deceased). Mr. Ludwig is a member of the Baptist Church and F. & A. M., and is a republican.

VALENTINE VEY, grocer, Braddock, only son of Valentine and Catharine (Kuntz) Vey, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 1, 1862. His father came from Germany when twenty-three years old, and located in Allegheny, where he died three months before the birth of his son, with whom the widowed mother now resides. He was educated in German and English in New York city, and finished his English training at Ebensburg, Pa. When twelve years old he went on the P. R. R. as news agent, for six years. Before he was nineteen he built a house at Brushton, out of his savings, and has since erected another. For five years he was brakeman on a P. R. R. passenger train. In 1887 he became a partner in the firm of Vey & Dinges, who purchased a building and established a successful grocery trade at Braddock. Mr. Vey is a member of St. James R. C. Church; politically he is a democrat. June 26, 1888, he married Miss Sadie, a native of Kearney Station, Pa., daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Troy.

WILLIAM M. WALL, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of James and Mary (Manown) Wall. He is a direct descendant of Walter Wall, one of the pioneer settlers of Forward township. He was born in December, 1834, in the first frame house erected in the township, now owned and occupied by him. He was married, in 1866, to Rebecca, daughter of William and Lucinda Finney, and they have two children—James F. and Alice K. Mr. Wall is engaged in farming; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

L. L. DAVIS, attorney at law, Homestead, is a native of Sheakleyville, Mercer county, Pa., and a son of John Davis, who was born near Greenwich, England. The latter came to America in 1832, became a merchant in New York city, and after the memorable "Black Friday" removed to the west to build up his health and fortune. He finally became a well-known merchant in Mercer county, Pa., where he died. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in his native county, and graduated at Allegheny College in 1878. Before graduating he studied law with W. D. Moore, of Pittsburgh, and at the latter place was admitted to the bar in 1879. He resided in Allegheny City until 1885, when he came to Homestead to live, following his profession in Pittsburgh. He married Anna B., daughter of Isaiah and Catharine Carter, and they have one child, Ralph Carter. Mr. Davis is a Freemason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. of Pittsburgh, representing the latter in the Grand Lodge; is also a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a republican.

W. R. ANDREWS, farmer, postoffice Bridgeville, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1817. His parents, Matthew and Sarah (Rodgers) Andrews, came to America about 1821, and located in Washington county. Matthew was a shoemaker by trade, and died at the age of fifty years. He was the father of two children: W. R. and Jane Ann. W. R. received a common-school education, and for the past thirty years has been a farmer. He learned the tanning trade, and, in connection with saddlery, followed that line of business for upward of twenty years. He married, in 1839, Amelia, daughter of John and Susanna Collins, and three children blessed their union: Susanna C., David H. and Frances Jane. Mr. Andrews owns 125 acres of land, which he has greatly improved. He is a republican, and has been school director and assessor of his township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY FRANZ, superintendent, Homestead, was born in 1849, in Pittsburgh, son of John Franz, a native of Germany, who came to America at the age of eighteen years, and became a well-known contractor in Pittsburgh, where he held several offices and was active in the organization of the republican party. He married Caroline Shram, a native of France, who bore him five children: Henry, William, John, Emma and Eliza. Henry received a common-school education; early in life entered the glasshouse, and later had charge of the moldshop for Canvill, Jones & Co. In Pittsburgh he married Margaret Phlug, a native of Beaver county, Pa. In April, 1887, Mr. Franz came to Homestead, where he is superintendent of the Windsor Glass-works, which was organized in August, 1886, by George Trautman, Robert Brown, William H. Aldred, George Boton and J. W. Doubleday. Of these, George Trautman is president, W. H. Aldred, secretary, and Charles H. Reed, general manager. They employ nearly two hundred hands, and principally manufacture tableware. Mr. Franz is a republican. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Red Men and other societies.

JOHN OSBORNE, M. D., Homestead, was born Feb. 1, 1858, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, son of John and Sarah (Abernethy) Osborne, natives of County Armagh, Ireland; the former was a weaver by occupation; at the age of nineteen was induced to go to England, where he soon found work as a miner. In 1863 he came to America, mined

in Westmoreland county, Pa., one year, and then sent for his family. His labors were rewarded, and he now leads a retired life in Homestead. He has a family of six children: Hugh, Andrew William, John, Robert, Margaret and Eleanor. Of these, Hugh was a soldier in a New York regiment in the civil war. The subject of this sketch also mined in Westmoreland county, where he afterward kept a grocery-store. He helped to educate his brother William, who graduated at the Chicago Medical College. John worked and studied about ten years before he graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College, in class of 1883, where he took the prize in obstetrics. He followed his profession in Westmoreland county until 1887, when he took a special course on the eye and ear, and graduated in that department. In July of the same year he located in Homestead, where he has built up a large practice, and since January, 1888, has held the position of county physician at the city farm. He married Melissa Adams, by whom he has five children: William, Robert, Harold, Sadie and Anna. The doctor is a member of the Western Pennsylvania Medical society; he is a republican.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON, contractor, post-office Crafton, a son of David and Jane Creighton, was born in Ireland in 1837, came with his parents to this country in 1847, and settled in Allegheny county. His parents had a family of seven children: John, William, Elizabeth, James (deceased), and Jane (wife of Charles Pepper), George and Abram (deceased). The mother died in 1847, aged forty years, and the father in 1854, aged fifty-two. By occupation the latter was a bookkeeper. William Creighton married, in 1860, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Margaret Dinsmore, and their children are Jane, Margaret, William and Elizabeth. For several years Mr. Creighton was a boatman, but since then he has been a contractor. He has held the offices of assessor, supervisor and auditor, is a member of the O. U. A. M., and is a republican. He has risen from humble circumstances to a comfortable competency.

WILLIAM BRAITHWAIT, contractor, post-office Hulton, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 15, 1846, a son of Henry and Sarah (Grimes) Braithwait. His father died when William was three years old, and when he was five years he came to Pittsburgh with his mother and two sisters, Eliza and Sarah. The former now lives in Cleveland, and the latter in Allegheny City. Between the years 1851 and 1860 Mrs. Braithwait, with her children, lived at times in Maryland, about fifteen miles from Baltimore, and in New Jersey. William attended school in these places, and in 1860 returned to Allegheny City with his mother, who feared that he would enter the navy. Here he worked in a cotton-factory for a short time, and then went to learn the machinist's trade. In August, 1862, being a month past sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Co. E, 123d P. V. I., and for nine months served with the Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, but his time expired before the battle of Gettysburg. He again enlisted, in August, 1864, at the call for one-hundred-days men, hoping to be at the close of the conflict, but was disappointed. This time he did guard duty at Delaware. Returning home, he learned the carpenter's trade with J. C. Patterson & Co., with whom he remained until 1882, when the firm dissolved partnership. In 1879 he built his present home in Verona, and in 1884 began contracting for himself at that place. He was married, in 1873, to Sarah W. Hulton, a native of this county, and a daughter of James and Susana (Warwick) Hulton. Four children have blessed this union: James, William, Bruce and Earl. The parents are members of the Verona U. P. Church. Mr. Braithwait is a member of the G. A. R. and Royal Arcanum. In the spring of 1888 he was elected to fill an unexpired term in the Verona council.

COLUMBUS C. CARROLL, merchant, Chase, son of James and Margery Carroll, was born in Patton township in 1839. His grandfather, Thomas Carroll, came from Maryland, and located there at an early day, soon after the war of the Revolution. His children were Thomas, William, John, Nathaniel, David and James, all of whom died in the south but James. William Carroll was governor of Tennessee three terms, and was colonel of Tennessee volunteers at the battle of New Orleans. James was born in 1798, in Patton township, and married Margery, daughter of Saul Stewart, of McKeesport. They located in Patton township, and had a family of twelve children, viz.: Thomas M. (deceased), James L., Stewart, William, Henry, Robert (deceased), C. C., Mary J., Margaret, Nancy (deceased), Elizabeth and Margery (deceased). Columbus C. was born in Patton township, and in 1873 married Mary Jane Wilkinson, and located at Ellrod's in 1877, where he is engaged in business as dealer in general merchandise. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of McKeesport.

JOHN HASTINGS, merchant, Verona, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1847, a son of Peter and Sarah (Fletcher) Hastings. His father is a farmer in England, but his mother died in 1870. John attended school until he was seven years old. In 1871 Mr. Hastings married Susan Bristow, a native of Lincolnshire, England, born in 1847, a daughter of John and Ann (Francis) Bristow. Two weeks after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hastings came to America, spending the first two years in Oneida county, N. Y. He then came to Pittsburgh and worked in the Crescent Steelworks, and later moved to Verona, where he teamed for the Dexter Spring-works for nine years. In 1875 he started a grocery-store, which his wife managed. Five years later he gave up teaming, and has since given his attention to the store. Mr. and Mrs. Hast-

ings have three children: Gertrude Ann, James Bristow and Maud, the eldest being in the store. Mr. Hastings is a republican, and he and his wife are members of the U. P. Church. His maternal great-grandmother died at the advanced age of 102 years.

JAMES SCARBOROUGH, farmer, postoffice Remington, was born in Maryland about 1828, a son of John Scarborough, who was an American, as were many generations of the family. James was left an orphan at six years of age, and thrown upon his own resources; his life has been a varied one. At the age of nineteen he went to California, where he remained three years, engaged in gold-mining, hunting, etc., and has traveled through many of the states. He finally settled at his present home in 1861, and purchased a tract of land containing seventy acres. Four children were born to Mr. Scarborough: Henry E., Joseph S., Lewis and Charles W., all of whom are engaged in various occupations. Mr. Scarborough is a member of the U. P. Church, and in politics is independent.

CHARLES THOMAS TAYLOR, builder, postoffice Turtle Creek, is a grandson of Jacob Taylor, a revolutionary soldier, who settled on a farm in Westmoreland county about 1800. William, a son of Jacob, born in 1807, married Louisa Craig, of Scotch descent, and settled on the Greensburg pike, in Versailles township, where he engaged in wagon-making. He died in Westmoreland county, in September, 1885, aged seventy-eight. Charles T. Taylor was born March 9, 1835, in Versailles, received a common-school education, and worked with his father until twenty-two years old, when he took up carpenter-work. In 1859 he married Eliza Jane Maxwell, a native of Patton township, and a daughter of Hugh and Agnes Maxwell, of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have four children, all with their parents: James Maxwell, employed at Homestead Steelworks; Samuel Alfred, a civil engineer; Agnes Louisa, and Charles Francis, assisting his father.

JOHN WATSON, superintendent, postoffice Homestead, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1838, a son of James Watson, a native of the same place. He received a common-school education in his native country, immigrated to America at the age of seventeen, and worked for some time for Smith, Varner & Co., of Pittsburgh. He then came to Six-Mile Ferry, where he teamed for James H. Hay. His faithfulness and thoroughness soon gained for him the esteem and confidence of his employers and his sons, who subsequently inherited the Hay estate. Knowing every detail of the large coal business, Mr. Watson soon became general manager and superintendent at Six-Mile Ferry, which position he maintains to the present day. Mr. Watson married Mary J., daughter of Frederick Rineman, and two children have blessed them—James H. and Mabel Watson. Mr. Watson and his family are members of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a republican.

JAMES STORER, carpenter, Elizabeth, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stewart) Storer. Their parents were natives of New Jersey, and came to Westmoreland county in a very early day, the father of our subject being born there April 1, 1800. He was reared a farmer, and afterward settled in this township, where James was born Feb. 7, 1834. At an early age the latter learned the trade of ship-carpenter, which he has since followed. In 1864 he enlisted in the United States navy and served until the close of the war. He married, Sept. 25, 1859, Julia, daughter of James and Annie (Whittaker) Lennox, of Brownsville, and they have five living children: Alice (Mrs. James Lynch), Hattie (Mrs. Charles Snowden), Clarence, Arthur and Annie, all citizens of Elizabeth. Mr. Storer is a member of Brownsville Lodge, No. 51, and Encampment No. 70, I. O. O. F.; K. of P. No. 357, and J. W. Stephens Post, No. 211, G. A. R. At present he is a member of the school board of the borough.

JAMES C. CUBBAGE, lumber-merchant, postoffice Putnam, was born in this county in 1853, and is descended from one of the oldest families in this section of Allegheny county. It was about the time of the first settlement of this county that James Cubbage, with his mother and two brothers, came from Ireland, and purchased some 350 acres of land in Allegheny county, then in Virginia. James was eighteen years of age when he located here; he was always a farmer, and erected buildings on the property he purchased, parts of which are yet standing. He married Jane Gillfillian, and became the father of three sons and five daughters; he died in 1852. Of his children, Joseph, who was born in 1819 on the farm purchased by his father, married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Glass, and by her had nine children, of whom four daughters and two sons are living. Joseph was a farmer, and died in 1874, aged fifty-seven years; his widow survives him, aged fifty-seven. James C. is the eldest son, and was educated at the public schools. He was a farmer previous to 1881, but since that time has been successfully engaged in lumber business and operating a planing-mill. He is a Freemason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a democrat.

JACOB WEINMAN, coal-operator, Wilkinsburg, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1842, son of Casper and Dorothea (Bulling) Weinman, who came to America in 1853, and located at McKeesport. The father was a miller, and died in 1858, aged fifty-eight; his widow died in 1884, at the age of seventy-two. Following are the names of their children: Mary (Kraft), deceased; Matthias, in Pittsburgh; Veronica (Kreider), in Wilkinsburg; Christina (Rudolph), in Buena Vista; Jacob and Dorothea (Lamp). When thirteen years old, Jacob Weinman commenced mining in a coalpit, and continued at same seventeen years. For the last seventeen years he has

been an operator of mines about Wilkinsburg, and is now owner of four hundred acres in Penn, Wilkins and Sterrett townships. In 1888 he built his handsome residence, corner of Coal and Franklin streets, and is the owner of six houses in the borough. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Lutheran in religious faith, and a republican in politics. In 1862 he married Anna Barbara Vogel, a native of the same locality as himself, and they have six children living: Jacob, Emma (Mrs. Herbert Crotty), Joshua, Minnie, Dorothea and Anna Belle. Three died in infancy: Charles, William and James.

Frank Bretthalle, grocer, postoffice Putnam, was born in Prussia, in 1839, a son of Frederick (a farmer) and Louisa (Ressmair) Bretthalle, also of Prussia. They had six children, all of whom are living. Frank came to America in 1867, and up to 1881 engaged in the grocery business in Pittsburgh. In the spring of 1881 he came to Mansfield, and has since remained here, carrying a full line of groceries, having one of the finest stores of the kind in the town. He married, in 1875, Louisa, daughter of Christian Luebbe, of Prussia, and five children have blessed their union: Frederick Lewis (now aged twelve years), Harry Frank (aged ten years), Minnie (aged eight years), Tillie (aged five years) and Frank (aged four years). Mr. Bretthalle is a member of the G. L. Church, and is a democrat.

Abram Leonidas Dollens, merchant, Verona, was born in Florence, Boone county, Ky., a son of Robert William and Elizabeth Eleanor (Stansifer) Dollens, of Kentucky. His grandfather, William Dollens, was said to be a descendant of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and the Stansifer blood is German. Robert Dollens was a slaveholder and extensive planter, and sent his son to school at Louisiana, Mo., for five years. During vacations he was employed as clerk in stores, and after completing his education he engaged in the manufacture of tobacco at Louisiana, Mo., and in Covington, Louisville, New Albany and other points. He became a resident of Pittsburgh in 1870, and engaged in the wholesale drug trade for over ten years. In 1881 he opened a general store in Verona, where he has since resided. Mr. Dollens was married, in 1874, to Amelia Alma, daughter of William Loder and Mary (Conning) Meyrick, all born in England. The family is united with Trinity Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh, and includes two children, William Meyrick and Anna Meyrick. Mr. Dollens was a republican before the war. He served six months, enlisting, in 1861, in the 5th Mo. S. M., and helped to keep eleven counties clear of rebel soldiery and guerrillas. He is now a pronounced democrat.

John Holmes, farmer, postoffice Fetterman, emigrated from the north of England, and, with his wife, came to Allegheny county about 1841, settling in Temperanceville. He married Miss Lee, and they were the parents of four children. He was a mechanic in his day, and a highly respected citizen. John Holmes, Jr., was born in Temperanceville in 1845; he was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and farming has always been his occupation. He was married, in 1873, to a daughter of F. B. Sawyers, of Mount Washington, and two children have been born to them: John and Eunice. Mr. Holmes is a member of the O. U. A. M., and has been a school director. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a republican.

William Dewalt, gardener, postoffice Chartiers, is a native of Stowe township, and was born in 1857 to Adam and Christina Dewalt, former of whom was reared on his father's farm in Germany. On coming to this country, in 1848, he (Adam) soon found himself destitute of funds, and was obliged to pawn his trunk in Buffalo, N. Y., to raise funds to bring him to Pittsburgh, where he obtained work on a farm at from five to eight dollars per month. In after years he was succeeding very well, but about 1863 his health failed, and he has never been able to do much work since—in fact none at all the past six years. His wife died in 1882, at the age of fifty-nine years, after twelve or fourteen years' sickness. Mr. Dewalt is now seventy years of age, and a great sufferer, making his home with his son William. Adam Dewalt married the widow Stipe, a daughter of Jacob Minke, of this county, and became the father of the following-named children: William M., Adam J., Jacob and John. Adam's brothers and sisters were Catherine, Elizabeth, Margaret, Philomena and Jacob. William Dewalt (our subject) has always kindly remained at home, and cared for his parents. He is one of Stowe township's most worthy young men, and is the owner of a considerable amount of property at Duffy's station, in Stowe township.

James Brown, brick-manufacturer, McKeesport, was born in Pittsburgh, April 9, 1843, a son of Robert and Mary (Ray) Brown. His father, who was a cooper by trade, was a native of Carlisle, Pa., and settled in Pittsburgh about 1835, but is now a resident of Allegheny. James was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, where he learned the trade of brickmaker, in which he has since successfully continued, and has the oldest establishment in that line of business in the city. His wife was Mary J. Forsythe, a daughter of Alexander Forsythe, Esq., of Beaver county. Mr. Brown served three years and three months in the war of the rebellion, in Co. B, 46th P. V., and participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Atlanta, Resaca, Lookout Mountain, besides other engagements.

John Armstrong Cowan, farmer, postoffice Upper St. Clair, was born Oct. 4, 1846, in Baldwin township, a son of John and Louise E. (Pryor) Cowan, natives of this county, born, respectively, Feb. 22, 1810, and July 30, 1815. His father was a tailor, but in 1841 began keeping the Union hotel, on the Brownsville road. He died June 14, 1883, his

wife May 11, same year. Our subject's paternal grandparents, David and Margaret Cowan, both born in 1775, came here from Chester county; the former was a carpenter and farmer, and died at the age of ninety-three years. The maternal grandparents of John A. Cowan were Silas D. and Elizabeth Pryor, who died April 1, 1851, and in 1850, respectively. Our subject received his education in the Moore schoolhouse and Hayslet Academy, on the Brownsville road. His father came to the present farm in 1863, and John lived at home and had charge of his father's farm until the latter's death, when he became the owner. He also conducted a sawmill on the place from 1864 to 1878. He married, March 12, 1873, Sarah V., who was born in Allegheny City, May 12, 1851, a daughter of John and Anna (Richardson) Cinnamond. Her father was a machinist in Pittsburgh, and was born at Lawrenceville in 1810; her mother was born in 1815, on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Cowan's maternal grandparents, Thomas and Jane (Benny) Richardson, came from Ireland, as did also her paternal grandparents, John and Jane (Johnson) Cinnamond. John Cinnamond was a chemist in the Pittsburgh arsenal. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan have one child, John Pryor. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Cowan is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Mrs. Cowan's father was a colonel in the Mexican war, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted with the three-months men, then joined the Black Horse Cavalry for three years' service, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

R. J. Edie, teller First National Bank, McKeesport, was born in Allegheny City, Sept. 9, 1854, a son of William H. and Mary J. (Wilson) Edie, also natives of Allegheny. His paternal grandfather, Guyan Edie, a native of Virginia, was among the pioneers of Allegheny. The subject of these lines was educated in Pittsburgh, and commenced the world as a bill-clerk in the wholesale dry-goods house of Arbuthnot & Shannon, in that city. From there he went to Texas and spent four years on the frontier, moving thence to St. Louis, Mo., where, for two years, he was book-keeper in a large wholesale dry-goods house. Returning to Pittsburgh, he served for a time as teller in the Penn Bank, and later was employed by the P. & L. E. R. R. Co. as paymaster, a position that he filled to the entire satisfaction of that great company, and which demonstrated the confidence and esteem in which he was held by those who had charge of great public interests. In March, 1886, Mr. Edie came to McKeesport, where he has since resided, occupying the position referred to above, and attending also to the duties of treasurer of the New Enterprise Building and Loan association, to which office he was chosen when that association was formed. He belongs to a family noted for its scholastic attainments, some of them having been prominent in literary circles, and some in the professions, several eminent divines of the name being widely known in the councils of the orthodox churches.

Mr. Edie married, in 1871, Emily, daughter of Albert and Emily (Brown) Culbertson, of Monongahela City, and has one son living, Robert B. Mr. Edie is a member of the Presbyterian Church; is a member of the R. A., and is a democrat.

William Bard Brush, merchant, Turtle Creek, was born at Caveltsville, Westmoreland county, June 11, 1860, a son of Daniel S. Brush, and a grandson of Robert Brush, an early settler in Westmoreland county. Daniel S. was born in that county, and married Susan, daughter of Joseph Mehaffey, who came from Ireland to Westmoreland county, where Mrs. Brush was born in 1828. Daniel Brush was a tanner and shoemaker. In 1861 he enlisted for one year in Co. B, 56th P. V., and on the expiration of his term re-enlisted for the war. He served with the Army of the Potomac, sharing in all its hardships and battles until his right arm was taken off by a fragment of a shell, before Petersburg. He died in 1871, at the age of forty-nine; his widow still resides at Caveltsville. William B. Brush was reared in his native village, and attended the public schools. After serving a short time as clerk in a store at Larimer's Station, he commenced, in 1880, in mercantile business at Stewart's Station, where he was very successful. In 1887 he bought the stock of C. A Black at Turtle Creek; is doing a profitable business, and carries about five thousand dollars' worth of general merchandise. He is connected with the U. P. Church, and is a republican. In September, 1885, he married Ida Haymaker, and they have one son, Harry Berlin.

Clarence Harry Church, fireman, post-office Turtle Creek, was born in Allegheny City, July 27, 1859, a son of Calvin Church. Nearly all his life has been passed here, and his education was acquired in the public schools of Turtle Creek. When sixteen years old he began work about the coal-mines, and soon after was employed as a brakeman, and later as a fireman, on his father's coal-trains. For the last five years he has been employed on the P. R. R., and will soon be promoted to engineer. Mr. Church is associated with the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the Masonic fraternity, and with his wife attends the M. E. Church. Like his father and brother, he supports the republican party. Jan. 19, 1888, he married Sadie E. Roberts, who was born in Sewickley township. They are established in a home recently purchased by Mr. Church.

Frank G. Bergman, liquor-salesman, McKeesport, was born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 15, 1851, a son of Frank H. and Elizabeth (Busch) Bergman. He was reared and educated in his native town, and graduated from Gottingen College as a surgeon, and practiced his profession eight years. He came to America in November, 1880, and set-

tled in McKeesport, where he worked in the National Rolling-mills five months. He then served five months as a nurse at the Western Pennsylvania hospital, Pittsburgh. In 1883 he embarked in the wholesale and retail liquor business in McKeesport, in which he was successfully engaged until May 1, 1888, and is now acting as a wholesale agent for foreign houses. He is a member of the G. C. Church, and in politics is independent.

WILLIAM W. MCLAUGHLIN, engineer, Homestead, was born Aug. 31, 1847, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, the son of William and Jane McLaughlin, of Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather was born in the United States; was a farmer, and one of the earliest pioneers in Westmoreland county, Va. William W. is one of six children: James, Milton, Adeline, Sarah E., Melvina and William W. He was reared on the river, learned engineering, followed it on different boats, and since 1886 has been engineer of the beam-mill in the Homestead Steel-works. In 1864, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the 18th P. C., Co. F, and served until the surrender of Lee, participating in the battle of Winchester and others. His father and two brothers were also in the army. He married Catharine Fickison, a native of this county, and they have seven children: Raymond, Thomas, Frances, Adeline, Catharine, William and George. Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the R. A., and is a democrat.

JOHN THOMPSON, farmer, postoffice Monroeville, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1811. His parents, John and Elizabeth (McMullen) Thompson, came to Pennsylvania in 1812, and settled soon after on the farm where our subject now resides. The father died at the age of one hundred and two, and the mother at the age of forty-five. They reared four sons, of whom the eldest and youngest are now deceased: James, John, William and Alexander. John has passed his life in the township, always residing on the home farm. He has been a lifelong republican, and bears the soubriquet of "Honest John." In 1843 he married Mary McKnight, a native of Washington county, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Connor) McKnight. Of thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, six died in infancy. The following are the names and residences of the others: William and John, in Cannonsburg, Ohio; Anna Mary, wife of Frank McClure, in Patton township; Nancy Jane, wife of David Clements, in Plum; James, in Patton; Elmer, with his parents, and Rebecca, wife of George Anderson, in Murrysville. Mr. Thompson is a member of the U. P. Church.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER STEEL, contractor, Wilkinsburg, was born in Washington county, Pa., July 14, 1843, son of James and Elizabeth (McKinley) Steel, natives of Ireland, who married in Philadelphia, and came west. The father died when Samuel was four years old, and the latter was reared in Pittsburgh. When eighteen years old he began to learn the bricklayer's trade. In 1869, with a partner named McLaughlin, he engaged in contracting for brickwork. Two years later they dissolved, and next year he became associated with his present partner, Alexander Hall. This firm has put up many of the finest buildings in Pittsburgh, including the Central high-school, Hamilton building, Horne's block, on Wood street, McClintock and Westinghouse buildings. He became a resident of Wilkinsburg in 1872, and ten years later built his present handsome residence. He is connected with the I. O. O. F., is a Scottish Rite Mason; supports the republican party and the U. P. Church. In 1867 Mr. Steel married Elizabeth Mitchell, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and daughter of Robert and Mary Mitchell, who were born in Ireland. Following are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Steel's children: Mary Jane, James Hall, Robert John, Samuel Alex., Elizabeth, George Glass and Royal. Mrs. S. is a member of the U. P. Church.

SIDNEY H. TOTTEN, accountant, Pittsburgh, was born in that city Sept. 8, 1843. John Totten, his grandfather, was born in Orange county, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1770, and removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., near Greensburg. His son, William J. Totten, father of Sidney H., was also a native of Orange county, N. Y., born March 15, 1804, and came to Western Pennsylvania with his father's family in 1808. He afterward settled in Pittsburgh, and established the Fort Pitt foundry, under the firm name of Knapp & Totten. At about the time of the Mexican war they manufactured large quantities of shot, shell and cannon, some of them of large caliber, known as the "Rodman ordnance." The subject of this sketch was educated in this city, and, like his father, was engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel till recently. He has always been a stanch republican. When the civil war broke out he was young and in delicate health, and was prevailed upon by his widowed mother and others not to enlist. He frequently visited the theater of hostilities, aided in raising men and money to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee. He was tendered a commission as captain by the late Hon. Thomas M. Howe, acting adjutant-general of volunteers under Gov. Curtin. Mr. Totten is now connected with the department of public safety in Pittsburgh.

DR. E. G. HUSLER, Mansfield, was born in this county in 1855. R. Husler, his father, is by trade an auger-maker, which he followed for a number of years, but is now engaged in farming in this county. He married Mary Phillips, who has borne him seven children, six of whom are now living, E. G. being the third child. He was educated at the public schools in this county, and at an early age commenced the study of medicine under Dr. George Cheeseman, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, which institution our subject entered in 1878,

graduating therefrom in 1880 as physician and surgeon. He immediately commenced practice in this county, at Walker's Mills, where he remained two years. In 1882 he came to Mansfield. He married, Oct. 13, 1883, Hattie, daughter of William Steen, of this county, and one son and one daughter —Edward Gregg and Edna Pearl—have been born to them. The doctor is a democrat.

JOHN ALBERT, farmer, postoffice White Ash, son of Nicholas and Anna Albert, was born in Bavaria, Germany. He was reared on a farm, and when twenty-two years old emigrated to America, and dwelt many years in McKeesport, this county. For thirty years he was engaged in digging coal, and by industry and frugality laid up enough to buy the farm which he now occupies. This he purchased in 1864, and built his residence. He is a communicant of the R. C. Church of Verona. In 1851 he married, at McKeesport, Sophia Robini, a native of Prussia, who died in 1871, the mother of four children, three of whom are now living: Mary (Mrs. Peter Weiss) resides with Mr. Albert; John and Christian, in East Liberty; Katrina, the third child (Mrs. Kopel), is deceased.

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON, machinist, Wilkinsburg, was born Oct. 6, 1851, in Allegheny City. After the family came to Wilkinsburg he attended Prof. Ludden's academy, and when eighteen years old entered the machine-shops of the Westinghouse Air-brake company, in Pittsburgh. With the exception of two years, when employed in plumbing in Pittsburgh, he has been with the company ever since, and is now engaged in the manufacture of gas-meters. Jan. 30, 1873, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Maloy, of Irish descent, and during that year built his present home on Rebecca street. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are associated with the Presbyterian Church, and he follows the political precepts of his fathers. Following are the names of their children: Mary Malazena, Edna Jane, William, Henry Newton, Thomas J., Joseph K. and Grace.

WILLIAM C. NEEMES, superintendent of McKeesport Gas company, was born in Pittsburgh, March 8, 1849, a son of George and Mary C. (Calhoun) Neemes. His father, a native of Whitehaven, England, a blacksmith and machinist by trade, settled in Pittsburgh in 1835; worked on the Pittsburgh Gas company's buildings, and was the efficient superintendent of the works for thirty-five years. His wife was a daughter of William and Mary Calhoun, early settlers of Pittsburgh, who occupied a farm where a portion of the city now stands. George Neemes, by this marriage, had seven children: John (deceased), Phebe (deceased), William C., Jennie (deceased), George, Thomas (deceased) and Norwell. William C. was reared in Pittsburgh, and was graduated from the public schools, Pittsburgh University and Iron City Business College. He afterward served an apprenticeship of five years at the machinist's trade, and during that time studied mechanical and architectural drawing under Prof. Vandermalin. While serving his apprenticeship he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Pittsburgh Gas company, in which capacity he served one year, after which he served three years as mechanical and architectural draftsman for the same company. He was then employed by the Pittsburgh Waterworks company as superintendent of laying all the water-mains, but resigned his position, and was appointed superintendent of the Consolidated Gas company, of Pittsburgh, in which capacity he served two years. During that time he rebuilt and remodeled the works of the company. In 1880 he came to McKeesport, where he has since been the efficient superintendent of the McKeesport Gas company. Mr. Neemes is an active F. & A. M. He has served two years as a member of the McKeesport council, and is a stanch republican.

S. O. RHODES, lumber-merchant, postoffice Elizabeth, a son of Frederick and Catherine Rhodes, was born in Jefferson township, in 1838, and made his home with his parents until 1862. He then married Rachel, daughter of Jesse Cunningham, of Baldwin township, and after marriage located in Elizabeth township, where he built a steam sawmill with a daily capacity of ten thousand feet of lumber. This mill he wore out, and then erected another of about the same capacity, and is engaged in building barges, coalboats, etc.; is also a general dealer in lumber. Their children were Jesse (deceased), Samuel O., George Q., Florella May (deceased), Howard, Robert S. and Rachel L. During the war he was in the three-months service, in Capt. Harmar's company. Mr. Rhodes is descended from one of the old families of Allegheny county.

JOHN M. LEWIS was born near Noblestown, North Fayette township, Feb. 25, 1824, on the old homestead of his father and grandfather, a son of John and Margaret (McClellan) Lewis. Mrs. Lewis was a daughter of Alexander and Nancy McClellan, old settlers of North Fayette township. John Lewis was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., a son of William, who was born in Easton, Pa., and was one of the earliest settlers of North Fayette township, Allegheny county. He married a Miss McAllister, and moved to Montgomery county, Pa. John and Margaret (McClellan) Lewis settled on the old homestead in North Fayette. They were Presbyterians, and had thirteen children. The living are Alexander P., John M., James Mc., Nancy (widow of Robert Stevenson), Mary (wife of Joseph Hamilton) and John M. Our subject married, Feb. 10, 1848, Elizabeth J. Stewart, born in Findlay township, a daughter of James and Isabella (Gladden) Stewart. Her father was born in Findlay township, a son of James and Margaret (McCune) Stewart, early settlers of

Findlay. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis settled on their present farm soon after their marriage. They had five children: J. Stewart, married to Ella Hamilton, residing in Washington county, Pa.; Margaret M., married to Murray Cook, residing in Washington county; John P. A. (deceased), married to Jennie Harper; Mary, married to R. C. Hamilton, residing in Findlay township; Wilson McB. L., married to Maggie Ayel, residing in Findlay. Mr. Lewis owns 107 acres of land; has held the offices of township collector, treasurer and constable. He and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Presbyterian Church at Hebron.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, son of Joseph and Ann (Kissick) Taylor, was born in Versailles township, on the farm he now owns, Dec. 25, 1813. His parents were natives of Ireland, came to America and located in Lancaster county, Pa., and then removed to near Cannonsburg, Pa., and in 1812 purchased the farm now owned by G. William, of 208 acres, where they lived and died. They reared a family of eight children, viz.: Martha (deceased), May (deceased), Margaret (deceased), John (deceased), Anna (deceased), Andrew (deceased), Sarah (now Mrs. Samuel Boal) and William. William Taylor was born, reared and educated in Versailles township, and in 1851 married Amanda, daughter of Peter Whitehead, of Versailles township, and then purchased the old homestead. To them have been born twelve children, viz.: Arabella, Oliver, Amelia, Priscilla, Lincoln R., Sophia, John W., Sarah E. (deceased), Rebecca J. (deceased), Harry W., Charles H. and Clyde B. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a republican.

JOHN G. OEFFNER, justice of the peace, Homestead, was born in Pittsburgh, on the site of old Fort Duquesne. His father, John F. Oeffner, native of Germany, came to America in 1851, and is yet a well-known resident of Pittsburgh. John G. was educated in his native city, where he afterward became interested in the oil business, being a wholesale jobber for three years. He then became a general contractor of bricklaying, which he followed for seven years, and during that time superintended the construction of the brick buildings at the Homestead Steel-mills. He has been a resident of Homestead for a number of years, and in 1886 was elected justice of the peace, which position he has filled with tact and ability. He is also in the insurance business, representing the Germania, New York, and Dwelling House, Boston, Mass. Mr. Oeffner is one of the stockholders and directors of the First National Bank at Homestead. He is a member of the K. of P., K. of G. E., Mystic Chain and order of Red Men. He is a republican.

JOHN JOSIAH WALKER, justice of the peace, Wilkinsburg, was born in Allegheny City, Feb. 1, 1841. His grandfather, Joseph Walker, was many years keeper of the prison in Londonderry, Ireland, and was twice married. James, a son of the first wife, was brought to America by an elder sister when nine years old. When sixteen he paid a visit to his native land, and his visit there occupied nine months. His father came to this country in 1850, and passed his remaining days here. James Walker was forty years keeper of the Western penitentiary, and three years steward of the Allegheny County Home. He died in 1875, aged seventy-three; his widow is now living at Mercer, Pa., in her eightieth year. He helped to organize the First U. P. Church in Allegheny, and was an elder for fifty years. He was originally a whig, afterward a democrat, but became a republican after the administration of James Buchanan. John J., who is the eighth of twelve children, attended the public school till fourteen years of age; then commenced the trade of painter, and was a partner in a firm of painters at the outbreak of the civil war. He was one of the first thirty men who left Allegheny to enter the Union army. After three months' service in the 7th P. V. I. he helped organize Bat. I, 112th, taking the rank of second lieutenant. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 139th Regt. In 1864 he was made hospital steward in the regular army, and as such served till Dec. 10, 1865. He took part in twenty-three regular engagements, and at the battle of the Wilderness he received a scalp-wound, was shot through the finger and had three ribs broken by the recoil of his gun. In the spring of 1867 he came to Wilkinsburg, and carried on a successful painting business till compelled by ill health to abandon it. While Wilkinsburg was part of Pittsburgh he was the alderman; has been three times elected justice of the peace, and was appointed to fill vacancy for two years; was six years deputy clerk of courts, and is now the republican nominee for jury commissioner; is a member of the M. E. Church; Past D. D. G. M. of the I. O. O. F., Past Representative K. of P., member of the G. A. R., Veteran Legion, Jr. O. U. A. M. and Heptasophs. In 1861 Mr. Walker was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Jacob and Ann Gould, of same German extraction as Jay Gould. One son and one daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker: Sarah A. M., a teacher in the Wilkinsburg public school; Loyal John, a bookkeeper for the Singer Manufacturing company, Pittsburgh

SAMUEL S. MEANOR, merchant and ferryman, postoffice Stoops, was born in Moon township, Jan. 31, 1824, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Davidson) Meanor. Isaac Meanor was born in Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pa.; his parents were natives of Ireland, and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Isaac Meanor's grandmother, Sarah (Scott) Meanor, was a cousin of Gen. Winfield Scott. Her father and brothers were soldiers in the Revolution, and both were in the battle of Brandywine. Isaac Meanor's parents had four daughters and nine sons, all of whom lived to be old and had families. Isaac Meanor and wife were

members of the Presbyterian Church; they had nine children, six living: Martha (wife of Henry Powell, of Madison, Ind.), Samuel S., Rebecca (unmarried, residing at Stoops' Ferry), Margaret (wife of John A. Porter, in Evansville, Ind.), Mary (widow of James Kain, in Chester, Ill.) and Jane (wife of Washington McCartney, in Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.). Samuel S. remained on the farm until he was fifteen years old, when he began life for himself. He learned the cooper's trade and followed it at Clinton, Allegheny county, until Feb. 26, 1852. He then went to California, mined and prospected until 1855, when he returned to Clinton, worked at the carpenter's trade until 1858, and then bought a general store there. He sold out in 1864, purchased a farm in Moon township, and in February, 1884, bought his present property at Stoops' Ferry.

He has been twice married; first, Jan. 27, 1847, to Isabella Hood, who was born in Findlay township, this county, daughter of Nathan and Jane (Davison) Hood, natives of Ireland and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Mr. and Mrs. Meanor had five children, three living: Winfield S. (a fruit-grower and gardener, at Sharon, married to Nancy McKinley), Sierra Nevada (managing the store at Stoops' Ferry for his father, and is married to Alice White), E. E. (a carpenter on the P. & L. E. R. R., married to Nancy Winters, and residing at Stoops' Ferry). Mrs. Meanor died in April, 1862, a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Meanor next married, in 1875, Mrs. Margaret F. Elder, a daughter of David and Jane (Flannigan) Moody. Mr. and Mrs. Meanor have had five children, three living: Elizabeth G. (wife of John Springer, farmer, of Moon township), and Laura and Margaret L. (who reside with their parents). Mrs. Meanor and daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon. Mr. Meanor cast his first vote for his relative, Winfield Scott, for president, and since the organization of the republican party has been one of its warm supporters.

George Herwig, supervisor, Dravosburg, was born in Weida, Roda, Hessen, Germany, a son of Adam and Gillase Herwig, who were tillers of the soil in their native land, and came to America in 1845, where the father engaged in the butcher business for forty-five years, of which seventeen were spent in Pittsburgh. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, Dorothea, Barbara, Catharine, Margaret, Daniel, Jacob, George and Adam. Of these Jacob sacrificed his life in the service of his country at the second battle of Bull run. Our subject came to America in 1838; he came to Dravosburg in August, 1855, but for the last seven years has not been in business. For the last four years he has been supervisor of the road, and has given general satisfaction. He married Louise Kaufman, a native of Germany, and they have six children: Daniel M., William, Mrs. Ella M. Robison, Louisa, Paulina and Anna. The sons are employed in the National Rolling-mill at McKeesport, where Daniel M. is head bookkeeper, and William foreman. Mr. and Mrs. Herwig are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a republican.

J. S. Bohn, mill foreman, McKeesport, is a native of Frederick county, Md., where he was reared and educated. He is a miller, and followed that business seven years. Later he spent several years in traveling. He located in McKeesport, and entered the employ of W. D. Wood & Co., where, by strict attention to business, he became thoroughly posted in all departments of the mill. In 1875 he was appointed foreman of the patent planishing Russian sheet-iron department of the works.

Dr. R. H. Ramage, Mansfield, was born near Pittsburgh in 1843. His father, William Ramage, a farmer, married Sarah Wilson, and by her had seven children, of whom the doctor is the third child. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1868 commenced the study of medicine under Dr. N. D. White, of Allegheny City. He entered the Hahnemann College of Homeopathy, at Cleveland, in 1870, graduating in 1872, and commenced the practice of his profession in Allegheny county. He then remained one year with his preceptor, and in 1878 located in Mansfield, where he has since resided. He married, in 1881, Sarah E., daughter of Elmobert Belson, of Pittsburgh. Dr. Ramage is the only physician of his school in the town, and has a large patronage. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and Allegheny County Homeopathic Medical society. He is a Presbyterian and a republican.

George Bratten Armstrong, farmer, postoffice Logan's Ferry, was born in Plum township in 1834, a son of Samson and Sarah (Bratten) Armstrong, who were also natives of this county. Samson was a carpenter, and also owned farms, but in his later days abandoned his trade and attended solely to farming. He was an old-time whig, later a republican, and held several township offices. He died Feb. 13, 1885, aged ninety-one years; his widow died in 1887, aged eighty years. James Armstrong, father of our subject, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came from the north of Ireland. George B. received his education in the common schools of this county, and started for himself in 1855, farming on leased land until 1876, although he had bought a farm in Westmoreland county in 1870. In 1876 he bought his present farm, and in 1887 sold the one in Westmoreland county. In 1872, in company with others, he bought a lot in Parnassus, and built the Odd-Fellows' hall, which he still owns. He married, Oct. 12, 1854, Nancy Elliott, of Plum township, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Fryer) Elliott, natives of this county. Mr. Elliott was born in 1800, and died in 1869. Mrs. Armstrong died in September, 1884, the mother of twelve children: James

Calvin (professor in Pittsburgh Academy, formerly principal of Oakdale Academy, and a graduate of Millersville State Normal School), Robert Elliott (died Feb. 24, 1877, aged twenty-one years), Minerva Jane, Maggie E. (a teacher), Samson (at Duff's College, also a teacher for four years), Sally M. (a dressmaker at East End), John Lincoln, Rebecca, George Edward, Nanna A., Lizzie S. and Gertie. All are members of the Presbyterian Church at Parnassus, of which Mr. Armstrong is an elder. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been for six years representative to the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the Sons of Temperance, and has been school director, supervisor and judge of election. His maternal grandfather, George Bratten, was a farmer, and a trader between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, transporting salt one way and spices the other. He was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, and died about 1858.

WILLIAM MCLARN, retired, postoffice Walker's Mills, was born in Allegheny county, a son of Hugh McLarn, a farmer, who came from County Down, Ireland, at an early date, married Jane Harper, and became the father of nine children. He first purchased land in Beaver county in partnership with two brothers, but afterward came to Findlay township, this county, and purchased land from Mr. McCandless, the pioneer. William McLarn was reared on a farm in Findlay township, where he resided until 1847. He was educated at the old log schoolhouse, early in life learned the cooper's trade, and worked for one firm thirty-seven years. He now owns one hundred acres of land, eighty of which are underlaid with coal. Mr. McLarn married, in 1839, Adina, daughter of Samuel Thornberg, and seven children have blessed their union: William, Olive, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, Martha and Samuel. Mr. McLarn superintends the work on his farm. He has been successful, and is now enjoying rest from the labors of a well-spent life. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a republican.

G. L. REIBER, secretary and treasurer McKeesport Light company, McKeesport, was born in that borough April 22, 1852, a son of Andrew and Augusta (Manns) Reiber, natives of Germany, who settled in McKeesport about 1850. Andrew was a blacksmith, and on coming to McKeesport opened a shop, which he conducted up to 1876, when he retired. He reared a family of seven children: Georgiana (Mrs. George Snyder), George L., Ferd, Adelia (Mrs. C. H. Hitzrot), Henry, Amelia (Mrs. Z. Latshaw) and Edwin. The subject of these lines was reared and educated in McKeesport, and began life as a clerk in a store when but nine years of age. In 1868 he went to Pittsburgh and entered one of the banks of that city as clerk, serving as such in different banks of Pittsburgh and McKeesport until 1869, when he was appointed assistant cashier of the People's Bank of McKeesport, and later its cashier. In 1871 he was appointed bookkeeper and teller of the Penn Bank, Pittsburgh, which position he held up to 1881, when he was promoted to assistant cashier, and held the same until the failure of the bank, in 1884. In 1883 the McKeesport Light company was organized, of which Mr. Reiber was a stockholder; in August, 1886, he was appointed secretary of the company, and Oct. 12 was elected secretary for one year; Oct. 12, 1887, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the same, which position he now holds. Mr. Reiber married, July 1, 1886, Emma B., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Frich) Small, of McKeesport, and has one son, John L. Mr. Reiber is a member of the Bank Clerks' Mutual association, of Pittsburgh, Liederkranz, Equitable Aid Union, and G. L. Church. In politics he is independent.

SAMUEL PANGBURN, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, a son of Isaac and Susanna (Hill) Pangburn, was born in Forward township, in 1830. His father was a native of Mercer county, and removed to Forward township, this county, about 1805. Both of his parents died in that township. Samuel, however, remained with his parents until 1852. He married Elizabeth Egbert, of Brown county, Ohio, and afterward settled on the place now owned by him. Their children are Walter C., at Lock No. 4; Rebecca S., now Mrs. Walter Spear, of Webster; Flora A., now Mrs. P. Davidson, and Isaac G., who is married, and resides at West Elizabeth.

WILLIAM B. RATH, farmer, postoffice Duquesne, was born Sept. 21, 1857, in Mifflin township, on the old homestead, a son of James Rath. He was educated in his native county, has been a farmer all his life, and is now cultivating the old Patterson homestead. He married, Feb. 28, 1884, Sarah E. Patterson, who was born June 29, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Rath are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is identified with the republican party.

JOHN ROEHN, baker, McKeesport, is a native of Germany, born Feb. 24, 1848, a son of Philip and Christiana Roehn, who came to America in 1867, and settled in Pittsburgh, where the father, who was a weaver by trade, resided until his death. They were the parents of seven children: Christiana, Louis, John, August, Lizzie, Nicholas and Philip. The subject of this memoir was reared in Germany, where he served an apprenticeship of four years at the baker's trade. Coming to this country in 1866, he worked in Pittsburgh as a journeyman baker five years, and in 1871 embarked in business for himself on the South Side, where he did a successful trade until March, 1882. He then settled in McKeesport, where he has since carried on the same line of business with marked success. He is now the owner of five stores and nine dwellings in the borough. Mr. Roehn was twice married; first to Teresa, daughter of Leibold Graol, of Pittsburgh, and by her had three children:

August, Minnie and Albert. His second wife was Minnie Werrink, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Roehn is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a republican.

FREDERICK K. BOWERS, merchant, Wilkinsburg, was born near that borough Aug. 15, 1852. His early life was spent on the farm and about the coal-mines, and his industry has gradually advanced him from a very humble beginning. In 1884 he opened a grocery-store in Wilkinsburg, and is doing a steadily increasing business by the aid of his wife, whom he married in 1875. Mrs. Bowers (*nee* Mary Jane Huggins) is a daughter of John and Jane Huggins, of Scotch descent, and was born in Shaler township, this county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Bowers now living are Henry Alfred, Dora Olive, Frank Clyde, Clara Blanche and Mabel. Charles Frederick, the fourth, is deceased. The family attend the German Reformed Church; in politics Mr. B. is a republican.

JOHN FAIRLEY, farmer, postoffice West View, was born Feb. 21, 1830, on the old homestead. His grandfather, John Fairley, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1798, with his wife and children. They were farmers, and bought 300 acres of land for four dollars per acre. They both died nearly ninety years old. Their children were Peter, Elizabeth, Burns, Mrs. Sarah Neeley and John. John inherited a part of the old farm, on which he died Jan. 8, 1860, at the age of fifty-six years. John Fairley, Sr., married Rosanna, daughter of Lawrence Burns. She died in 1879, aged seventy-six years, the mother of three children: Peter, John and Nancy. Of these our subject is the only one now living. He was educated in this county, and married here Susannah Smith. They have ten children: John, Thomas, Mary J., Harry, Rosannah, Ann M., Estella, Susannah, Frank and Louise A. Politically the Fairleys were democrats.

JAMES MADISON CHADWICK, farmer, postoffice East Liberty, was born in Pittsburgh, Dec. 16, 1840. His father, Thomas, was also born in that city, in 1823, and his mother, Elizabeth, was born in McPherson, Cumberland county, Pa. They were, respectively, sixteen and fourteen years old at the time of their marriage. Thomas died at Oakland in 1854, but Elizabeth is still living. He kept a shoestore and tannery, and had three sons and four daughters, of whom the following are now living: Mary Emma (Ferree), Grapeville, Westmoreland county; James M.; Caroline (McMinn), Brushton; and Jane E. (Landwehr), in Penn township. James Chadwick, father of Thomas, came from England, purchased one thousand acres of land in Allegheny county in 1820, and also owned a large tract in Westmoreland county. He built the plank-road from Pittsburgh to Oakland. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and died in 1847, at a great age. James M. Chadwick has dwelt on his present farm since he was ten years old, and received a common-school education. The Methodist Church represents his religious faith, and the republican party his political creed. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mystic Chain and K. P. In 1871 he married Mary McCombs, a native of Pittsburgh, daughter of John and Mary Jane (Kelly) McCombs, of Scotch extraction. Their children are Harry Homer, Bella Jane, Ella F., Rebecca W., James F., Mary and Charles Offenbach.

ALEXANDER MCCUTCHEON (deceased) was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1804, a son of Claudius and Margaret (Graham) McCutcheon, Scotch Presbyterians. Alexander came to Pennsylvania in 1832, and located in Lancaster county, Pa., where he followed his trade of weaver. He then came to Allegheny City, shortly thereafter moving to Bocktown, Beaver county, and after eight years came to Findlay township and purchased a farm, where he died May 19, 1873. He was united in marriage July 29, 1841, with Rachel McCoy, born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 14, 1818, a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Woods) McCoy. Isaac McCoy was born in Allegheny county, Pa., a son of James and Rachel (Meanor) McCoy. James was born in Ireland, and settled near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and were among the pioneers of Allegheny county. Alexander McCutcheon and wife had seven children: James Mc.; Claudius, who died at the age of twenty-one; Alexander, married to Sarah J. Jackson, and residing on a farm in Findlay township; Sarah, married to Joseph McCleason, residing on a farm in Moon township; Margaret, wife of Joseph Balford, a blacksmith at Sharon, Moon township; John, married to Anna M. Elder, residing on a farm in Findlay township, and Thomas, who married Elizabeth McCallister, and resides on the old homestead with his mother. Mrs. McCutcheon is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon.

JOHN MCCUTCHEON, farmer, postoffice Moon, was born Dec. 21, 1856, on the old homestead of his father in Findlay township, and a part of which he now owns. He was united in marriage March 9, 1875, with Anna M. Elder, a native of Scottsville, Beaver county, Pa., and daughter of David and Margaret (Moody) Elder. Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon have one daughter, Rachel McCoy McCutcheon; they are members of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon.

GEORGE GUTBUB, farmer, postoffice Fairhaven, was born Sept. 21, 1831, in Rothbach, Alsace, Germany, a son of Heinrich and Magdalena (Konigsfeld) Gutbub, also natives of the above-named place. The parents had three children: George, Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges and Mrs. Magdalena Knowlson. The entire family came to America in 1863, and settled in Baldwin township, this county, where they followed farming. The mother died here, aged fifty-four years, and the father returned to Germany, and died there in 1877, aged sixty-seven years. The family were all

members of the Lutheran Church, in which our subject was an elder for several years. He married Sophia Clotz, also a native of Alsace, and they had nine children, all of whom died of diphtheria before attaining their fifteenth year except William, who died when twenty-one years old. Mrs. Gutbub was an invalid for seven years previous to her death. Mr. Gutbub has been a successful farmer, and owns sixty-five acres of land. He is a democrat, and has filled several township offices.

PHILLIP HOFFMAN, blacksmith, McKeesport, was born in Germany Aug. 30, 1834, a son of George Hoffman. He was reared and educated in his native land, and served an apprenticeship of one year at the blacksmith's trade. In 1852 he came to America, located in Pittsburgh, and in the latter part of the same year in McKeesport, where he finished his trade. He then worked as a journeyman in Mifflin township five years; then started a shop of his own in the same township, which he successfully conducted until 1875, when he removed to McKeesport, where he has since remained, engaged in business. In 1855 he married Caroline, daughter of Paul and Caroline (Spangler) Wilhelm, of Mifflin township, and has nine children living: Philip, George, Henry, Frederick, John, Charles, Edward, Caroline and Annie. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the G. L. Church and F. & A. M.; in politics he is independent.

FRED STECKEL, dry-goods and fancy-goods merchant, McKeesport, was born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 8, 1835, a son of Henry L. and Wilhelmina (Hille) Steckel. He was reared in his native province, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the dyer's trade, at which he afterward worked as a journeyman two years. In 1856 he came to America, locating in Pittsburgh, and was in the employ of the breweries of that city nine years. He then followed peddling for two years, and in 1867 located in Dravosburg, this county, where he embarked in the grocery and dry-goods business, in which he was engaged until 1871. In September of that year he opened out his present business in McKeesport, which has had a large and prosperous trade. In 1861 he married Mary, daughter of Christian and Margaret (Beilstein) Faulkenstein, of Allegheny, formerly of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and by her has three children: Sophia, Augusta and Fred. Mr. Steckel is an adherent of the G. L. Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H., and is a republican.

HOLMES B. WARD, master mechanic, postoffice Castle Shannon, was born Feb. 28, 1837, in Berkeley county, W. Va., a son of Nicholas and Rachel (Holyday) Ward, old settlers of Berkeley county, and a grandson of Capt. Joel Ward, a captain of militia in the war of 1812. George Holyday, his maternal grandfather, was also a captain of militia in the same war, and participated in the Bladensburg fight. Nicholas and Rachel Ward were the parents of eleven children, of whom Holmes B. was educated in Virginia. He served his apprenticeship with Shriver Bros., Cumberland, Md.; later was employed in a railroad shop, and from 1862 to 1867 was engineer on the Q. & O. R. R. He went to Pittsburgh in the spring of 1868, and remained there for a short time; two years later he removed to Castle Shannon and became master mechanic, his promotion being due to his indomitable energy and perseverance. Previous to his promotion he ran an engine eight years. He is at present master mechanic of the P. & C. S. R. R. Mr. Ward married Martha D. Wright, and they have the following-named children: William, Maria, Rachel, Leah, Anna B., Arthur, Holmes, Firney, Naoma and an infant daughter. Mr. Ward is a member of the K. of M., and is a republican; his grandfathers were old-line whigs.

SAMUEL HERRON, farmer, postoffice White Ash, is a native of County Down, Ireland, born in Donaghadee, Jan. 16, 1836. His parents, John and Sarah (McKnight) Herron, were of Scotch and English blood, respectively, and both were born in the year 1802. The father was a shoemaker and farmer, and came with his family to America about 1852. For some time he owned and operated a farm in West Deer, but returned to Penn township, where he first located in America, and died in 1884. His widow now resides in Pittsburgh. Their eldest child, John, was killed while a corporal in the British army. James, the fourth, died in Australia. The others, in order of age, are Robert, Margaret (deceased), Nancy (Frazier), Samuel, David, Mary (Stoner), Sarah (Bennett) and Eliza (Griffith). Samuel Herron received an ordinary education in Ireland, and on his arrival in Pennsylvania began work in a rolling-mill at $2.25 a week. For two years he worked at his father's trade, and for a like period at gardening. Thereafter he followed farming, and purchased his present home in 1879. The house was built in 1811 by W. W. Wilson. The farm includes thirty acres, and is devoted chiefly to fruit-culture. Mr. Herron is a republican. In 1861 he married Christina, daughter of Michael and Margaret Engel, of Germany. Mrs. Herron was born in Sumach, N. Y., and reared in this county. Her maternal grandmother died here in 1884, aged ninety-three. Mr. Herron is a member of the Orange association.

FRED SCHWITTER, dairyman, postoffice Allegheny City, was born March 3, 1847, in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, the son of Fred and Louise (Schwitter) Schwitter. The family is one of the largest in Switzerland. Our subject received his education in his native home, where he learned his trade, that of silk-colorer, and worked five years to earn his passage to America, where he arrived in August, 1866. He was without food from New York to Allegheny county, where he settled. He worked at various occupations until 1871, when he procured a few cows and started a dairy on a small scale in Allegheny City, and

served milk to his customers in a two-wheeled cart. He built up a good business; then rented, and finally, in 1881, purchased the old Morrow homestead. He now owns seventy-five acres of land, and has greatly improved the farm, keeps from sixty to eighty-five cows, and has all the modern dairy improvements, and the place presents a very attractive appearance. He married Mary, born in this county, daughter of Francis J. Wehrle, of Baden.

JOHN YOURD, farmer, postoffice White Ash, was born on the farm where he now resides, May 17, 1829. His grandfather, Samuel, son of Archibald, came from Ireland and settled in Penn about 1801. Archibald Yourd, son of Samuel, was about three years old when the family came to America. He married Mary Woods, a native of Pennsylvania, and settled where John Yourd now lives. He died in 1860, aged sixty-two years, and his widow in 1866, aged sixty-one. He was employed in farming and coal-mining. John Yourd has always lived on the home farm, but for some time followed boating on the Allegheny river. He and Mrs. Yourd are members of the R. P. Church, and politically he is a republican. He served as road supervisor seven years and as school director eleven years. In 1854 he married Martha Clark, a native of Wilkinsburg, and daughter of James and Flora Ann Clark, of Irish descent. Their children are Archibald, in East Liberty; William, in Penn; Harriet Ann (Mrs. George Bond), in Beltzhoover; Hugh Ellsworth, Elizabeth and James Edward, at home.

ROBERT M. BOYD, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of Benjamin F. and Susan (Camble) Boyd, of Westmoreland county, who settled, about 1830, where they resided until their deaths, in 1884 and 1883, respectively. They left eight children: John, of Pittsburgh; Benjamin, Joseph; Malinda, wife of Robert Logan, of McKeesport; Oliver; Ann, widow of James McKown, of Elizabeth; Margaret J., wife of George Hornback, of Montana territory; and Robert M., who was born in 1838 in Elizabeth borough, and received his education at the public schools. In 1850 he engaged in steamboating, which he has since followed. In 1867 he became a part owner of the steamer Elizabeth, has since been connected with it, and for the last thirteen years has been its captain. In 1863 he married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Martha McCune, of Elizabeth, and they have six children: James I., a merchant in Elizabeth; Kate M., Ida L., Annie M. and Willie D., all at home. Mr. Boyd is a member of Stephen Bayard Lodge, No. 526, F. & A. M. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MRS. LOUISA WALLACE, retired, postoffice Elkhorn, daughter of William and Ann (Jamison) Patrick, was born in Maryland, and married to Lewis Wallace in 1850. He was a merchant in Baltimore, of which city he was also a native. He purchased the present homestead, and about twenty-five years since removed to Forward township, and was engaged in farming until his death, in September, 1886. His family consisted of William, John, Jean (now Mrs. Webster, who resides in Allegheny), Kate and Rachel, five in all, three of whom still live with their mother; the remaining brother has his home in Pittsburgh, where he is engaged in banking.

GEORGE FORNOF, butcher, Wilkinsburg, was born in Allegheny City, Nov. 4, 1855. His grandfather, William Fornof, came from Germany to Allegheny about 1827, at which time William, son of the latter, was a small child. On reaching manhood he married Eliza Shaffuitt, also a native of Germany, and followed butchering till his death; he died in 1876, at the age of fifty-six; his widow still resides in Allegheny. They had six children, of whom George is the third. William, the eldest, died at Los Angeles, Cal., while in the meat business there. The others reside as follows: Elizabeth (Schaer), in Allegheny; Leon, in Rochester, Pa.; Carrie and Kate, with their mother. George was reared in the neighborhood of Allegheny, attending school in Ross (now Reserve) township. Early in life he began his trade, and established a meat-market at Wilkinsburg, Dec. 9, 1879, subsequently buying a building on Penn avenue, to which he has since added. He was reared a Lutheran, but the family attends the U. B. Church. Mr. Fornof is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., K. of P., R. A. and I. O. O. F., and is a republican. In 1880 he married Minnie Bealafeld, and following are the names of their children: George, Clara, Walter (deceased) and Mabel.

CALVIN RUFUS CHURCH, engineer, postoffice Turtle Creek, is descended from English ancestors, through a long line in America. The homestead in East Haddam, Conn., has always descended to sons named Joseph Church. Calvin Church was born on this homestead in 1799, and went to Rome, Ashtabula county, Ohio, when twenty-two years old. There he engaged in farming, and afterward moved to Thompson, same state, where he kept store and hotel, and died in 1857. His wife, Susan, *nee* Crowell, was also a native of Middlesex county, Conn. Calvin Church was one of the defenders of New London during the war of 1812. His son, Calvin Rufus, born at Rome, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1829, attended the common schools and Kirtland Academy. After working a short time as a blacksmith, a hotel clerk and in a Connecticut spoon-factory, he took up railroad work, beginning as a brakeman on the Erie. He came to Allegheny county in 1853, and continued on the Pennsylvania system (with the exception of one year in Tennessee) until 1870. After the first year he had charge of a locomotive, and had two narrow escapes from injury. Since 1870 Mr. Church has had control of the engine of the N. Y. & C. G. C. Co. here. He owns two

houses, one of which he built, in Wilkins township, with two and a half acres of land. He has served as inspector of elections, and is now school director, and acts with the republican party. He and Mrs. Church are members of the M. E. Church, and he is associated with the following benevolent orders: I. O. O. F., K. G. E. and K. P. Jan. 1, 1855, Mr. Church married Mrs. Annie Rogers, who died in 1867, leaving five children, of whom four are now living: Annie L., wife of David Gilchrist, of McKeesport; Charles R., of Turtle Creek; Emma L., wife of John McKeever, of Reynoldton; Harry, Turtle Creek, and Carrie, who died at four years of age. In 1868 Mr. Church married Mrs. Hannah Dempsey, who bore him two children—Jacob O. (died when three years old) and Susan Melinda—and died June 5, 1873. Mr. Church next married Maggie Vaughn, and they have one son living—William Alexander McIntosh.

Samuel McGogney, M. D., Castle Shannon, was born Feb. 20, 1856. His grandfather, John McGogney, came to Jefferson township, this county, in an early day, and attained the age of one hundred and three years and three months. His son, David, the father of Dr. McGogney, was born in 1800, and died in 1871. He married Margaret Bradshaw, who survived him, and they became the parents of twelve children. Of these Samuel, the youngest, was educated in this county and at Washington and Jefferson College. He read medicine with Dr. C. H. Black, of McKeesport, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated in the class of 1879. He located in Castle Shannon, where he has built up a good practice. The doctor married Nannie C., daughter of William Young, and they have three children: Jessie May, William H. and Paul R. Dr. McGogney is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of M; he is a republican.

Thomas B. Bridges, contractor, Homestead, was born Nov. 25, 1853, in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of Robert Bridges, a native of Ohio. Robert was an engineer on the Ohio river, a popular and highly esteemed man, was considered one of the most skillful engineers of his day, and regarded as an authority. Thomas B. was educated in Pittsburgh, and at the age of nineteen engaged in teaming, dealing in building material, and contracting, in Braddock, which he has followed successfully to the present time. He came to Homestead in 1881, and entered upon the same business here. In Braddock he married Lena Eisenberger, and they have five children: Oliver, Rosa, Adda, Helen and Florence. He is a member of the R. A., and is a republican.

William Graper, itinerant merchant, postoffice Carrick, was born in October, 1836, in Uchte, Hanover, Germany, a son of John Graper. He came to America in July, 1860, and for a time worked at whatever he could find to do, draying for a time in Pittsburgh. In 1864 he turned his attention to huckstering in this county, and during the last twenty years has lived in Baldwin township, where he has a property of thirty-six acres, upon which he has built a very pretty home. Mr. Graper here married Dorothea Yoshert, a native of Germany, and they have four children: Elizabeth (wife of Emil Schultz), Minnie (wife of Walter Hays), John H. and Harry F. Mr. and Mrs. Graper are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican, and has been a successful man.

Christian H. Gass, farmer, postoffice Perrysville, was born July 18, 1843, in Allegheny City. His grandfather, Jacob Gass, a native of Switzerland, and a gardener, immigrated to America in 1812 with his wife, Elizabeth, and seven children: Jacob, John, Fred, Sebastian, Elizabeth, Anna and Sally. He was a member of the Smithfield Street G. L. Church. Jacob Gass, Jr., was a farmer, a carpet and coverlet weaver, and farmed and gardened where the P. & Ft. W. R. R. depot in now located in Allegheny. He married Amelia Bittenbring, and became the father of eight children: John, Jacob, Christian H., Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Sarah and Caroline. Of these Christian H. was educated in Allegheny, learned gardening and farming, and now owns a farm of fifty-six acres. He married Rachel E. Huch, and has four children: Henry, Amelia, Edward V. and Oliver. Mr. and Mrs. Gass are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is trustee. Politically he is a republican.

Charles Jefferson Selleck, gardener, postoffice Hulton, was born Jan. 1, 1838, in Erie, Pa., a son of Joseph Whiting and Mary Ann (Casper) Selleck. His father was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1799, and died in 1858; he was one of the old pioneers of Erie, and for many years was a teacher of music, day school and penmanship, in his last days following gardening. His mother was born in December, 1812, and died in 1876. They were members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Selleck was educated in the Erie Academy and the west ward school. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the U. S. navy, on the ship Conestoga, carrying six guns. He served one year, and the next year enlisted on the Silver Lake, and participated in the battle of Nashville; he was discharged Aug. 19, 1865. Returning to Erie county, he learned the cooper's trade. which he followed twelve years at Erie, Oil City, Titusville and Pittsburgh. Since then he has been engaged in the garden business in Verona. He was married, in 1868, to Mary R. Shade, of Coleman, this county. They have seven children, named as follows: Charles Francis, Harry Vincent, George Whiting, Emma Blanche, Milley, Willis and Ralph, all at home. The family are members of the M. E. Church; politically Mr. Selleck is a republican.

Mrs. Mary E. Kinkaid, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a daughter of E. E. and E. E. (McKnight) Barter, and was born in Iowa. She removed with her parents to

Oregon, thence to Idaho, where she married Matthew D. Fife, son of Andrew Fife, and went to Nevada, and thence came to Forward township. Mr. Fife here followed farming until his death, in 1879. He left a widow and three children: Charles E., Anna H. and Clifford M., now living with their mother. In 1888 our subject married John Kinkaid, a native of this county, and is now living on the old farm. Mrs. Kinkaid is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SYLVAN C. LE BAUDA, gardener, postoffice West View, was born Oct. 18, 1861, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Sylvan Le Bauda, a native of Normandy, France. The latter learned the shoemaker's trade in his native country, and coming to America located in Pittsburgh in 1840, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail shoe business. He traveled all over the United States, but found no place which suited him so well as Pittsburgh. He married there Augusta, daughter of James Davis, an old settler, and a native of London. Mrs. Le Bauda was the mother of four children, who are yet living: Sylvan C., Jr., Constant C., May and Pauline. Our subject was educated in Pittsburgh, where he learned the molder's trade with De Haven & Co. He has also traveled extensively over the United States, but returned to his first love, Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1873 he removed to Ross township, and turned his attention to gardening and farming, having fifty-two acres of land. Politically he is a prohibitionist.

DANIEL RISHER, civil engineer, postoffice Homestead, was born Feb. 27, 1842. His grandfather, Daniel Risher, had nine children, of whom seven were daughters, all now widows, and of his two sons J. C. is yet a resident of Pittsburgh. He (J. C.) married Nancy Denny, daughter of John McClure. She died May 12, 1875, aged sixty-eight years. She and her husband were members of Lebanon Church; they were the parents of five children: Rev. Levi Risher, Mrs. S. S. Crump, Daniel, Mrs. William J. Snodgrass and John M. J. C., in 1851, bought the coal-fields at Amity, which he and his son developed, the firm being known as J. C. Risher & Co. For seventeen years our subject was the third partner, and on him devolved most of the business, employing upward of four hundred men, and at times getting out 25,000 bushels of coal per day. They had their own sawmill, and built many barges for their own coal trade and for other people. Mr. Risher has been married twice; his present wife is Anna P. Gleadall, a native of the city of Allegheny. His first wife, Rebecca Gamble, of Elizabeth township, bore him five children. Mr. Risher is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, K. T.

J. W. MCCREEDY, justice of the peace, Mansfield, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 26, 1848. About 1819 his grandfather, Hugh McCreedy, came to America from Ireland, landed in New York, and soon after came to Pittsburgh. He was a linen-manufacturer in the old country, but in America was engaged in peddling. He died soon after his arrival in Pittsburgh. His son, Robert, was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to this country; he was by trade a stone-cutter. He married Margaret Huston, who bore him six children. Robert died in 1865, aged about fifty-eight years; his widow still survives him, aged about sixty years. J. W., our subject, is the second son. He was educated in the common schools until the age of twelve years, soon after which he commenced the study of drugs, and graduated at Ann Arbor College. He followed the drug business for thirteen years. He came to Mansfield in 1871, and engaged in the hardware business, and here has since remained. Mr. McCreedy married, in 1872, Mary Higbee, daughter of Benjamin and Jane Higbee, of this county. Mr. McCreedy is a republican, and was elected by that party justice of the peace of the borough of Mansfield in 1876, and still fills that office. He has been a member of the town council, and twice burgess of the borough. He is a Freemason and a member of the U. P. Church.

NICKOLAS WOLF, proprietor of the Monongahela House, McKeesport, was born in Prussia, March 20, 1835, a son of Nickolas and Angela (Wagner) Wolf. He was reared on a farm, came to America in 1854, settling in McKeesport, where he worked in the coal-mines of the vicinity twenty-six years. In 1879 he erected the hotel he now occupies, which he has since successfully conducted. He married, in 1860, Anna, daughter of John and Anna (Davis) Eckert, of Germany, and by her has nine children living: Mary A., John, Margaret, Nickolas, Peter, Jacob, Frank, Leonard and George. Mr. Wolf is a member of the German Catholic Church, and is a democrat.

CHARLES WELFAL, butcher, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born July 2, 1840, in Allegheny City, Pa., a son of Lawrence and Catharine (Hoey) Welfal, of German origin. The father was a blacksmith and locksmith, came to this country in 1832, and found employment as sheet-iron worker in Pittsburgh, but resided in Allegheny. He died in 1886, aged seventy-four years. Catharine Welfal died in 1848, leaving five children: Henry, who died in Baltimore; Amelia (Vogel), a resident of Bloomfield, this county; Charles, Frederick and William. Mr. Welfal afterward married Kate Beckert, who bore him five children, viz.: George, John, Lawrence, Clara and Jessie. Charles Welfal was reared in Allegheny, when fourteen years old began work at his trade, and in 1860 opened a butcher-shop in Pittsburgh. For eight years he was employed in the steelworks at Bessemer, where his eyesight was severely impaired. He came to Turtle Creek in 1885, established a good meat trade, and is now erecting his second dwelling, near the Catholic church. Mr. Welfal is an enthusiastic republican. In 1860 he married Eliza-

beth Brady, who died four years later, leaving two children: Charles and Emma; the former died when five years old. In 1866 Mr. Welfal married Grace R. Osterman, who has one daughter, Agnes Bertha.

HEZEKIAH WAGEMAN AMENT, brakeman, postoffice Turtle Creek, was born in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, in 1846. His parents, John and Susan (Hartman) Ament, as well as his grandfather, George Ament, were also born in that county. The latter bore the title of major, gained in the militia, and was descended from Dutch ancestors. H. W. Ament was reared on a farm, and came to Turtle Creek in 1870. Next year he became brakeman on the P. R. R., and has since followed that occupation. With his family he is connected with the Lutheran Church, and is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically, Mr. Ament associates with the democracy. Jan. 7, 1875, he married Sanathetta Ellenora Snyder, a native of Wilkinsburg, daughter of Adam George Washington and Nancy Jane Snyder, of German and Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Ament have one living child, Birdie Belle; another, Maggie May, died when nearly a year old.

WILLIAM NEEL (deceased) was born in 1827, a son of Archibald and Mary Neel. His early boyhood was spent on the farm, and later he became a practical agriculturist. He owned a farm of one hundred acres in Mifflin township, in which he developed the coal, and also operated the McElhaney & Smith coalmines. As a coal-producer he was well known and esteemed by miners and rivermen, his fair and just dealings winning him many friends. He was an active member of the McKeesport Presbyterian Church, and politically was always identified with the republican party. He married, in Somerset county, Pa., Nancy, born June 4, 1838, a daughter of John and Sarah (Keefer) Woy, and this marriage was blessed with four children: James E., Irene, Cora M. and Nora. Mr. Neel departed this life March 18, 1880, aged fifty-three years.

JOSEPH ALLEN, farmer, postoffice West View, was born Jan. 1, 1810, in County Down, Ireland, a son of Samuel and Jenny (Carlisle) Allen, also natives of the Emerald Isle. He received his early education in his native land, and in 1846 immigrated to America. He worked in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pa., and later engaged in contracting, paving streets, excavating, etc. This he followed with marked success until 1861, when he removed to Ross township, where he owns thirty-three acres of land. Mr. Allen married Eliza Musgrave, with whom he was acquainted in Ireland. They are the parents of two children, Mary E. and John M. The latter, who is in the coke and coal business in Pittsburgh, married Katie Kinney, and they have three children: Mamie, John M. and Eliza. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the R. P. Church. Politically he is a republican.

W. A. WILLOCK, farmer, postoffice Option, was born Aug. 25, 1839, on the old homestead. His grandfather, Alexander Willock, who was a native of Ireland, came to America at the age of eighteen, and was a baker on Fourth street, Pittsburgh, for many years. He bought two hundred acres of land in Mifflin township, which he cleared and on which he died, aged fifty-six years. He married Mary McElhenny, by whom he had six children: Jane, Mary, John, Alexander, Eliza and James. Of these, John was born Dec. 10, 1812, in Pittsburgh, and married Jane Moore, who died leaving seven children: William A., Samuel M., Sarah J., Mary E., Delilah A., John P. and Bell. His second wife, Eliza Leech, died March 12, 1885. John Willock has been an active republican all his life, and has filled nearly all of the township offices, making his influence in local elections felt far and wide. William A., the subject of this sketch, was educated here, and married Mary E., daughter of John McRoberts. Six children have been born to them: Charles E., John P., Laura E., Seward P., Sylvester R. and Royal L. He has been a trustee of Lebanon Presbyterian Church for seven years, of which his parents are also members.

J. H. ROSE, merchant, Homestead, was born March 3, 1860, in Pittsburgh, a son of Henry Rose, a native of Germany, and a well-known glassworker in Pittsburgh. He received his education in the public and German schools of Pittsburgh, and later was a nailcutter. He soon entered on a mercantile career, clerking for various firms until he had a thorough knowledge of the grocery business. In September, 1885, he opened a grocery in Homestead, where he is a successful business-man. He married here Adela Hayden, and their union has been blessed with two children—Cortula and Stewart Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are members of the G. L. Church of Pittsburgh, South Side. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. H., of which latter he is a past officer, and is a republican.

JAMES MURRY GREER, farmer, postoffice Murrysville, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 13, 1831, a son of Col. William and Abigail (Collins) Greer. Her mother, Abigail Byran, was taken prisoner by the Indians, in company with her father, when she was seven years old, and was held a prisoner seven years. Mr. Greer's father was born in 1802, and died in 1872. His mother was born in 1803, and died in 1886. His father was a farmer, and was justice of the peace twenty-four years. His grandfather, Patrick Greer, came from Ireland, and his wife was Elizabeth Wilson. Mr. Greer received his schooling in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, and when twenty-three years of age began for himself farming. In 1858 he bought a farm of one hundred acres in Westmoreland county, and in 1874 bought out the heirs of his father's farm in Plum township, and has erected fine buildings. There were nine children in his

father's family, Mr. Greer being the third eldest; a brother, Joseph C., is a United Presbyterian minister. Mr. Greer married, in 1854, Anna Jane Stephenson, who was born in Ireland in 1830, and came to America with her parents, Joseph and Margaret (McMullen) Stephenson, when eighteen months old. They settled in Patton township, where they died in 1884. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Greer: Joseph, Agnes Caroline (Mrs. David K. Quilquin); William Conner, a farmer in Patton township; George McCune, at home; Claude L., at home. They are members of the Murrysville U. P. Church. Mr. Greer is one of the few men who have made a success of farming, and has built up a pleasant rural home.

Simon Cameron Bethune, undertaker, postoffice Turtle Creek, is a grandson of Henry Gilmer Bethune, a cabinet-maker, who came from Ireland and settled in Westmoreland County, Pa., where he died at the age of seventy-two years. Jacob Hill Bethune, son of Henry G., married Christina Hall. Both were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Newlinsburg, where Mr. Bethune carried on cabinet-making and undertaking until his death, which occurred in 1883, when he was fifty-four years old. He was well known, and did business in a circuit of twenty-five miles around his home. He had six sons, each of whom took up his father's calling, and two daughters; only three of the former and one of the latter are now living. Simon C., the fifth son, was born Dec. 6, 1858; was married on Nov. 2, 1880, to Mary Ellen Cline, who was born and reared within a mile of her husband's home. Mrs. Bethune's parents, Andrew and Catharine Cline, were of German descent. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Bethune bought a house in Turtle Creek, settled there and engaged in the sale and repair of pumps, together with undertaking, and now gives his attention exclusively to the latter. In 1886 he built the fine residence and office which he now occupies. Politically he is a republican. He is connected with the Reformed Church, and with the following benevolent orders: Knights of Mystic Chain, R. A., Jr. O. U. A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of P. His children are named, respectively, Mowen Wilberforce, Jennie Luellen and Laura Edith.

John Carlin, supervisor, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, a son of Patrick and Mary Carlin, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1826. His father was born in Ireland, in 1800; in 1818 came to America, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he resided until his decease, in 1840. His widow survived him forty-four years, and lived to the advanced age of seventy-eight. Patrick Carlin's principal occupation through life was building roads, and he was quite an extensive contractor in that line for several years. He married Mary McCaffrey, by whom he had following-named children: John, James (deceased), Sarah A. (wife of John Daugherty), Isabella (married first to Charles McCullough, and afterward to John McGinnis), Catherine (deceased), Catherine, second (wife of Thomas Bozel), and Jane. John Carlin married, in 1854, Mary, daughter of Edward and Ann Blundon, and their children were James (deceased), John C., Mary, Sarah A. (a teacher), Margaret (wife of Frank Lutz), Ellodie (a teacher), Susan and Francis L. Mr. Carlin has been in the coal trade for many years, mining and selling coal. He has been school director, and is now supervisor in Chartiers township The family are members of the R. C. Church.

Christian Schanzenbach, hotel-keeper, postoffice West View, was born Aug. 12, 1838, in Würtemberg, Germany, the son of Christ and Catharine (Sauer) Schanzenbach, also natives of Germany. He came to America in 1866; had been a farmer in his native land, but here worked with a brewer. For eighteen years he has kept a public house, the last four of which he has been proprietor of the "Five-Mile House."

William G. Rankin, merchant, Boston, is a son of Robert Rankin, and was born at Glenwood, in this county, in 1839. His early education was received at the common schools and completed at the Commercial College at Pittsburgh. He then followed farming for some twenty years, when he engaged in the meat business, which he conducted until 1885, and then embarked in general merchandising, which he still follows. In 1862 Mr. Rankin enlisted in Co. I, 155th P. V., serving about two years in that command. Later he was transferred to Co. B, 1st battalion of sharpshooters, 5th army corps, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He married, in 1871, Mary J., daughter of James and Eliza Jane Marion, of Elizabeth township, and they have five children: Sylvia, James A., Herbert S., Clyde E. and William G. Mr. Rankin is a member of Post 127, G. A. R., holding the office of commander; also a member of the K. O. M. C., Elrod Castle, 87. He is also a member of the Mt. Vernon Presbyterian Church.

William Anderson, foreman of rigging department, National Tube-works, McKeesport, was born in Sweden, in 1835, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Anderson. At the age of fifteen he went on the seas, and followed the occupation of a seaman for eighteen years. In 1867 he came to America, located in Boston, and worked in the rigging-lofts of that city one year. In 1869 he entered the employ of the National Tube-works company at Boston, and in 1872, when the company started their plant in McKeesport, he moved to that city, and has since held his present position. Mr. Anderson is an attendant of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the K. of P., I. O. F., K. of H. and International Progressive association. In politics he is a republican.

John Swearingen, farmer, postoffice Clinton, was born on his farm in Findlay townsihp, July 9, 1816, a son of Nicholas and Melinda (Blackamore) Swearingen.

Nicholas, who was of English descent, was born near Thompsonville, Washington county, Pa. When Pennsylvania ceased to be a slave state he removed to Brooke county, Va., where he died. Melinda (Blackamore) Swearingen was a daughter of Samuel and Abrilla (Dowden) Blackamore, natives of Maryland. Samuel Blackamore was a son of Samuel Blackamore, Sr., an Englishman, who received from King William, for services rendered, a tract of land comprising 492 acres. Samuel Blackamore leased the land for ninety-nine years, and died some thirty years after. This land is now in the center of Washington city, and comprises the site of half the capitol building, the commons and other valuable property. The ninety-nine years' lease expired about four years ago, and now the heirs of Samuel Blackamore claim the land. Samuel and Abrilla (Blackamore) Swearingen were early settlers of Findlay township, and had eight children who lived to maturity. John, our subject, is the eldest. He married, Nov. 18, 1838, Mary Ferguson, who was born in Findlay township, a daughter of John and Mary (Guy) Ferguson, old settlers of Findlay township, and they were the parents of four children, one living: Mary, wife of John Shillato, who resides in Beaver, Pa. Mrs. Swearingen died Feb. 24, 1884, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Swearingen owns a fine farm of 106 acres, and ranks among our leading farmers. While not a member of any church, he aids in the building of all, and assists all worthy enterprises.

Jonas Roup McClintock Johnston, liveryman, Wilkinsburg, is a native of Wilkins, Pa., and was born June 1, 1849. His education was finished under Prof. Levi Ludden at his academy, and his life was spent on his native farm till 1887. In that year he built a large livery barn on his property at the corner of Ross and Hay streets, Wilkinsburg, where he engaged in business. He had formerly given some time to coal-mining and the sale of feed in connection with his farming operations. Besides his farm and livery property he is the owner of three houses in the borough. In 1883 he married Eulalia Ann, daughter of A. Stoner, and they have two sons: Frederick W. and Reed. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are members of the Presbyterian Church.

William Davidson, farmer, postoffice New Texas, was born in Plum township, July 27, 1854, a son of Josiah and Caroline (Wolf) Davidson. His father was born in Plum township in 1823; his mother died in 1858. William received his schooling in Plum township, and at Murrysville, and in 1876 began for himself, conducting his father's farm, which he has since successfully continued. He married, in 1876, Anna M. Conner, a daughter of John A. and Eliza F. Conner, of New Texas, and four children bless the home: Jennie F., Mary Nan Craig, Josiah and Alice May. Mrs. Davidson was born in 1856. She and her husband are members of the Laird Presbyterian Church. William is a republican, has been a member of the school board for six years, and tax-collector three years. His father has been many years supervisor of the township, and is a member of the M. E. Church.

William M. Simcox, physician, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, a son of William and Margaret Simcox, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1826. His grandfather, William Simcox, Sr., came to Washington county, Pa., in 1787, immediately after his discharge from the army in the revolutionary war, in which he had served from its commencement to its close. He remained in Washington county until his decease, in 1843. His son, William Simcox, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington county, April 2, 1801, and reared on the farm of 160 acres his father had purchased in 1787. He remained there until 1880, when he came to Allegheny county, and resided with his son, Dr. William M., until his death, which occurred Nov. 3, 1884. He had been educated for a lawyer, but never practiced. He married Margaret Moss, of Washington county, Pa., by whom he had three children who lived to manhood: William M., James R. (deceased) and John. Their mother died June 7, 1878, aged seventy-eight years.

Dr. William M. Simcox was reared on the old Washington county farm, but at the age of fifteen entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pa., and in 1847 and 1848 attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. April 16, 1848, he came to Chartiers township, Allegheny county, commenced the practice of medicine, and has since followed his profession continually. He has been twice married; first in 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Ephlin, of Montour county, Pa., by which union there were four children: William H. H., Mary E. (wife of Joseph Roberts), Kate L. (wife of John Rogers) and Robert I. Mrs. Simcox died in 1858, aged thirty years, and the doctor then married, in 1859, Martha E., daughter of John and Susanna Stephenson, of this county. By this marriage there were three children: Harry M., Margaret (wife of G. W. Dougherty) and Jessie B. F., who was killed, with twenty-one of her schoolmates, at the Twenty-eighth street railroad disaster, Pittsburgh, Oct. 9, 1880. Dr. Simcox is a member of the medical society of this county, and of the I. O. O. F.

James B. Reed, contractor and builder, was born in Allegheny City, Oct. 23, 1838, a son of Robert M. and Sarah (Bigham) Reed. His paternal grandfather, Robert Reed, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and a pioneer of Washington and Allegheny counties, in the pioneer days "packed" salt over the mountains to Pittsburgh. Robert M. Reed was a native of this county, a carpenter by trade, and the proprietor of a planing-mill in the city of Allegheny for a number of years; was also engaged in bridge-building to some extent. He reared a family of six children:

Frances, Thomas J., James B., Horace G., Jennie M. and John M. The subject of these lines was reared in Allegheny, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He came to McKeesport in 1863, and worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1875, when he embarked in business as a contractor and builder, in which he has been very successful. In 1870 he married Martha E., daughter of Aseph and Anna (Sill) Atwater, of McKeesport, and by her he has three children: Anna, Harry and Charlie. Mr. Reed is a member of the First Christian Church. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the A. O. H., and is a republican.

JOHN J. KURTZ, dairyman, postoffice Fairhaven, was born Dec. 27, 1842, a son of John and Mary A. (Raber) Kurtz, natives of Germany, who had seven children: John J., Conrad, Elizabeth, Peter, Mary, Nicholas and Barbara. At the age of ten years John J. came to America, and subsequently was employed by the Birmingham Coal company for twenty years; at the present time he keeps a dairy. He is a self-made man. Mr. Kurtz married Catherine Kramer, a native of Germany, and their union has been blessed with six children: John C., Margaret, George D., William, Jennie and Jessie. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz are members of the R. C. Church in Baldwin township, and he is a republican.

WILLIAM WADE, SR., deceased, was born in Springfield, N. J., in 1790. His wife was Susan King, born in 1800, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Wade was an officer in the war of 1812, and settled in this county in or about 1832. He built the Allegheny arsenal, and was one of the originators of the Fort Pitt foundry. Leaving that in 1839, he returned to the government service, as constructor of ordnance, till 1852. He then again engaged in the foundry business until he was burned out, in 1858. He was a member of the commission to establish the high-water lines of Pittsburgh, a member of the council, and held many other offices in the early days. He was also an able contributor to a large work on American manufacturing. He died in 1878. His wife survives him, aged sixty-eight years.

ALEXANDER JAMES MCGREGOR, postoffice Monroeville, was born in that part of Wilkins now called Penn township, in 1829. His grandfather went from Scotland to Ireland, where he died, and our subject's father, James McGregor, was born there. The latter was the youngest of five children, who came with their widowed mother to York county, Pa., when he was eleven years old. There he grew to manhood, and married Martha, daughter of Robert Wilson, of Scotch stock. About 1818 he settled on a farm in Penn township, where he died in 1833, aged forty-five. He was one of the twelve organizers of Unity Presbyterian Church, and was a democrat. His widow died in 1873, aged eighty years. There were ten children in the family, and the six survivors reside in this county. Following are their names, with ages at time of the death of the deceased: John, fifty-five; William, fifty-one; Margaret, twenty-five; Robert, Jane (Barton), Nancy (Peterman), Mary (Booth); Martha, fifteen; Alexander and Rebecca (Elliott). A. J. McGregor remained on the farm in Penn until fifteen years old, when he took up carpenter-work, and in 1845 embarked in building in Pittsburgh. Later he took up pattern-building and tank-making, and for five years kept a retail grocery in the city. His only unsuccessful venture was the purchase of a steam flouring-mill in Penn township, which burned down after he had operated it a year and a half, and which was uninsured. In 1865 he was associated with others in putting down an oil-well near Pit Hole, which was sold to advantage same year. Mr. McGregor became a resident of Patton in 1872, purchasing 146 acres of land, on which he has excellent buildings, and engages in general farming. He is a republican, with prohibition sympathies. In 1860 he married Margaret Anderson, a native of Ireland, a daughter of Jacob Anderson, who brought her to America when a babe. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McGregor. The second, Mary, died when thirteen months old. The others are Martha, Annie and James; the oldest is the wife of George Aber, residing at Bingham, Wyo.

JOHN MARTIN, retired, postoffice Dravosburg, was born Aug. 31, 1836, in Selp, Bavaria, Germany, and came to America at the age of eighteen years. In Germany he had learned the cotton-weaver's trade, but found employment in the coal-mines in this county. Becoming tired of a miner's life, he thoroughly learned the butcher business. In 1856 he opened a shop, and by forethought, honest dealing and economy has accumulated a competency. His son, John H., is evincing some of his father's industry, and is now conducting his business. Mr. Martin married Alvelina Kunkelman, a native of Germany, and they are the parents of nine children: Anna, who died, aged twenty years and ten months; Mrs. Catharine Watkins, John H., William, Emma, Lena, George, Addie and Charlie. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the G. L. Church of McKeesport. Mr. Martin is a republican.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN SCHWER, farmer, postoffice Verona, is a son of Henry and Eleanor (Ferster) Schwer, and was born in Pittsburgh, May 4, 1853. His parents were natives, respectively, of the cities of Hamburg and Copenhagen, and came to this country, immediately after their marriage, about forty years ago. For several years they kept what is known as the Danish restaurant on the Diamond, and were successful in accumulating some means. In 1856 they purchased a large farm in Penn township, whereon they dwelt until two years before Mr. Schwer's death at East Liberty, in 1876, his age being sixty-four. The sons and his mother then returned to the farm, where the latter died in 1888,

aged nearly seventy-two years. The family has always been associated with the G. L. Church. Frances (Resler), the eldest child, resides in Allegheny City. William, the only son, remained at home, and received a fair education in the public schools. He is a member of the K. O. T. M.; is an enthusiastic republican, and has been elected to various township offices. In 1875 he married Mina Bauer, and they have five children: Henry Herbert, Dora Florence, William Royden and Mina Eleanor (twins) and Arthur Bauer.

Earnest C. A. Buch, heater in rolling-mill, 726 W. Carson street, Pittsburgh, a son of Frederick W. Buch, was born in Prussia in 1825. He came with his parents to this country in 1852, and settled in Allegheny county. They had eight children: John H. C., I. F. A. (deceased), J. H. E., Earnest C. A., a daughter that died in infancy, Louisa (deceased), J. C. H. and Frederick W., Jr. Frederick W. was a saddler by trade, and died in 1854, at the age of thirty-eight years; his widow is still living, aged seventy years. Earnest C. A. Buch learned the glass-manufacturing business, but in 1860 commenced work in the rolling-mill, which occupation he has since followed, except six years he was engaged in the glass business; he is now a heater in Painter's rolling-mill. He married, Dec. 24, 1867, Philomena, daughter of Francis and Mary A. Snyder, and their children are Esther C., Elmer E., Augustus A., George F., Park A. and Charlotte E. Mr. Buch is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Heptasophs and the Amalgamated association. By industry and perseverance he is now the owner of a very pleasant home in Chartiers township, and a good business-house in Pittsburgh.

Dennis Nill, boot and shoe merchant, McKeesport, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, Aug. 6, 1833, a son of Jacob and Agnes Nill. He came to America in 1854, and settled at Port Perry, this county, where he worked sixteen years at the shoemaker's bench, and two years thereafter in Pittsburgh. In 1872 he located in McKeesport, and opened a shoestore, which he has since successfully conducted; also has had a saloon in connection since 1873. In 1858 he married May C. Hannah, daughter of Philip Koder, of Würtemberg, Germany, and by her has eleven children living: Lizzie, Jacob P., Carl, Anna, Hannah, Otto, Dennis, Emma, Ida, Bertha and George W. Mr. Nill is a member of the G. L. Church, of which he was president ten years in succession. He has held the office of school director of his ward nine years, and served three years as a member of council. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and Liederkranz, and is a republican.

Jacob Keil, Sr., retired, an old and highly respected citizen of Sharpsburg, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1824. His parents, George and Catherine (Shaffer) Keil, were also born in Germany, and had a family of six children. George was a weaver, and, coming to America in 1827, located in Pittsburgh, and continued to reside in Allegheny county until his death, in 1868, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife died in 1876, aged seventy-one years. Jacob attended the common schools of Pittsburgh, and at an early day commenced to work in the iron-mills. He came to Sharpsburg in 1845, and here has since resided. That same year he married Doratha Krause, also of Germany, and eight children were born to them, of whom four sons are now living: Peter, manager of the tubeworks, Philadelphia; Edward, an iron-worker; Jacob, Jr., a druggist, of Sharpsburg, and George L., an iron-worker in Pittsburgh. Mr. Keil has for many years been boss roller in the iron-mill. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a democrat.

David Dempsey, retired, postoffice Bennett, was born Aug. 22, 1828, in County Derry, Ireland, son of Daniel and Mary E. (McCalister) Dempsey. The father died in Ireland, and in 1831 the mother came to America with her children, and settled at Girty's run, now Millvale, on the same place where David now resides; she rented thirty acres of land of William Sample, farmed this and built a home. Here she reared her six children: John (a bachelor), James (of Cincinnati), Mrs. Mary Quinn (of Mercer county), Mrs. Catharine Logrin, Mrs. Mary McGaghey (of Erie county) and David. The mother died in 1864 aged seventy-two years, a woman of remarkable courage, a devout Catholic, much beloved and esteemed. David Dempsey remained in this county, and for eleven years was employed in the rolling-mills, subsequently became captain of a steamboat for eleven years, since then has been teaming for Graft, Bennett & Co. He was married, in 1847, to Mary Disert, who died, leaving six children, viz.: Richard, John, Lillie, Maggie, James and Alfred. His present wife was Mrs. Isabella Robinson, *nee* Lightcap, daughter of G. C. Lightcap, Sr., an old settler. They are members of the M. E. Church; politically he is a republican. He voted for W. H. Harrison, the whig, and hauled two logs for the campaign cabin.

Adolph W. Reineman, of the firm of A. W. & H. A. Reineman, jewelers, McKeesport, was born in Allegheny City March 4, 1858, a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Rickenbaugh) Reineman, natives of Ziegenheim, Germany, and Allegheny county, respectively. His paternal grandfather, Conrad Reineman, a watchmaker by trade, settled in Chambersburg, in 1834, and his maternal grandfather, John Rickenbaugh, a native of Switzerland, was among the pioneers of Allegheny county. Adam Reineman, who was a watchmaker by trade, settled in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1834, removed to Pittsburgh in 1841, and embarked in the jewelry business, in which he continued until 1852, and then retired. His children who grew to maturity were August R., Emma (Mrs. Dr. Herman

Hechelman), Henrietta (Mrs. Adolph Foerster), Edward, Adolph W., Henry A. and Louis E. Adolph W. was reared and educated in Allegheny. He located in McKeesport May 31, 1885, and with his brother, Henry A., embarked in the jewelry business. They have succeeded in building up a fine trade that is daily increasing, and their establishment is the principal one of the kind in McKeesport. Adolph W. married, Feb. 11, 1885, Callie, daughter of August and Henrietta (Goehring) Hartze, of Allegheny, by whom he had one son, Lawrence G. Mr. Reineman is an enterprising and prominent business-man. Politically he is independent.

HARRY SHEAFF PAUL, manufacturer, was born on Ross street, Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1856, son of J. W. Paul. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he learned the printer's trade. Shortly after, however, he went with his uncle Metcalf, and entered the Crescent Steel-works, where he remained for over a year. When the firm of Metcalf, Paul & Co. opened the Verona Tool-works he began there as office-boy, and learned telegraphy. Through his industry and business ability, he soon advanced to the position of shipping-clerk, and then to superintendent of the works, filling the latter place four years. The business had so increased that he went into their city office in Pittsburgh to take charge of their financial department, at the same time becoming one of the partners. This position he has held for eight years, with great credit to himself. Mr. Paul is a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree; is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Jr. O. U. A. M. For two years he has been president of the Americus Political Club of Pittsburgh, and is well known in political circles. In 1877 he married Miss Jennie Lee, daughter of Caleb Lee, Jr. She was born in July, 1858. Three girls have been born to them, namely: Alice Knox, Mary Lee and Susan. Mr. and Mrs. Paul are members of the Episcopal Church.

S. W. PHILLIPS, boat-builder, Redman Mills, was born Sept. 29, 1856, in Mansfield, Allegheny county. He is a son of Theodore Phillips, who was born June 3, 1830, in Robinson township, this county. William Phillips, grandfather of Samuel, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Allegheny county in an early day, and followed farming; he married Eliza Bails, a native of this county, of Irish descent. Theodore Phillips was also a farmer, and for twelve years he teamed for John Redman. He married Margaret Bonney, who died April 1, 1883, leaving eight children: William A., John A., Samuel W., Elmer E., Alex. S., Clara, Anna R. and Luella M. Samuel W. was educated in this county, and learned the boat-builder's trade with Church & Swain, on the Monongahela river. In 1882 he built the Iron City docks at Redmansville, of which he is now a partner and the superintendent. They employ from twenty-five to thirty men repairing boats, etc. Mr. Phillips married Hester Miller, who bore him three children: J. Hartley, Thomas E. and Bessie Phillips. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Baptist Church. He is a republican, and a member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F.

OSCAR MELVIN TUCKER, teacher, Wilkinsburg, was born in Peru, Oxford county, Me., in 1840. His earliest ancestor in this country was Thomas Tucker, who came from England in 1713. He had two brothers, one of whom settled in South Carolina and the other in Western New York. William, his son, was born in Prospect (now Falmouth), and settled in New Gloucester, Me. They were a race of farmers and lumbermen. Eliphalet, son of William, cleared two farms. His leg was broken when he was thirteen years old in his effort to carry an enormous backlog for the fire. His son William married Lydia, sister of Timothy Ludden, and settled on a farm in Peru, where Oscar M. was born. Our subject was reared on the home farm, and educated at Bates College, Lewiston. In 1862 he enlisted for nine months' service in the 23d Maine Volunteers, Co. F, and served nearly a year in the Army of the Potomac. He then engaged in teaching in the west, at Indianapolis and Tonica, Lacon and Chillicothe, Ill. For the last thirteen years he has been a tutor in the preparatory department of the Western University, with home in Wilkinsburg. He is associated with the East End Baptist Church, the R. A. and the republican party. In 1867 he married a native of Peru, Miss Harriet Emily, daughter of William B. and Charlotte (Thomas) Walton, of English and Welsh ancestry, respectively, and one daughter, Myrtle May, has been born to them.

FREDERICK FLECK, engineer, postoffice Wall, is a direct descendant of the "Hard Knight," or Fleck of Bank, who flourished in Austria in 1114. He was born to John and Catharine (Adler) Fleck, at Bingen, on the Rhine, May 29, 1830. Seven years later they immigrated, and, after dwelling some years at Buffalo and other points, settled in Pittsburgh in 1840. John Fleck made the first lager beer in Pittsburgh, using yeast brought from Bavaria in a letter. He died in 1854, at the age of fifty-three, and his widow died thirty years later, at the age of seventy-three. There were two sons, John, the eldest, being deceased. Fred Fleck was taught brewing and cooperage, and when sixteen years old set out to see the world. He first visited St. Louis, then New Orleans, Mexico and the West Indies. In 1849 he visited his native land, and traced his ancestry from the public records. After traveling in France and England, he returned to Pittsburgh, and was married, in 1851, to Ida Phobe, a native of Saxony. She died in 1861, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, now teaching at Wall's station, where the family have lived since 1868. In 1852 Mr. Fleck became a fireman on the P. R. R., and four years later an engineer. He has hauled all sorts of trains, and never had an accident nor left his train. His hand-

some home, which he built, contains a choice library of over 250 volumes, to which he is constantly adding. He has filled some local offices, such as school director, etc., and is a lifelong democrat. The family is associated with the M. E. Church. In 1864 Mr. Fleck married Annie E. McIntyre, a native of Greensburg, daughter of James and Annie (Funk) McIntyre, members of old Westmoreland families, of Irish and German extraction, respectively. Three children have blessed the second union: Charles B., ticket-agent at Wall's station; Anna Mary and Katie Isabel.

FREDERICK STONER, farmer, postoffice White Ash, was born Dec. 10, 1829, on the farm where he has always resided. Sept. 25, 1863, he married Mary, sister of Samuel Herron, and daughter of John and Sarah (McKnight) Herron. She was born in County Down, Ireland, and is a member of the U. P. Church. Mr. Stoner's father, Christian, was born in Franklin county in 1794, and died in Penn township June 22, 1871. He married Mary Stoner (no relative), a native of Bedford county, who died Feb. 12, 1876, aged eighty-four years. Christian Stoner was one of the founders of Mt. Hope Baptist Church, of which he was deacon. He held numerous town offices, and was, as is his son, a republican. His children are Nancy (Fondersmith), Barbara (Stotler), Penn township; Catharine, Elizabeth and Frederick (both on the homestead) and Mary (Miller.)

DENNIS WOOL, coupling-maker, McKeesport, was born at Boston, Mass., Oct. 15, 1836, a son of Richard and Mary (Madden) Wool, natives of Ireland and England, respectively. He was reared and educated in his native city, where he also learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman four years. He came to McKeesport in 1872, and entered the employ of the National Tube-works company, where he has since been employed in the coupling department, and has one of the best positions in the works. He is a member of the K. of H., and has always been a democrat.

DAVID MEANS, farmer, postoffice Tarentum, was born at Colerain, County Derry, Ireland, in 1831. In 1840 his parents immigrated to America, and located in West Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa. His father, George Means, a millwright by trade, was killed at the erection of a mill in West Deer township. David learned the brass-founder's trade, and then went to California, where he remained fifteen years, having previously purchased the farm he now owns. He married Mary Chestnut in East Deer township, and engaged in farming. They have two children, Thomas and James, and are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY MORGAN, miner, postoffice Turtle Creek, is a native of Wales, born in Breconshire, Feb. 15, 1848. His parents, James and Jane (Edwards) Morgan, came to Allegheny county in 1854, and located at Dravosburg. James was all his life a coal-miner, and in 1874 moved to Turtle Creek, where he died in February, 1886, aged sixty-four years. His widow now resides in Wilkins township. They were members of the M. E. Church, and reared seven children: Henry, James (a resident of Homestead), Maria (Mrs. John Skelton, Wilkins), Charles (with his mother), George W. (in Wilkins), Thomas and Jane (with their mother). Two died in infancy: Maria and Thomas. Henry Morgan began mining when only nine years old, and has since followed the business, except a year spent in peddling. After dwelling seven years at Irwin, he came to Turtle Creek in 1879. His first dwelling here was pulled down to prevent the spread of a fire; he then built another, which was burned down July 5, 1887. Mr. Morgan is associated with the M. E. Church, and politically is a stanch republican. In 1870 he married Lucinda Young, a native of Dravosburg, and daughter of Conrad and Eve Young, natives of Germany and Westmoreland county, Pa. The following are the names of Mr. Morgan's children: Lillian, Minerva, Conrad Young, James, Charles Wesley, Leonora Hunter, William J. and Mabel.

JAMES CAROTHERS, farmer, postoffice Monroeville, is a brother of David Carothers, and was born on the farm where he now resides, Oct. 20, 1827. His home has always been here, and he came into possession of it by inheritance in 1853. He enlisted, Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. E, 123d regiment, nine-months men, and served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. In 1868 he married Elizabeth H. Dubarry, born in Pittsburgh, a daughter of Edward and Wilhelmina Dubarry, of French and German descent. Mr. Carothers has served as assessor, auditor and collector. He is a republican, and is an elder in the Cross Roads Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Carothers have five children: Matilda C., Edward D., Sophie E., Sarah E. and Wilhelmina. The first born, Robert, died in infancy.

JOSEPH H. PRICE, M. D., postoffice Lancelot, is a son of John and Mary (Otterson) Price. His father was reared in Pittsburgh, and opened the first confectionery store in Allegheny City. In 1865 he was appointed overseer of the engineering department of the Western penitentiary, and died in 1868. His widow is still living, a resident of Allegheny City. Seven of their children are also living, as follows: William (a member of the firm of Reyner Bros., confectioners), Mary, Emma, Elizabeth and George (at home), Charles (a farmer of this township), and Joseph H., our subject, who was born April 4, 1854, in Allegheny City, and received his education at the public schools and the Newell Institute, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1879, and began the practice of his profession in Petersville, Butler county, where he remained one year. He then moved to Allegheny, and in 1886 located in Hampton

township. He married, in 1883, Eva, daughter of J. P. and Elizabeth (Richards) Eaton, of Sewickley. They have one child, William. Dr. and Mrs. Price are members of the U. P. Church of Allegheny City.

JOHN M. PEEBLES, farmer, Perrysville, is a son of William and Catherine (Brown) Peebles. William Peebles was born in Ross township in 1819, and followed the occupation of a farmer; he was a soldier in the late war, and was a member of Co. E, 18th P. C. He died in 1883. John M. is the youngest son, and was born on the homestead, Aug. 2, 1857; was educated at the public schools, and at the death of his father became part owner of the homestead, which he works. He has held the office of assessor, and attends the Hiland Presbyterian Church of Perrysville.

ROBERT CARSON CATHERWOOD, farmer, Culmerville, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 6, 1832, son of John Canning and Elizabeth (Fleming) Catherwood, who came to Pittsburgh, in 1812, from County Derry, Ireland. They died May 15, 1861, aged seventy-four years, and Dec. 20, 1845, aged forty-five years, respectively. His father was a farmer, but worked in the Pittsburgh rolling-mills for some time, and was justice of the peace for West Deer township for two terms. Mr. Catherwood has one sister, Mrs. Susan Hessen Culmer. Robert attended the common school here, and remained with his father until the death of the latter. He then worked on the farm, which his father bought about 1827, consisting of one hundred acres, which he cleared from the woods. Robert was married, July 14, 1857, to Sarah Catherine McKnight, of Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., daughter of David S. and Elizabeth (Wayley) McKnight, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father died in 1874, aged seventy-four years, and her mother lives in Tarentum, Pa. They are all members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are among its founders; her father was one of the elders from its organization until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Catherwood have four children living and four dead. Those living are John Charles, James S., Robert Fleming and Joseph Leonard; those deceased were all under four years of age. Mr. Catherwood was justice of the peace for two terms, and has held all of the town offices.

ROBERT BOWN, foreman machinery department National Tube-works, McKeesport, was born in Bakewell, Derbyshire, England, Dec. 16, 1845, a son of Joseph and Ann (Nixon) Bown. He was reared and educated in his native town, and served seven years' apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. He came to America in 1869, located in New York, and in 1871 removed to Boston, where he entered the employ of the National Tube-works company as a machinist, working in that capacity three years. In 1877 he settled in McKeesport, where he began work for the same company, and has held his present position since 1881. In 1873 he married Jane, daughter of Charles and Jane (Domsfield) Skerret, of Manchester, England, and has six children: Lillian, Joseph R., Ernest, James, Lucy J. and Walter. Mr. Bown is a member of the Episcopal Church, F. & A. M. and I. O. F., and in politics is independent republican.

SAMUEL G. BROWN, farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, is a son of George and Mary (Eliott) Brown, of Middlesex, Butler county, Pa., where our subject was born Jan. 13, 1813, and was educated at the public schools. In April, 1849, he moved to his present farm in Hampton township, where he has since lived. He married, in 1841, Mrs. Mary Colwell, widow of Thomas Colwell, of this county. She died in 1866, leaving one son, John G., who enlisted in Co. G, 102d P. V., and lost an arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, returned home, and for a number of years acted as clerk of the court in Pittsburgh. He died May 2, 1874. Our subject married for his second wife, in 1869, Margaret, daughter of John Porter, of this county. She died in 1872, leaving one daughter, Margaret, who lives at home. Mr. Brown has held the offices of justice of the peace, auditor and assessor of the township, and is a member of the U. P. Church of Talley Cavey.

ALONZO ECKER, contractor, Wilkinsburg, was born in 1854, in Pittsburgh, Pa., where his father, Emanuel Ecker, settled in 1831. The latter was born in 1812, in Cumberland county, Pa., married Mary Ann White, a native of Pittsburgh, in 1832, and died in 1884, a few minutes after casting his ballot for James G. Blaine for president. His father was a Dunkard preacher, and Catharine M. J. Ecker, a well-known writer, is his half-sister. For over forty years he was a prominent contractor in Pittsburgh, and built the Monongahela House, present city hall, many schoolhouses, churches, etc. His wife was a daughter of Rev. John White, a Baptist clergyman, who dropped dead one morning while waiting for the ferry, on his way to preach. His wife's father, ——— Ziegler, was a revolutionary soldier. At one time his wife entertained together in her house her mother, grandmother, daughter and grandson, making five generations. Emanuel Ecker had seven sons and five daughters, Alonzo being the eleventh child. With the exception of nine years, during which the family dwelt on a farm in Armstrong county, his youth was passed in Pittsburgh. When nineteen years old he began to learn the bricklayer's trade with his father, and has followed it ever since. In 1880 he became a resident of Wilkinsburg, and three years later the building firm of Ecker & Glantz was established. Among other buildings they erected the Presbyterian and U. P. churches at Wilkinsburg, and Pennsylvania Female College and German school buildings in the East End. Mr. Ecker married Ida, daughter of Frederick and Sarah (Terry) Bishop, of Allegheny, where Mrs. Ecker was born, and their children are Harvey F., Laura J.,

Louisa B. and Chester R. Mr. and Mrs. Ecker are Baptists; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of the Mystic Chain.

WILLIAM G. FULTON, merchant, Tarentum, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of James and Sarah (Smith) Fulton, who were both natives of Ireland, where they married, and on coming to America located at Pittsburgh, where James became engaged in mercantile pursuits; later he received the appointment of gauger, and about 1837 he removed to Tarentum, where he became a dealer in general merchandise. James Fulton was a soldier in the war of 1812, with rank of ensign. Sarah, his wife, died in 1842, and he in 1850. Their children were Andrew S., who was educated for the ministry, now deceased; Jonathan G., who died about 1878; James B., deceased in 1884; Sarah, deceased in 1842; James, deceased in 1874; Mary A. and William G. James B., who had been in California for some time following the death of his father, returned to Tarentum, and with his brother continued in business, the firm being J. B. Fulton & Bro. A new building was erected, and an addition was soon found necessary to afford facilities for their increasing trade. William G. is now in trade at the same place. He is a member of the U. P. Church.

ROBERT MILLER (deceased) was born in November, 1835, in Allegheny county, where he died April 7, 1877. He was a son of Rodney Miller, a well-known farmer, and was educated in this county, where he followed agricultural pursuits. Having been reared on the farm, he, early in life, showed the qualities that make a good husbandman. He was an esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church, and wherever he was known was respected. He married Jane Douthett, a native of Butler county, Pa., the only daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Magee) Douthett, the parents dying at her home. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and by her devotion to her parents and her husband has proven herself a true woman.

JOSEPH MILLER, hotel-keeper, postoffice Herron, is a son of George and Frances (Wahl) Miller, natives of France, who immigrated to America in 1839, and settled in Pittsburgh. George followed gardening, and in 1853 purchased a farm in Ross township, where he has since resided. He is the father of nine children: John; Mary E., wife of Joseph Begenwall; Andrew, William, Josephine, Rosa B., Burnhart and Frank, at home, and our subject, who was born June 10, 1849, in Pittsburgh, but was reared and educated in Ross township. In 1866 he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and followed it for seventeen years. In 1881 he engaged in the hotel business at Eleven-Mile House, in Hampton township, and continued until 1883, when he moved to his present location. In 1871 he married Miss Annie, daughter of John Lovitt, of Blair county. She died in 1872, leaving no children. Mr. Miller married, in 1876, for his second wife Ella, daughter of John and Susan (Good) Keown, of Ross township. They have two children: Susan Frances and Ella T., who are at home. Our subject has held the offices of supervisor of Ross township and school director of Hampton township for three years. He and family are members of St. Mary's Church, of Pine Creek.

JAMES H. MCLURE, tax-collector, McKeesport, was born in Butler county, Pa., Aug. 14, 1820, a son of Robert and Agnes (McLeod) McLure, pioneers of Butler county, the former a native of Carlisle, Pa., and the latter of Scotland. James H. was reared in Butler county, and is a ship-carpenter, which trade he followed on the rivers of Western Pennsylvania for upward of thirty-five years. He located in McKeesport in 1857, where he has since resided. In 1844 he married Margaret, daughter of Chrissman and Catherine (Cifer) West, of Butler county, and by her has two children: Margaret (Mrs. John T. Lynn) and Livy H. Mr. McLure is a member of the First M. E. Church of McKeesport, and the Equitable Aid Union. He was assessor of the First ward of McKeesport for twelve years, and tax-collector for a number of years. In politics he is a democrat.

JOSEPH HITE, manufacturer, Sewickley, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., son of John Hite, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1847, and located in Armstrong county, later removed to Westmoreland county, where he engaged in the nursery business and died. Joseph Hite was reared in Westmoreland county, and in 1862 he moved to Pittsburgh, where he worked for different parties till 1875, when he entered partnership with Wilson & Snyder, brass-founders and manufacturers of iron pipe, valves and fittings, and steam-pump machines, etc. They have put in various large pumps for water-works, among them two six-million-gallon pumps for Allegheny. They do an immense business, giving employment to 120 mechanics. Mr. Hite is traveler for the firm.

HUGH PHILLIPS, general merchant, Glenfield, was born Sept. 25, 1852, in County Antrim, Ireland, son of John Phillips, a native of above-named place, who came to America when his son Hugh was seven months old, settling on Neville island, this county, where Robert Phillips, an uncle, resided. John Phillips was a gardener, an occupation he followed successfully; the parents are still living. Hugh Phillips was educated in this county; at the age of fifteen years he entered his brother Thomas' store at Glenfield, and in course of time became a partner. They conduct a general merchandise business, including feed, flour, drugs, coal, etc., also lumber and building material of all kinds, the style of the firm being Thomas Phillips & Bros. Mr. Phillips was married to Urilda A., daughter of Capt. R. R. Frisbee, a pioneer steamboatman, and they are the parents of six children: Katie, Bessie, Allen C., Emma V., Ethel and Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are mem-

bers of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a republican.

JOHN C. SHULTZ, engineer, postoffice Homestead, was born Nov. 14, 1846, in Harrisburg, a son of Jacob Shultz. He was educated in his native town, and learned the machinist's trade in Williamsport, Pa., where he worked four years. He then worked two years in Galesburg, Ill., and Burlington, Iowa, coming back to Williamsport; but in a short time he returned to the west. After remaining a year and a half he again came east, and in Pittsburgh worked with McIntosh, Hempell & Co. until September, 1882. At that time he removed to Homestead, and became foreman of the machine-shop, which position he fills to the present time, having two foremen under him, and is now master mechanic. In Pittsburgh he married Jennie Jeffriss, and their union was blessed with five children: Frank, Ada, Harry and James (twins) and Wallace. Mr. Shultz was a soldier in the civil war, served during the one hundred days in Co. A, 194th P. V. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a Knight of the Golden Eagle.

M. STOLL, blacksmith, Bennett, was born Nov. 12, 1846, in Würtemberg, Germany, a son of Jacob F. and Christine (Nofer) Stoll. He was educated in Germany, and came to America at the age of seventeen years. He learned his trade with John Kruger, and has been conducting a successful business for himself since 1870. He married Anna Aldinger, and they have four children: Louise P., Charles W., Mary L. and John F. Mr. and Mrs. Stoll are members of the German Church, in which he has held several offices. Politically he is a republican.

WILLIAM HENRY MALLISEE, miller, postoffice Murrysville, was born in Pittsburgh May 29, 1852. His parents, Henry and Deliah (Deal) Mallisee, natives of Pittsburgh and Westmoreland county, respectively, now reside on a farm in Plum township, and are of German and Irish descent. W. H. Mallisee was reared in Pittsburgh, and began work at the molder's trade when eleven years old, following that until 1873. In 1876 he purchased what was known as the Blueball mill, in Patton, which he has since operated. In 1875 he married Margaret Dible, who died the same year, and the next year he married Anna Catharine Dice, a native of Plum. Her father, Enoch, was a son of Peter Dice, whose father came from Germany; her mother, Christina, was a daughter of John Holtzer, whose father, Jacob, was a revolutionary soldier. The wife of the latter was a Miss Pore, of English descent. The Holtzers are no doubt of German ancestry. In politics Mr. Mallisee is a republican. He and Mrs. Mallisee are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a republican.

F. M. LOVE, Sewickley, was born in Cabell county, W. Va., and is descended from one of the oldest families. The ancestors were Scotch on the father's side and English on the mother's. The paternal great-grandfather, Daniel Love, was a native of Scotland, and a farmer. His son, Daniel, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. A son of Daniel was a soldier in the war of 1812, and subsequently became an extensive farmer. He was married to Cynthia Chadwick, whose grandfather, Hiram Chadwick, was a native of England, and his son, John, was a whig, and under Gen. Marion in South Carolina. F. M. Love was reared on a farm in West Virginia, and is principally self-educated. At the age of eighteen years, April 10, 1848, he came to Pittsburgh, where he clerked in his brother's business, the firm being Young, Stevenson & Love. He left them in 1856, having been a member of the firm two years. He then traveled west, and returning east he located in Philadelphia, Pa., where he clerked in the dry-goods house of Lippincott, Coffin & Co. Eventually he moved to Pittsburgh, and became a member of the firm of Phelps, Park & Co., manufacturers of wagons. In 1862 Mr. Love entered the army as quartermaster in the Pennsylvania volunteers, Humphrey's division, 5th army corps; served nine months and then returned to Pittsburgh, where he remained a member of the old firm until 1864, when he sold his interest in the business to his partners. Until 1867 he was again engaged with his father in the dry-goods business, and subsequently for two years was general agent for the Federal Insurance company, of Allegheny. In 1872 the dry-goods firm of Love & Co. was formed, which continued for sixteen years, our subject furnishing the cash and being the mainstay of the firm. Since 1861 he has been a resident of Edgeworth, and has materially aided in the prosperity of the place.

REV. DAVID BARCLAY, pastor of Hebron Church, postoffice White Ash, was born in Nottingham township, Harrison county, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1836. His parents, David and Eliza (Kissick) Barclay, came from County Derry, Ireland, and settled on the farm where he was born and reared. He graduated from Franklin College, Ohio, in September, 1857, and afterward attended Allegheny Theological Seminary. His first and only charge was that of Hebron U. P. Church, where he began preaching Jan. 1, 1876. Oct. 11, 1881, he married Mary J., daughter of John Duff, of this township, and widow of Newton Wilson. In 1887 he built the residence he occupies, to which is attached a small farm. Politically he has always acted with the republicans. Mrs. Barclay has a child by her former marriage, Maud Wilson.

NICHOLAS RATTIGAN, foreman, Homestead, was born May 5, 1865, in Mystic, Conn., the son of Michael and Bridget (Cuff) Rattigan, natives of Ireland. He was educated in Pittsburgh, and at the age of fifteen came to Homestead, where he was employed in the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel-works, where he worked his way up, and since 1885 has filled the position of foreman of the converting department of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. He is a man of excellent ability, and has

earned for himself his present position. He married, in Pittsburgh, Mary Manning, and they have two children: Blanche C. and Catharine M.

WILLIAM J. MCLAUGHLIN, farmer, postoffice Moon, was born on the farm where he now resides, June 15, 1851, a son of Thomas and Ellen (Hooper) McLaughlin. The latter was born in Moon township, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Riccord) Hooper, who settled first in Moon and afterward in Findlay township. Thomas McLaughlin was born in Findlay township, where his son William J. now resides. He was a son of James and Elizabeth (Baird) McLaughlin. James McLaughlin and brother came from Ireland to Eastern Pennsylvania, and soon after his marriage James came to what is now Findlay township. Thomas and Ellen (Hooper) McLaughlin had three children: Emmeline (who resides with her mother in Findlay township), Eliza J. (widow of David McCleaster, in Findlay township) and William J. The latter married, Sept. 9, 1873, Margaret McLaughlin, who was born in Findlay township, a daughter of Lazareth and Margaret (Wyke) McLaughlin. Their children are Fannie C., Thomas L., Jane M. and Jeremiah M. Mr. McLaughlin owns a fine farm of two hundred acres, and raises grain and stock; also has an extensive dairy. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin are members of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon.

PHILLIP GRALL, JR., gardener, postoffice Bennett, was born April 8, 1852, in Millvale, this county. His father, Phillip Grall, a native of Alsace, France (now Germany), came to America with his young wife, Barbara (Jacobs) Grall, in 1850, and worked in Millvale two years. He removed to Spring Hill, where he gardened thirteen years, and then purchased thirty-three acres of land in Shaler township, where he farmed and gardened until his death, Nov. 29, 1886; his widow survives him. They had only one son, our subject, who was educated in this county, and has followed farming and gardening successfully. He married here Maggie Thomas, a native of Alsace, Germany, and they have four sons: Phillip, Fred, George and Charles. Phillip Grall, Sr., was president of the G. L. Church for many years, and which he assisted to build. Our subject is also a member, and politically he is a republican.

ROBERT MCMAHAN, farmer, postoffice Sunny Side, a son of Hugh and Rosella (Comiski) McMahan, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1811. In 1816 his parents removed to Westmoreland county, and purchased one hundred acres of land at nineteen dollars per acre. Hugh died in Westmoreland county, and Rosella, his wife, at Monongahela City. Robert married Betsey (now deceased), daughter of Samuel Reeves, of Westmoreland county, over fifty years ago. Their children were Martha, Rosella, Hugh, Nancy, John, Mary and Robert, all living in the county except Hugh, who is in West Virginia. Mr. McMahan is engaged in farming. He is a member of the R. C. Church, and is a democrat.

JOHN MCCLARIN, farmer, postoffice Tarentum, a son of William and Jane (Cook) McClarin, was born in Beaver county, Pa., in 1829. In 1864 his parents removed to the farm in East Deer township, Allegheny county, now owned by John, where they both died. Their children were Elizabeth, who now resides in Tarentum; Mary, deceased; William, who enlisted during the civil war, and was killed in battle, and John. John now occupies the old homestead farm, and is quite an extensive dairyman.

WILLIAM FLOYD, superintendent of steelmills, postoffice Munhall, was born May 12, 1840, in Chester county, Pa. His great-grandfather was an English sea-captain, and a relative of William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. George W. Floyd, the father of our subject, was a native of and a well-known resident and millwright of Chester county, Pa., and married Sarah Leggett, who became the mother of nine children; her three sons were mechanics. In youth William learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked two years in Ohio. He then worked thirteen years for the Pennsylvania Steel company, at Steelton, where he had charge of the hammer department, but, his health failing, he went west to Michigan, and farmed a year. Later he worked two years in the steelmills at Joliet, Ill., and in September, 1881, came to Homestead, where he has held the position of superintendent of the steelmill ever since, and conducted the business intrusted to his care with commendable zeal and ability. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Floyd was the first to enter the ranks, enlisting April 16, 1861, in Co. A, 9th P. V. I. He afterward enlisted in Co. I, 201st P.V., in which he was second duty-sergeant, and participated in several engagements. Mr. Floyd is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 160, and of the Encampment, No. 10, at Harrisburg. He married Mary E. Powell, of Chester county, and they have one child, Georgia A.

CHARLES M. MCCULLY, merchant, Dehaven Station, postoffice Herron, is a son of William and Nancy (Gilmore) McCully, natives of County Down, Ireland, who emigrated to America about 1825. They located in Pittsburgh, where the father followed the occupation of carpenter. In 1832 he purchased a farm in Hampton township, and resided thereon until his death, in 1882; his widow died in 1885. Their family consisted of ten children, nine of whom are still living: Henry, James G., Mary Jane (wife of Lott Morrison), Hugh, Euphemia (a maiden lady), Nancy (wife of Alexander Lawber), Eliza (wife of Samuel Morrow), Sarah E. (Mrs. Edward Chandler) and our subject, who was born on the homestead in Hampton township, Oct. 8, 1849, and remained on the farm until 1886, when he engaged in general mercantile business at Dehaven Station. In

1877 he married Mary, daughter of J. B. and Mary (Couchroun) McMorland, of McKeesport. They have six children living: Emma Gertrude, Anna Margaret, David Allen, Mary Gilmore, Charles Melvin and Harry McKee (twins). Our subject has held the office of school director of the township, and he and family are members of the U. P. Church of Pine Creek.

SEWARD OLIVER, D. D. S., Duquesne, was born April 12, 1848, on the Oliver homestead, and was educated in this county and at the State Normal school. He studied dentistry with Dr. J. S. King, of Pittsburgh, and graduated in March, 1887, at Indianapolis, Ind. He resides in Duquesne, where he has an office and keeps a drugstore. Dr. Oliver married, Nov. 23, 1885, Alice M., daughter of Archibald Robinson, and they have one child, Laura Bell. Dr. Oliver is a republican.

WILLIAM T. SHANNON, dry-goods merchant, Sewickley, is a son of Robert and Essie Shannon, born in County Down, Ireland. The family is a very old one in Ireland, having come from Scotland at the time of the Normans. William T. was educated in his native home, came to America in 1843, at the age of sixteen years, clerked in New Castle, Pa., till 1847, and then located in Pittsburgh. He clerked for Thomas White & Brothers, was next with Charles Arbuthnot for thirty-five years, five years as clerk and thirty years as partner, engaged in wholesale notions and dry goods. In 1882, after a successful career, they dissolved partnership, and his son Robert was taken into the business, the firm being now W. T. Shannon & Son. Mr. Shannon resided in Pittsburgh till 1873, when he removed to Edgeworth, where he now resides. He has all his life been a sober, earnest, industrious man.

DR. S. F. SHANNON. Another son of Mr. Shannon is Dr. S. F. Shannon, who read medicine with Dr. Burger, of Pittsburgh, and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, in the class of 1879. The following year he went abroad, where he pursued his studies in the best European hospitals. He is now located in Sewickley, where he has built up a fine practice.

JOHN H. HEINZ, manufacturer, Sharpsburg, the junior member of the firm of F. & J. Heinz, was born at South Side, Pittsburgh, in 1849, the second son and third child born to Henry and Margaret (Smith) Heinz. His education was obtained at the private schools of Sharpsburg, and as early as eight years of age he helped his father in the brickyard. At thirteen years of age he learned the trade of nail-cutting, which he followed until twenty-two years of age, when he returned to the brickyard and assisted his father in that work. He continued thus until 1874, when he turned his attention to the preserving of pickles and the vinegar business, and is now superintendent of the packing and manufacturing department. In February, 1876, upon the reorganization of this establishment, Mr. Heinz became one of the firm, which still exists. In 1868 he married Maria C., daughter of Robert James, of Canada. They have six children: Harry W., I. T., Eddie, Clara May, John R. and Henrietta Ada. From his first association with this business Mr. Heinz has devoted all his attention to it. He and family are members of the U. P. Church, and politically he is a republican.

JAMES SIMPSON, foreman of the butt-weld department National Tube-works, McKeesport, was born in Manchester, England, June 9, 1841, a son of James and Catherine (Pendleberry) Simpson. He was reared and educated in his native city, and served an apprenticeship of seven years at the machinist's trade. Coming to America in 1869, he settled in McKeesport, where he was foreman in the McKeesport locomotive- and car-works five years. In 1874 he engaged with the National Tube-works company as a machinist, and since 1880 has held his present position. In 1862 he married Abigail, daughter of John and Ann (Riley) Hill, of Manchester, England, and by her has eight children: Polly, James A., Thomas, Annie, Florence, Henry I., Charles and Diana E. A. Mr. Simpson is a representative citizen of the borough, a member of the F. & A. M., and a republican.

JOHN MCCLAREN, pattern-maker, Pittsburgh, son of Peter and Mary (McVain) McClaren, was born in Scotland, where he was educated and learned his trade, that of pattern-maker. He immigrated to America in 1879, arriving in Pittsburgh, Pa., in May of that year. Here he followed his trade until 1888, when he opened a pattern-shop on his own account on Third avenue. Mr. McClaren was married, in or about 1876, to Elizabeth Nelson, a native of Scotland, and three children have been born to them: Bella, May and Jessie. Mr. and Mrs. McClaren are members of the Emsworth U. P. Church, and he is a F. & A. M.

ANDREW WYSE, tailor, Wilkinsburg, son of Robert and Margaret (Hardie) Wyse, was born at Markinch, Fifeshire, Scotland, June 19, 1850. His father was a mine boss, and died there in 1883; the widow still resides there. Of their ten children, one-half remain in Scotland and the others are in America, all married and settled. Andrew, who is the seventh, was reared in a village, attended a pay-school till thirteen years old, when he was apprenticed to a tailor. He served four and one-half years, and always followed the trade. In 1870 he came to Pittsburgh, and was employed in some of the leading shops there. In 1882 he took up his residence at Wilkinsburg, and built his house two years later. March 1, 1887, he opened a tailor-shop here, and has built up a very successful business, employing six hands. He is an active supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and a consistent republican; he is a member of the A. O. U. W., R. A. and I. O. H. He was married, in 1879, to Gertrude Lacock, and they have one son,

born June 5, 1881. John Scott and Margaret (McLean) Lacock, parents of Mrs. Wyse, were early residents of Wilkinsburg, and were of Scotch ancestry.

FRANK BAUMANN, Glenfield, was born Feb. 6, 1853, in Endigen, Baden, Germany, son of Frank and Apolonia (Benitz) Baumann, former of whom was at one time a merchant, and now lives retired in Freiburg, Germany. Frank Baumann, the subject of this sketch, was educated in his native home, and there learned the brewer's trade. After having traveled considerably in Europe, he came to America in 1874, and followed his trade in Pittsburgh for a couple of years, then engaged in the hotel business, and subsequently turned his attention to fruit-growing. He now owns a farm of thirty acres, and has been very successful. Mr. Baumann married Augusta Schuahmann, a native of Prussia, and they have one daughter, Emma, and one adopted daughter, Lizzie Baumann. In politics Mr. Baumann is an independent.

C. G. L. PEFFER, merchant, postoffice Creighton, was born in Butler county, Pa., in 1832. He received his education in the schools of that county when educational advantages were not so good as they are now, but fitted himself for business. He has been a merchant for thirty-six years, and located in Creighton in 1883, as a dealer in general merchandise. Nov. 23, 1872, he married Jennie Creighton, a cousin of James Creighton, formerly superintendent of the W. P. R. R., in whose honor Creighton was named. Mr. and Mrs. Peffer have four children: Harry C., George W., Lulu C. and Gracie.

SAMUEL KING MCELHENY, farmer, Dorseyville, was born in this county in 1846, son of Cortland King and Mary (Patton) McElheny, who were born in Washington county in 1816, and in this county in 1817, respectively. His father learned the trade of cabinet-maker in Pittsburgh, and afterward rented a farm in Indiana township (near Hampton), then bought the farm where Samuel now lives. He was a member of Pine Creek Presbyterian Church, and an elder in the church at Bakerstown at the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1884. His widow died in January, 1888. His maternal grandfather was one of the earliest settlers in Indiana township, and his grandfather was in the war of 1812. Both of his great-grandfathers were in the revolutionary war. Samuel was educated in the common schools of this township, and at the age of seventeen he enlisted in Co. D, 77th regiment, P. V. I., 4th corps, Army of the Cumberland. They were sent to the front, and reached Nashville just after the battle; then were sent to Alabama, New Orleans and Texas, but had no engagements, and were discharged in November, 1865. He succeeded his father after the death of the latter, and continued to cultivate the home farm. He was married in April, 1884, to Sarah J. Brown, a native of Ireland, who came to this country with her parents when she was a baby, and settled in Moon township, where she resided until 1865. Three children, two of whom are deceased, were born to Mr. and Mrs. McElheny; Mary Alice is living. Mrs. McElheny is a member of the East Union M. P. Church. Mr. McElheny is a republican, member of the G. A. R., Post No. 38, and has been assessor and register of the township. He has eighty-four acres of land, with fine buildings.

JAMES KENNEDY, manufacturer, Tarentum, son of John and Sarah M. (Woods) Kennedy, was born at Tarentum, in 1828, which has since been his home (a record of his family appearing on page 288). He married, Oct. 30, 1851, Margaret N., daughter of James Hare, of East Deer township, Allegheny county, her people being among the pioneers of that part of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy settled in Tarentum, where he followed his trade, that of a carpenter, until 1872, in which year he and his brother, John, built the planing-mill, in which business he is now engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy reared a family of nine children: Mary A., now Mrs. W. A. Tucker, of Tarentum; Kezia A., who has taught for sixteen years in Tarentum; John A., superintendent of the planing-mill at Monongahela City; James H., at the glassworks near Kittanning; Sarah I., Rebecca J.; William G., being educated at the university at Allegheny City; Thomas S., manager of the planing-mill, and Alfred C., at school in Tarentum. The mother died Jan. 10, 1885, a member of the M. E. Church, of which Mr. Kennedy is also a member.

HON. ANDREW LARGE, retired, postoffice Coal Valley, was born March 14, 1820, on the Large homestead, a son of Jonathan Large, who was born in 1794, and died in 1862, in Jefferson township. Jonathan married Esther, a daughter of Andrew and Jane (Howe) Finney, and became the father of the following children: Jane, John, Andrew, Levi, Jonathan, James, Isaac and Llewellyn (twins), Henry and Mrs. Henrietta McCracken. Jonathan Large, Sr., was one of the most active men in his day in the building up of the Pennsylvania militia, of which he was brigadier-general. The subject of this sketch has been a farmer, carpenter, miller, soldier and statesman, and was captain in the militia, Union artillery. He yet owns 123 acres of the Finney homestead. He is a strong democrat, and when, on the outbreak of the civil war, the Union was threatened, he raised Co. C, 102d P. V., and enlisted Aug. 6, 1861, for a three-years term. He participated in the battle of Williamsburg and other engagements, but after ten months' service was stricken with camp fever, from which he never fully recovered. He married Mary, a daughter of James and Mary (Lowdan) McRoberts, and by her had following children: William, Sarah, May and Elizabeth. Mrs. Large died Jan. 14, 1888, aged sixty-five years, a member of the U. P. Church, of which Mr. Large is also a member. He has filled many township offices,

and in 1874 was elected to the house of representatives, and served on the military committee.

GEORGE GREENFIELD GRAHAM, M. D., assistant physician Dixmont Hospital for Insane, was born March 29, 1856, in Allegheny, Pa., son of John and Martha A. (Greenfield) Graham, former of whom was born in Pittsburgh, in 1832, and now resides at Washington, Pa. The mother was born in Newburgh, N. Y., and died in 1886. His grandparents, John and Elizabeth Graham, were born in Westmoreland county, Pa.,of Scotch parentage, and his grandfather came to Pittsburgh in an early day, where he began business in the hat trade, finally becoming president of the Bank of Pittsburgh; was also vice-president of the Dixmont hospital and the Western Pennsylvania hospital. George G. Graham attended the Allegheny public schools and the Western University of Pennsylvania, and then studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., graduating in 1882. In the same year he became resident physician of the Western Pennsylvania hospital, department of medicine and surgery, and in May, 1883, he entered the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, of which he is now senior assistant physician. He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical society, A. O. U. W. and F. & A. M., and Allegheny Chapter. He and his father are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

JAMES DICK, brick-manufacturer, Tarentum, is a son of David and Letitia Dick, and was born in Allegheny City, in 1821. His parents were natives of Ireland, and were married in Allegheny City, where they both died. Their surviving children are Nancy (now Mrs. Thomas Brown, of East Liberty, Pa.), Mary (now Mrs. Thomas Bartley, of Allegheny) and James. Our subject, when eighteen years of age, left the paternal roof and began life for himself. In 1844 he married Miss Nancy Leslie, of West Deer township, and they began their married life in Allegheny, where he was engaged in the manufacture of brick. Removing subsequently to West Deer township, they there remained fourteen years, and then returned to Allegheny. In 1872 they removed to Tarentum, his present residence and place of business, where he is now manufacturing brick. Their children are Letitia, now Mrs. Hugh Cargo, of Warren county, Pa.; James L., now in Kansas; William, in Tarentum; David, a tinner in Charleston, W. Va.; Mary, now Mrs. Robert Caldwell, of Tarentum; John, of Scottdale, Westmoreland county, Pa., and Margaret I., now Mrs. Charles Lardin, of Tarentum. The mother died in 1886.

ISAAC WALL, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a son of Maxwell and Elizabeth (Jobb) Wall, and was born Oct. 28, 1835. Walter Wall, the first of the family, was his great-grandfather, and Isaac Wall was his grandfather. The father of our subject was born on the farm now occupied by our subject, and his family consisted of six children: Isaac, Margaret A., Araminta, Hannah R.; Sarah M. and Mary E., all of whom are living except Sarah M. Isaac Wall was married, Dec. 24, 1863, to Margaret, daughter of Robert Beam, of Baltimore, Md., and they have one child living—May. Mrs. Wall and three children are deceased. Mr. Wall married for his second wife Sarah, daughter of Rev. J. K. Cramer, of Forward township, and by this union they have four children: Francis W., Lillie, Susan P., Theresa M. Mr. Wall lives upon the place where he was born. When a boy, while engaged in gathering hickory-nuts, he fell sixty-four feet, causing the loss of one arm. He has occupied several positions of trust in his township. He is a republican.

EDWARD D. MURRAY, farmer, postoffice Hites, a son of Bartram and Eveline (Galbraith) Murray, was born on the farm now owned by him, in East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1844. His parents, natives of Lancaster county, Pa., were among the first settlers of this portion of the county, coming to East Deer about 1830. Here his father purchased one thousand acres of land, and made his home until his death, in 1861. Eveline, his wife, died in 1884, leaving four children: Caroline, now Mrs. Dr. Jacoby, of Pittsburgh; Louisa, now Mrs. McGraw, of Tarentum; Leander, of Indiana township, and Edward. In 1870 Edward married Mary Jane, daughter of Robert Stewart, of Lincoln, Allegheny county, and located on the farm he now owns. He and his wife have reared five boys: Bartram, Robert, Edward, Harry and Marcus.

JOHN W. LYNCH, engineer, Elizabeth, is a native of Scotland, and came to this country with his mother when eighteen months old. She settled in this county near Lock No. 3, and is still living, a resident of Elizabeth borough. John W. Lynch commenced work on the river boats when about fifteen years old; at twenty-one was licensed by the government as an engineer, and has since followed that occupation. He has been employed by the firm of Joseph Walton & Co. for fourteen years, the last eleven years of which he has been on the steamer Nellie Walton. He married, Dec. 25, 1870, Mary, daughter of David and Jane (Loan) Burns, of West Elizabeth, and they have two children, George H. and Mollie E. Mr. Lynch is a member of Marine Association No. 30, Officers' Protective Association of Pittsburgh, and Assembly 278, K. of L. He and family are members of St. Michael's Church of Elizabeth.

WILLIAM THOMPSON DUNN, contractor, Allegheny, was born at what was then called Georgetown, Mercer county, Pa., in 1825, son of James and Maria (Thompson) Dunn, who were born in Crawford county, Pa., in 1800 and 1802, respectively. His grandfather, Alexander Dunn, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, and was for many years a justice of the peace. The maternal grandfather of

Mr. Dunn was carried off by Indians while on a survey in Crawford county, and held for ransom. The father of William T. was a carpenter, and died in Allegheny in 1874; his wife died in 1865; both were members of the M. E. Church. William received his education in the public schools and at Allegheny College, Meadville, graduating in 1852. He then went south in 1853, and taught school in Louisiana for three years. Returning in 1856, he, in July, 1857, began reading law with Judge Wilson McCandless, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar at Pittsburgh, where he practiced till 1867. He then associated with the late Edward Allen, as contractors and builders of sewers, etc. April 25, 1861, Mr. Dunn was married to Amelia Frances, daughter of Edward Allen (deceased); her mother resides with Mr. Dunn, aged eighty-two years. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Amelia Maria, wife of Frank Moore. In 1884 Mr. Dunn purchased property at Emsworth, and has a beautiful home. He and family are members of the M. E. Church.

Eben Bragdon (deceased) was born in 1802, in the state of Maine, son of Ebenezer and Dorotha (Cutts) Bragdon, also natives of Maine. Eben received his education at the place of his birth; on reaching manhood he went to sea, and was mate on a vessel ten years. In 1857 he came to Neville island. He was married in June, 1838, to Elizabeth Jackman, a native of Bellevue, and daughter of William and Mary (Houdon) Jackman. Her parents were born in Ireland, and when they came to America located in Washington county, but moved to Bellevue, where Mrs. Bragdon was born, and has always lived near her old home. Her father died in October, 1850, aged seventy-two years, and her mother in September, 1865, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. Bragdon was born May 1, 1816, and is the mother of five children: Amelia (Mrs. John Robinson), Mary Jane (Mrs. James S. Hamilton), Eliza B. (Mrs. E. B. Houghton), William Perry, and Madison H., who was married Feb. 14, 1888, to Maggie Gallagher, of Pittsburgh. He lives with his mother and carries on the home farm. A part of the house they now occupy was the home of Gen. Neville, and a house on the next farm was the general's slave-quarters.

George W. Beale, farmer, Natrona, son of Washington and Rosanna (McCune) Beale, was born in Harrison township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1855, on the farm he now owns. His grandfather, Washington Beale, was one of the first settlers in that portion of the country, and he with three other brothers laid out the first streets in Philadelphia. Washington Beale located in Harrison township, and reared a family of ten children: Margaret, Priscilla, Nancy, Alexander, Thomas, Washington, James, Sarah, Hannah and Mrs. Boyd. Washington, father of G. W., was born on the place now owned by Samuel Alter, in Harrison township, March 1, 1821; he married, and reared a family of seven children: Joseph G., Jane E., the late Mrs. David H. Harrison; May J., now Mrs. W. R. Logan; James B., Margaret M., now Mrs. J. R. Anderson; George W. and Sarah A., who died July 10, 1881. Mr. Beale died April 6, 1885, his wife having died July 10, 1881. George W., in 1887, married Zelia E., daughter of Alfred Harrison, of Shadyside, and located on the farm he now owns, where he is engaged in farming and dealing in stock, his father having been the first importer of heavy draft-horses in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Beale have one child, Mattie E. Beale, and are members of the Presbyterian Church of Freeport.

William T. Armstrong, hotel-keeper, McKee's Rocks, was born in the north of Ireland, in 1840, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He came to this country in 1860, but his parents remained in Ireland, where his father still resides, aged seventy-six years, and where his mother died in 1887, at the age of seventy-four years. They had eleven children. The living are Andrew, Mary A., Elizabeth, Jane, Catharine (the only one in this county except William T.) and Sarah. Andrew, Mary A. and Elizabeth are in Australia. Mr. Armstrong spent his first three years in this country in the state of New York, working on a farm, though he was a miller by trade; he then came to Pittsburgh, and was employed in the glassworks until his health failed. He possessed a good deal of inventive genius, and was the patentee of some very valuable devices for the construction of glass-furnaces. He still has an interest in the glass business. In consequence of failing health, in 1883 he came to McKee's Rocks and engaged in the restaurant and saloon business, which he is still prosecuting. In December, 1886, while out hunting, he was accidentally wounded in the arm, which had to be amputated just below the elbow. He was married, in 1871, to Sarah, daughter of William and Elizabeth Crozier, of Allegheny, and their children are Annie E., John (deceased), Andrew, Sarah, William J. and Robert. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F. Mr. Armstrong owns a good hotel property at McKee's Rocks, and is keeping hotel there.

F. Heinz, manufacturer, Sharpsburg, was born in 1842, in Baiern, Germany, the son of Fred and Rosa (Schrader) Heinz, the former a farmer and wine-grower of that country. In 1869 he came to America, and for some years was employed at gardening. After that he entered the employ of Heinz, Noble & Co., and in 1876 became a member of the firm of F. & J. Heinz. Mr. Heinz married, in 1878, Rebecca Seekawp, three children being the result of the union: Charles, Maggie and Bertha. Mr. Heinz also superintends the work on the farm near Sharpsburg. He and family are members of the G. L. Church. Politically he is a republican.

Joseph C. Johnston, farmer, Natrona, was born in Harmar township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1857, son of George and

Sarah (McKee) Johnston, the former of whom was a native of Ireland, came to America in 1842, and located in Canada; in 1844 George removed to Pittsburgh, where he married, in 1849, Sarah, daughter of James and Mary (Wise) McKee, of Etna, where they located. In 1852 George Johnston went to California, where he was successfully engaged in mining for a period of four years, when he returned and purchased the farm, a portion of which is now owned by J. C., and where he died in 1887. Following are the names of Mr. Johnston's children: Lizzie, now Mrs. Dr. Young, of Kansas; J. C., George R. and Emma, now Mrs. Samuel Hookey.

HENRY COWAN, retired, postoffice Putnam, was born in Collier township, in 1823, a son of Hugh (a farmer) and Jane (McMichael) Cowan, to whom were born nine children, six yet living. The grandfather, Henry, came from Ireland; he was a farmer, and purchased one hundred acres of land on Miller's run, where he died. Hugh, who was also a farmer, died in 1868, aged seventy-two years. Henry, the subject of this memoir, named after his grandfather, was reared on a farm. He married, in 1849, Hannah, daughter of George Cubbage. Mrs. Cowan died in 1880, the mother of two children, Harry and Emma. Mr. Cowan retired from active farm-work in 1885. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and is a democrat.

GEORG ALTMEYER, proprietor of restaurant and saloon, McKeesport, was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Jan. 4, 1858, a son of Georg and Barbara (Seward) Altmeyer. His father was a native of Germany, and came to this country in 1833, locating in Mifflin township. He was a carpenter, and for a number of years was in business as a coal-operator; he died in 1867. His children were Peter, Mary (Mrs. Peter Flaus), Barbara (Mrs. Peter Steiner), Kate (Mrs. Joseph Nagle), Annie (Mrs. Jacob Switzer), Maggie (Mrs. William Stone), Georg and Lizzie (Mrs. Peter Dewar). The maternal grandfather of our subject was John Seward, a native of France, and a pioneer of Mifflin township, where he was engaged in the coal business for many years. The subject of this memoir was reared in Mifflin township, where he received a common-school education. In 1879 he engaged in the liquor business in Mifflin, in which he continued until December, 1887. From 1883 to 1888 he had an interest in his present establishment in McKeesport, and became sole proprietor May 1, 1888. His restaurant is very popular, receiving a large patronage. Since 1885 Mr. Altmeyer has been in business as a coal-operator, and owns an interest in a mine at Webster, Pa. He married, in 1881, Isabella, daughter of Walter and Sarah Sutton, of Mifflin township, and has three children: Millie, Walter and Peter.

F. H. CALLAHAN, merchant, postoffice Bennett, was born July 12, 1845, in The Grove, Chester county, Pa., a son of Patrick and Margaret Callahan, natives of Ireland, who reared a family of six children. F. H. Callahan was educated in his native county, and at the age of sixteen entered the rolling-mills at the Phœnix Iron-works, in Chester county. In 1861 he removed to this county, and worked in the rolling-mills until 1882, when he engaged in the grocery business, which he has conducted successfully up to the present time. Mr. Callahan was married to Mary J. Cunning, and they are the parents of ten children, eight daughters and two sons. Mr. Callahan is not identified with any party, and belongs to no society.

PHILIP BOHLANDER, proprietor of meat-market, Elizabeth, was born in Germany in 1832; came to America in 1852, and settled at McKeesport, in this county, where he was engaged in the butchering business for about twelve years. He then moved to Elizabeth borough and established his present market, where he enjoys the largest business of the kind here. In 1854 he married Catherine Miller, a native of Germany, who died in 1872, leaving three children: Leonard, John and George, all of Elizabeth borough. He was then married, in 1874, to Susan Messersmith, also a native of Germany, and they have three children: Christian, Alexander and Catherine. Mr. Bohlander is a member of the K. of P. and Old Monongahela Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ERNEST FREDERICK, farmer, postoffice Glenshaw, was born Aug. 1, 1840, in Kurhessen, Germany. At the age of two years he came to America with his mother and stepfather, and has since lived in Shaler township. He worked eight years for John Herron; subsequently he enlisted for three years in Co. E, 63d P. V. I. He returned after one year's service, and has since then been a farmer. He married Emma, daughter of Thomas Douglas, an old settler of Lawrenceville; she was born in this county, and is the mother of eight children: Mary, Maggie, Hattie, Sadie, Frank, Florence, Thomas and James. Politically Mr. Frederick is a republican.

WILLIAM GRABNER, farmer, postoffice Negley, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1819, a son of Charles Godfrey and Caroline (Rachel) Grabner, both deceased. His father was a surgeon, and served under the Prussian government, at the time of Napoleon's invasion, at the battles of Austerlitz, Leipsic and Waterloo. He received two balls in the left leg, a saber-wound in the right thigh and a scalp-wound. After the close of the war he held a position under the government. William's maternal grandfather, George Otto (Rachel), was a German schoolteacher and organist of a church for fifty years. Our subject had the good fortune to be highly educated in his native country, studying German, Latin and French at the Osnabruck Seminary, from which he graduated in 1834. He then worked four years in a chemical laboratory, where he

became a skilled druggist, but, his health failing, he was obliged to cross the ocean, and arrived in Baltimore in 1842. There he engaged with Judge George Smith, judge of the orphans' court, and for two years labored on his plantation in Frederick county, Md., and for the next five years he was foreman or manager. He also acted as private tutor to the judge's son. In 1849, seeing the evils of slavery, he left Maryland, and, coming to East Liberty, worked four years for Robert Bailey, whose daughter Hannah he married. Mrs. Grabner was born in Belfast, Ireland, and died in September, 1884. Mrs. Minnie Winkler, a niece of Mr. Grabner, and her two children, William and Mary, reside with him. In 1859 he moved to his present farm in Plum township, where he has been four years school director and fourteen years trustee of the Unity U. P. Church. In politics he is a republican, and having received a liberal education himself is ever interested in the good work of educating the young.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, brick-manufacturer, Tarentum, was born in Indiana township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1848. His parents were among the pioneers of Allegheny county. He enlisted in Co. H, 116th P. V. I., was wounded at Danville railroad, but served until the expiration of his term of enlistment. Returning in 1873, he married Miss May E. Mitchell, and located in Pittsburgh, where they remained nearly a year, and in 1874 removed to Tarentum, purchased the works he now owns, and is engaged in the manufacture of brick.

JACOB TRAUTMAN, decorator, Homestead, was born Feb. 18, 1843, in Bavaria, Germany, the son of Adam and Margaret (Rothar) Trautman, natives of the above-named place. Jacob was brought to America at the age of two years by his parents, who settled in Columbus, Ohio, where they died. He was there educated; also learned the decorative trade, and followed it for several years. July 22, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 2d battalion, 18th U. S. I., Army of the Cumberland, and served until July 22, 1864. He participated in the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga, Pea Ridge and Peach Tree creek, and while carrying messages to headquarters he had two horses shot under him and his clothes perforated. In the fall of 1880 he removed to Homestead, where he has followed his trade successfully, and has taken an active part in building up the place. He was one of the charter members of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Loan and Building association, of which he has been a director since its organization. He also assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Homestead, of which he is a director. He is a member of the commercial and school boards, and of the I. O. H. and R. A., and is a republican.

WILLIAM SMEATON, farmer, postoffice Harmarville, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1821, a son of Edward and Ann (Brown) Smeaton, who came to America in 1840. His father was a carpenter and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Smeaton received his schooling in Scotland, and, on coming to America, stopped in Bedford county, Pa., about seven years, and learned the miller's trade. In 1852 he went to California and dug gold for five years. He then returned to Harmarville, and located on his present farm. He married, in 1865, Mary Jane Wilson, of Pittsburgh. Five children have blessed this union: Anna Brown, Jessie Ellis, Mary, James Alexander, William Graham, all at home. The family belong to the U. P. Church. Mr. Smeaton is a republican, and was school director three terms, also assessor. Mrs. Smeaton's parents were William and Mary (Alexander) Wilson, natives of Scotland. Mr. Smeaton has a fine fruit-farm on the highest bluff overlooking Verona borough and the Allegheny river, making a beautiful sight. In his travels in the gold regions of California he has ascended many high and rugged peaks, and the high, commanding site of his home suits his tastes.

JOHN ADDISON COURTNEY, coal-dealer, Pittsburgh. In the year 1803 William Courtney came from Chester county, Pa., and settled on a farm at Emsworth, Kilbuck township, this county, which was then in a state of nature. He was born in 1777, and lived to be seventy-seven years of age, and was one of the foremost and earliest settlers of his township. He belonged to the old whig and republican parties, and was the first postmaster of Kilbuck. He held a commission from John Quincy Adams for the improvement of the Ohio river, and was turned out of office by Andrew Jackson. He served in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1816–17, and was elected colonel of a regiment from Allegheny county. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years. Mr. Courtney was twice married, becoming the father of eighteen children. His first wife was Anna Dickson, by whom he had six children; his second wife was Margaret Scott, daughter of one of the oldest settlers of Ross township, this county. Nearly all his children are living, three of the sons, Samuel, James Milton and John Addison, now residing at Emsworth. The last named, the subject of this sketch, was born April 1, 1837, and is well and favorably known in Pittsburgh as a coal-merchant, which business he has carried on nearly all his life, although he was for a short time in the iron trade.

STEPHEN WALL and MILO WALL, farmers, postoffice Sunny Side, sons of Gideon and Rebecca (Applegate) Wall, were born, respectively, about 1845 and 1847, Stephen on the place now occupied by Brisbin Wall's heirs, and Milo on the place which is now their residence. They are descendants of Walter and Elsa (Applegate) Wall, who settled in Allegheny county, from New Jersey. The parents of the subjects of these lines had six children: Sparks, who entered the Union army, served three years, and contracted a disease which resulted in his death; Theo-

dore and Sarah (deceased); Lucinda, who now resides in Missouri; Stephen, and Milo, who was married, Dec. 15, 1869, to Miss Agnes, daughter of John Howison, who emigrated from Scotland in 1849; they have three children: Dora May, Katie and Porter Morrison.

JOHN G. SMITH, farmer, postoffice Sharpsburg, was born in Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1828. John Smith, his father, came from County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1814, and located first in New York state, where he remained one year, moving thence to Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., where he purchased a farm. In 1832 he came to Indiana township, Allegheny county (now O'Hara township), and bought eighty-six acres of land, all of which is now owned by our subject. He was a farmer, and married Fannie Caldwell, who bore him seven children, two living. John died, aged ninety-three years, and his wife, aged seventy-nine years. Our subject was reared and educated in Indiana township, and has followed farming and gardening. In 1856 he married Rebecca J. Ramage, daughter of Benjamin Ramage, of Allegheny county. Three children have blessed this union: William John, Frank and Harry J. Mr. Smith has resided on his present farm for the last five years. He and family are members of the M. E. Church. Politically he is a republican.

JOHN C. REED, foundryman, postoffice Bennett, was born Feb. 19, 1847, in County Derry, Ireland, son of John and Mary (Morrison) Reed, former of whom came to Pittsburgh in 1847, his wife following in 1849 with five children, viz.: William M., Robert, Mary A., James (since deceased) and John C. Two other children were born to them here, Joseph and James F. John Reed lived in Pittsburgh until his death, in 1859; the mother is still living, aged seventy-nine years. The subject of this memoir was reared in Pittsburgh, had two years' schooling, and at the age of seven years went to work in the old rolling-mill at Girty's Run; when he was twelve years old his father died, and he became the main support of the family. In 1857 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he resided until 1869, when he engaged in the lime business one year at Beaver Falls, Pa. Returning to Pittsburgh, he worked a brief season in the stove-foundry, subsequently traveling for a business firm. He was the first one who successfully introduced a non-conductor of heat west of the mountains; his patent, known as "Reed's elastic sectional non-conducting covering for heated surfaces," has entirely superseded other styles of coverings. He was married, in 1869, to Mary E., daughter of John Curtz, whose father, John Curtz, Sr., was one of the original iron-men of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are the parents of six children, viz.: Mary M., John C., William F., Lillie M., Henry M. and Martha E. Mr. Reed engaged in business for himself in 1883, in Millvale, where he erected a foundry. In 1886 a limited partnership was formed, composed of J. C. Reed, A. Krauscope, E. W. Demmler and F. E. Schenk. They manufacture the Vesta ranges; also make their own patterns, being the first to break record by making all at home; they employ thirty-five men. Mr. Reed is a prohibitionist; has been in the city council two years, and one term on the school board.

HENRY T. HEALEY, brick-manufacturer, Homestead, was born May 21, 1847, in Oxfordshire, England, the only son of James and Susan (Johnson) Healey, former of whom now resides with him. Mr. Healey was a carpenter by trade in England, immigrated to America in 1872, and was the first one to settle in Homestead after it was laid out in lots. In the great strike at the steelmills he received injuries which prevented him from following his trade, and since 1877 he has been successfully engaged in the manufacture of bricks. His first wife, Jane Milk (deceased), was the mother of five children: Albert, William, Henry T., John A. and Jessie. By his present wife, *nee* Maggie Freeburn, he has four children: James, Edward, Susan and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Healey are members of the Episcopal Church, and he is a republican.

THOMAS J. MURPHY, dealer, Sharpsburg, was born in Ireland in 1846, the second of four children born to Thomas Murphy. In 1848 the family immigrated to Allegheny county, Pa. Thomas M. was educated at the public schools of Sharpsburg, and at an early age commenced work in an iron-mill in the town, at which he continued for some years. He married, in 1874, Catherine McNamara, daughter of Andrew, and their union has been blessed with eight children, five living. Mr. Murphy has been engaged in various business enterprises in the town, and was elected to the town council in 1885. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically a democrat.

JOHN L. HESS, boss roller, Homestead, was born June 8, 1859, in Cambria county, Pa., a son of John H. Hess, a native of the above-named place, who died in Altoona, Pa. John L. was educated in his native county and Pittsburgh Academy, and learned the blacksmith's trade in Oil City. In April, 1879, he came to Braddock, and was employed in the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, where he worked his way up to the position of extra roller. In March, 1885, he was appointed to the Homestead Steel-works, where he was a roller in the new beam-mill, and is now the boss roller. He married, Sept. 30, 1885, Olive A. Bryant, of Braddock. Mr. and Mrs. Hess are members of the M. E. Church; he is a member of the C. L. S. C., and is a republican.

MICHAEL METZGAR, brewer, Etna, was born Feb. 2, 1817, in Schornweisen, Bavaria, Germany, a son of George and Elizabeth (Keil) Metzgar. The former was a large landowner in Germany, "Waldmershof" being the name of his estate. Michael learned the brewer's trade in his native home, and traveled considerably for his employer. He came

to America in 1853, and in Temperanceville followed his trade. In 1867 he came to Etna, where he built a brewery, and has since conducted it. He married here Miss Margaretha Schuster, a native of Germany, and they have four children, viz.: John, George, Mrs. Elizabeth Klaus and Caroline.

D. H. SIEBERT, merchant, postoffice Bennett, was born Nov. 22, 1858, in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of William and Margaretta Siebert, former of whom was a native of Germany, came to America in 1836, and followed the shoemaker's trade in Pittsburgh till 1868, when he removed to Millvale, where he followed his trade, and engaged in mercantile business. He was twice married; his first wife, Catharine Miller (deceased), was the mother of Mrs. Anna Credel and Martha Siebert. His present wife, Margaretta, is the mother of David H., Hannah, Emma, Sarah and Clara. David H. was reared on a farm, and received a public-school education. At an early age he began a mercantile career, in which he has been very successful, and is now conducting a grocery and feed business in Millvale. He married Alice Kimberly, and they have one child—Paul William. Mr. Siebert is a member of the K. of P. and the American Mechanics; politically he is a republican.

HENRY STEIN, proprietor of Stein's hotel, Sharpsburg, is a native of Prussia, Germany, born in 1844, a son of Jacob Stein, a farmer in that country. Henry is the youngest of his parents' seven children, and at nine years of age became an orphan. In 1854 he came to America, soon after located in Sharpsburg, and for six years was engaged in the grocery business, and later for sixteen years was employed in the iron-mills of that town. In May, 1874, he commenced his present business, which he has since followed. His hotel is a three-story brick, erected in 1885 for the local trade.

G. W. GOODWIN, druggist, postoffice Bennett, was born June 13, 1843, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Samuel and Mary (McGeary) Goodwin, former of whom was a native of Lancashire, England, came to America when a young man, and settled in Pittsburgh; he was a baker by trade, but here he engaged in making pots for melting glass in furnaces. He died in 1854; his wife died young, leaving two children: Mrs. Emma Morrison, of Indiana county, Pa., and G. W. Goodwin, our subject, who was reared in Pittsburgh, and at the age of ten years entered a drugstore. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the 102d Regt. P. V. I., Co. M; participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and was with Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He was discharged Nov. 1, 1864, and subsequently returned to the drug business. In November, 1873, he came to Millvale, where he opened a drugstore for himself. The following January he was elected postmaster, which office he held until September, 1885. Mr. Goodwin was married to Anna E. Woods, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of five children, viz.: Samuel, Emma M., John W., Thomas M. and Mary J. Politically Mr. Goodwin is a republican, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, farmer, postoffice Bennett, was born Jan. 17, 1817, on the old homestead. His father, John Thompson, a native of Ireland, came to America at the age of thirty, with his brother James. He married Ellen Davis, who was of Welsh descent, and to them were born sixteen children, of whom fourteen attained maturity, viz.: Nancy, James, Elizabeth, Thomas, Mary, John, William, Davis, Robert, Isabella, Samuel, Sarah, Ellen, Benjamin. John Thompson enlisted to go to the war of 1812, but was not accepted on account of his age. He bought land in Ross township, now Shaler, upon which his children are living. He was an earnest and active member of the Presbyterian Church, and died on the homestead, at the age of eighty-five years. Politically he was a democrat. Our subject, William Thompson, married Mary, daughter of Archie Hazlet. She died Aug. 7, 1881, the mother of six children: Mrs. Isabella Haney, Rebecca J., Elizabeth, Emma, William and John. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for forty years. Politically he is a democrat.

W. H. KERN, homeopathic physician, McKeesport, was born in Johnstown, Pa., June 8, 1839, a son of George W. and Martha (Wakefield) Kern. George W., a native of Little York, Pa., was a merchant of standing, and began his mercantile career at Greensburg, Pa.; removed to Johnstown in 1829; for a number of years kept a drugstore, and later a general store. He was the first postmaster of Johnstown, and also the first justice of the peace. He had considerable reputation as an engineer, and surveyed the line for the Somerset plank-road, a distance of eighteen miles, between Johnstown and Stoystown. He was one of the original stockholders and projectors of the bridge between Johnstown and Kernville, which latter place was named for him, he having surveyed and laid out the town.

W. H. Kern was educated at Johnstown Academy and Elder's Ridge Academy, Indiana county, and in 1857 began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Kern, of Wilmore, Cambria county. The war, however, interrupted his studies, and Aug. 3, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 12th P. R., and served as second lieutenant three years. In April, 1864, he enlisted as a veteran in the same company, served as first lieutenant, and in June, 1864, was appointed captain by brevet. He was honorably discharged from the service June 29, 1865. In 1870 he resumed the study of medicine at St. James, Mo., entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1873. He located in McKeesport in 1871, and has had a large and extensive practice. He is the oldest

established homeopathic physician in the city; is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Allegheny county, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Medical Society of America, Institute of Homeopathy and International Homeopathic Medical Society. In 1877 Dr. Kern took a special course of lectures on diseases of women at the private school of Prof. Reuben Ludlam, M. D., Chicago, Ill. He is a Freemason and a republican.

ADAM MANGOLD, farmer, Etna, was born June 16, 1838, in Etna, Pa. His father, John J. Mangold, a native of Canton Basel, Switzerland, emigrated to America when a young man, and settled in East Liberty, Allegheny county. In the course of two years he removed to Allegheny, and gardened where the cotton-factory now stands. In 1831 he came to Etna and pursued gardening until his death, which occurred Feb. 23, 1875. His widow, who still survives, resides with their son, Adam. They had six children, viz.: Adam, Henry, John F., Fannie, Rosa and Margaret. Mr. Mangold held various offices in the German Evangelical Church, of which his wife and family are members. He was a republican, as are also his sons. Adam and Henry were soldiers in the civil war. Adam enlisted in Co. C, 5th H. A., and participated in many prominent engagements. Henry was wounded at Cold Harbor.

J. G. WERTZ, butcher, postoffice Sharpsburg, was born in that town in 1855, a son of Gottlieb Wertz, who came to Allegheny county from New Orleans, and from 1850 to 1874 was engaged in the general meat business. He married a Mrs. Proyer, who bore him four children, J. G. being among the oldest. The latter was educated at the public schools of Sharpsburg, and early in life assisted his father in the meatshop, and assumed full control of the business in 1874, the date of his father's retirement. Our subject's market is at 816 Main street, where he has a successful business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and A. O. U. W. Politically he is a strong republican.

ALICE WALL, postoffice Elizabeth, daughter of James and Naomi (Wall) Wall, was born April 15, 1808. Her father was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and came to Forward township with his parents when about five years old. They had a family of ten children: Steven, Walter, Gard, Franklin, Wayne, James, Jessie, Catherine, Alice and Hannah, who are all deceased. Our subject was reared on the homestead, where she now resides, and was educated at the public schools of the county. She is engaged in farming, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILEY & LAWTON, marble-workers, McKeesport, are natives of Pittsburgh. The latter was reared in his native city until fifteen years of age, when he removed to McKeesport, where he has since resided, and was the first apprentice to learn the marble-cutting trade in that city. Mr. Wiley was reared in McKeesport from four years of age, and was the second apprentice to serve his time as a marble-cutter. The present firm of Wiley & Lawton was established in 1884, and succeeded to the business of George H. Lawton, who embarked in the trade in McKeesport in 1869. Messrs Wiley & Lawton thoroughly understand every branch and detail of their business, are wide awake, enterprising and energetic, and have built up a successful business that is constantly increasing, extending from Pittsburgh to Brownsville.

CHARLES O'DONNELL, proprietor of Commercial hotel, corner of Eighth and Main streets, Sharpsburg, is a native of Ireland. Since 1886 he has been proprietor of his present hotel, a new two-story frame building, centrally located in the town.

HARRY H. MOLONY, installment merchant, McKeesport, was born in Woodbury, N. J., Sept. 2, 1866, a son of C. T. and S. A. (Johnson) Molony. He was reared and educated in his native city, and located in McKeesport in the fall of 1887. He opened an installment business for a Pittsburgh firm, and Jan. 1, 1888, purchased the business, which he has since successfully conducted. He married, June 12, 1888, Marie, daughter of Frederick Price, of McKeesport. Mr. Molony is one of the enterprising young businessmen of the city; is a member of the Episcopal Church and Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a democrat.

WENDLIN KRAUS, ice-merchant, Etna, was born Sept. 22, 1835, a son of Faltin and Eva (Breining) Kraus. He learned the wagonmaker's trade in Germany, and came to Pittsburgh at the age of nineteen, where he followed his trade two years. He then opened a dairy in Shaler township, which he conducted successfully eight years. He also followed various other occupations, and at present resides in Etna, where he is in the ice business, and puts up nine thousand tons annually, supplying Pittsburgh and other places. Mr. Kraus was married here to Lizzie, daughter of Anton Vellsbach, and they have had seven children: Leopold, August, Katie (deceased), Wilhelm, Lena, John and George. Mr. and Mrs. Kraus are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a democrat.

JOHN PRINZ, hotel-keeper, Sharpsburg, was born in McKeesport, May 7, 1851. Since 1880 he has resided in Sharpsburg, and is proprietor of Horseman's Home hotel, 1226 North Canal street.

C. H. STILLEY, M. D., postoffice Hope Church, was born March 13, 1847, in Thompsonville, Washington county, Pa., a grandson of Peter Stilley, a native of Jefferson township. John B. Stilley, the father of C. H., was born in Jefferson township, this county, and died in 1886, at the age of seventy years. He had been a farmer in early life, but subsequently practiced medicine eight years, and then became civil engineer, serving as county engineer for three years. He was also a teacher at Bethel Academy for eight years;

was a well-known gentleman, highly esteemed. His wife was Lydia A. Morgan, whose father was one of the early millers and millwrights on Painter's run, in this county. She survives her husband, and is the mother of four children: Dr. Hugh M. (deceased), Charles H., M. D., Horace (an engineer), and Edward (a physician). The subject of this memoir was educated at Bethel Academy, read medicine with his father, and graduated at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1872. He located at Six-Mile Ferry, where he has built up a good practice. The doctor married Melissa M. Cunningham, and they have two children: Alexander M. and Jessie C. He is a republican.

William Alexander Shanks, gardener, Coraopolis, was born in Ohio township, this county, Feb. 22, 1825, son of John and Eliza (Ingram) Shanks. His father was born in Philadelphia in the year 1800. He was a farmer, and came to this county in 1828, living most of the time in Franklin township, where he died in December, 1888. Mr. Shanks' grandfather was also named John. William received a common-school education at Fairmont, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself; two years later he settled on the island, where he worked for John Hamilton. At the age of twenty-four he married Jane Kerr, daughter of John and Sarah Kerr, natives of Ireland. His capital was fifty dollars, and he rented the Craig farm for six years, at seven dollars per acre. He then bought another small farm, but at the breaking out of the war he sold it. In 1865 he bought his present farm, which he has paid for and improved; he has two fine houses, and has now purchased the Rev. Wortman place. Mr. Shanks is the father of six children, viz.: Alexander, John J., William C. F., Harry Howard, Emma Jane, and Eliza Jane, who died at the age of thirteen months. His wife also died in February of 1872. John J. was married to Harriet Gibson, daughter of James and Margaret (Watters) Gibson. Mr. Shanks is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been an elder for thirty years. Owing to his having no opportunity to receive an education himself, he has tried to build up good schools in his own township, where they now employ the best of teachers. He is now holding his seventh commission as justice of the peace. He and his twin brother, Samuel F. Shanks, were the eldest of his father's ten children. One of his brothers, James Dickson Shanks, is a minister in Philadelphia, Pa.

J. T. Birney, merchant, Tarentum, son of Thomas and Mary Birney, was born in Pittsburgh in 1858. His parents were among the old families of Allegheny county, and his father was one of the oldest merchants of Pittsburgh. Their family consisted of six children: Annie (now wife of David Anderson, a sewer-pipe manufacturer in West Virginia), Essie, Minnie (now Mrs. Lewis Dalmyer, of Pittsburgh), Mary, Eva and John T. In May, 1886, our subject removed to Tarentum, where he engaged in business as a dealer in hardware, farming implements, etc. In 1883 he married Eliza McQueen, of Glenfield, Allegheny county, Pa., and they have one child, Wilford. Mr. Birney is a Freemason, a member of the Dallas Lodge, No. 508, of Pittsburgh.

Adam Wolfarth, baker, Homestead, was born July 4, 1854, in South Germany, son of Andrew W. Wolfarth. He was reared and learned the baker's trade in his native home, and in 1871 came to America, working at his trade in Pittsburgh, New York and Chicago. In 1882 he sailed for Australia, but was not as well pleased with the country as he had expected, and the next year he sailed for England, subsequently returning to America. He settled on the South Side, in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in business for himself. Later he removed to Homestead, where he is doing an extensive trade. He was married to Annie Kensick, and they have three children: Clara, Philip and Walter. Mr. W. is an independent voter.

William Dickson, contractor, Sewickley, was born August 2, 1845, in Glasgow, Scotland, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Shoan) Dickson. They came to America in 1850, settling in Sewickley, Pa., and reared three children, one son and two daughters. Robert Dickson had been a stonemason and contractor in Scotland, and followed the same business here successfully. Originally a Covenanter, he is now a member of the Presbyterian Church of Sewickley, where he lives a retired life. He has been a member of council, and is a democrat. His son William received his education in the public school of Sewickley, and for a short time he was in business with his father, but is now doing business on his own account, principally in contracting in stonework.

Henry Dallmeyer, tobacco-manufacturer, Pittsburgh, was born in Minden, Germany, and descends from a fine old family. He was reared and educated in his native home, and there learned the trade of cigar-making. When a young man he immigrated to New York, and after spending one year there he came to Pittsburgh, where he soon became popular as an expert cigar-maker. In 1852 he engaged in business for himself on a small capital, but to-day he is the largest manufacturer in his line in Western Pennsylvania. He employs seventy hands, and they turn out 150,000 cigars per week, all brands. Mr. Dallmeyer is the father of five children. Of these Louis is engaged in the business with his father. Mr. Dallmeyer is a director of the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, and German Fire Insurance company, of the same city. He and family are members of the G. L. Church. Politically he is a republican.

Samuel Fitzsimons, farmer, Leet township, is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. His father, David Fitzsimons, was a native of Ireland, and in 1806, at the age of fourteen

years, came to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he eventually engaged in mercantile business, keeping a grocery-store many years; was also engaged in the transportation and commission business, and was identified with banking interests. He was self-made, honored and esteemed. When a young man, he returned to his native country, where he married Martha Reed. Of their seven children, William R. became a well-known citizen in Pittsburgh, where he filled the office of councilman. Samuel Fitzsimons was educated in Pittsburgh, where he was associated with his father and brother in business. Since 1873 he has resided in Leet township, where he owns considerable property. Politically he was formerly a whig, but is now a republican.

JOHN K. RHODES, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, was born May 21, 1827, in Allegheny county, Pa. His grandfather, Casper Rhodes, of German descent, came to this county, and was an industrious farmer. His children were Frederick and Mrs. Katie Webb. Frederick married Jane, a daughter of Alexander Snodgrass, and they had the following children: John K., Ann, Presley, Susan, Alexander and Mary J. John K. has been a successful farmer, and owns 154 acres of land. He married Margaret, daughter of Andrew McClure, whose father was Judge McClure. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have one son, Sylvester E., who married Bell M., daughter of John Willock, Esq., and they have one son, John K. Mr. Rhodes and family are members of the Lebanon Church.

JOSEPH NEWTON WATTERS, gardener, Dixmont, was born Aug. 1, 1849, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Joseph and Harriet (Eyston) Watters. (See sketch of W. E. Watters for parents.) He received his education on the island and at Clinton. He was married, in 1876, to Emma P. Fleeson, daughter of Thomas P. and Elizabeth M. (McCuer) Fleeson. Her mother was a daughter of Mr. McCuer, of Pittsburgh, who was clerk of the court. Her father was a gardener, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died, July 28, 1888, aged seventy years. Mrs. Watters' grandfather was Reese E. Fleeson, and his wife was Matilda Craig, sister of Neville B. Craig. He was a southern banker, and when he came to Neville island he brought his slaves with him. Mrs. Watters' great-grandfather, Thomas Plunckett, was a Presbyterian minister in Ireland, and fled with his family to this country at the time of the religious persecution, and at that time changed the name to Fleeson. He was a descendant of Lord Plunckett, of Ireland. Her father's brother, Reese E. Fleeson, was editor of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. Her mother resides with T.P. Fleeson, of Hite's Station, Pa. Her maternal grandparents were William F. and Margaret (Ferguson) McCuer, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and of Scotch descent; her great-grandfather was Joseph Bartlett, who was scalped by the Indians. Her father's uncle, Eugene Fleeson, was in the Mexican war and the rebellion, dying in Libby prison. Her great-uncle, Charles Carroll, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her sister, Miss Kate Neville Fleeson, is a Presbyterian missionary to Siam. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Watters: Margaret Virginia, John Barnard, Harriet Elizabeth, Joseph Wilson and Carroll Stanley Crossen. Mr. Watters is now vegetable-inspector of Pittsburgh. He is a republican and a member of the I. O. O. F.

LEANDER RIGGS, M. D., Elizabeth, is a son of Joseph (deceased) and Sarah (Cooper) Riggs, of Snowden township, this county, and was born Sept. 6, 1845, in that township. He received his early education at the public schools, and graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, in 1870. In 1871 he located in Elizabeth, where he began the practice of his profession, and is now looked upon as one of the leading physicians of this end of the county. In 1876 he married Mary L., daughter of Robert and Catherine (Boyd) Finney, of Elizabeth. They have no children.

JOHN BEVINGTON, river-pilot, Leetsdale, was born March 31, 1835, in Columbiana county, Ohio, son of Henry and Margaret (Laughlin) Bevington, natives of Ohio, where their parents were pioneers. The subject of these lines was reared on a farm, but eventually he left home and engaged in railroad contracting. In 1852 he went on the river, and has followed it as pilot up to the present time. Mr. Bevington married Mary A. McAlbrath, a native of East Liverpool, Columbiana county, Ohio, who died Jan. 26, 1884, leaving one son, Harrison M., born March 11, 1867, who is now a trusted employé of the American Express company.

EDWARD CLARENCE KLEINMAN, gardener, Coraopolis, son of Herbert and Eliza (Holthause) Kleinman, was born in South Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1859. His father was born at Cologne, on the Rhine, Germany, Jan. 4, 1825, a son of John and Catharine (Hercdorf) Kleinman, natives of the same place, who died in 1837 and 1831, aged fifty-two and forty-six years, respectively. Edward's great-grandfather was at Moscow with Napoleon. His mother was born in Prussia, a daughter of John and Louisa (Forneich) Holthause. His father came to America in 1849, settling in Pittsburgh, where he followed his trade of coppersmith. In 1853 he opened a store at Birmingham (South Side), continuing until 1865, when he moved to his present home on the island, and has now retired. He has three gas-wells on his place, which supply Glenfield and Dixmont. Edward was educated at the island schools and at McKeesport; in 1880 he started for himself in the gardening business, buying ten acres just below the Phillips place. He was married, in 1881, to Emma Pluchel, of Alliance, Ohio, daughter of John and Amelia (Hoff) Pluchel, very old settlers of that place. They have three children living, viz.: Eva Irene, Edith Gertrude and Laura Vern. One child, Ed-

ward Clarence, died, aged seven months. Mr. and Mrs. Kleinman are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is a prohibitionist.

HENRY JOHNSTON BIGGER, lawyer, Pittsburgh, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, June 5, 1849, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was reared on a farm, and graduated at Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1872. He was a teacher in Greene county, Ohio, in 1872 and 1873, and in the latter year he came to Pittsburgh, where he entered the law-office of Aughinbaugh & Duff, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in the autumn of 1876. He was married, Feb. 6, 1881, to Miss Sallie P., daughter of the late John Palmer Pears, of Pittsburgh, and they have three children.

DR. D. T. MCINTOSH, physician and surgeon, Sharpsburg, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, the third child of Philip and Martha Mary (Fraser) McIntosh, the former a prominent farmer, but now a resident of the above-named county. Our subject commenced the study of medicine in 1876, entered the University of New York, and graduated in 1881. He commenced practicing in Allegheny City, but shortly after located in Sharpsburg, where he has since resided. He married, in 1881, Helen, daughter of Peter Schildecker, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh. Three children were born to this marriage, two now living: Daniel H. and Margaret Helen. During his seven years' residence in Sharpsburg, Dr. McIntosh has been continuously engaged at his profession, has the confidence of the people, and enjoys a high reputation as a successful physician. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a republican.

JAMES MARTIN WISMAN, professor of higher mathematics, Curry University, Pittsburgh, son of Eli and Susanna (Obney) Wisman, was born Feb. 20, 1854, at Montpelier, Williams county, Ohio. His parents were natives of Beaver county, Pa., of which county his grandfather, William Wisman, was a prominent farmer. His father, who was a mechanic and farmer, was born in 1803, and for many years was an elder in the Presbyterian Church; he died in 1861, his widow in 1877, at the age of fifty-four years. The subject of this memoir attended the normal school at Bryan, Ohio, for two years, then taught in the public schools of Evansport, Ohio, one year, and following that attended the Oberlin (Ohio) College three and one-half years, completing all but the senior year. He was then appointed superintendent of the Fayette (Fulton county) schools, which position he filled nearly five years. With a view of fitting himself for the profession of teacher, he attended the Valparaiso (Ind.) Normal school for four years, teaching in the school the last two years, and graduating in same in the classical, scientific and musical (vocal) courses. He also gave considerable time to the study of anatomy and commercial work. Mr. Wisman was then elected associate principal of the normal schools at Fayette, Ohio, teaching rhetoric, Latin and history. In 1887 he entered the Curry University as teacher of higher mathematics, and took charge of the normal department and physical geography. At the same time he took lessons in elocution of Prof. Byron W. King (in the university), graduating in 1888. Prof. Wisman, in the earlier days of his student-life, was a molder of brick, commanding high wages, whereby he was enabled by his own individual efforts to complete his education. Thus, rung by rung, he has ascended the ladder of literary fame. He is identified with the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and in politics is a stanch republican.

WILLIAM A. PAYNE, farmer, postoffice Coal Valley, son of James and Hannah (Allison) Payne, was born in Jefferson township in 1823, on the place where James Payne now resides. The early history of the family will be found in the biographical sketch of Joseph Payne, on page 483. Mr. Payne married Isabella J., daughter of Capt. Blair, in October, 1851. Their children were James N. (deceased), Esther M. (deceased), William F. B. (deceased), George B. and Hannah A. (now Mrs. A. G. Willson).

CHARLES S. BECK, apothecary, Sharpsburg, is a native of Germany, and was born in 1861, a son of Prof. Adolph and Mary (Baker) Beck, who were parents of seven children, five of whom are now living. Charles S., the third child, was educated at home, and also attended college five years. At fifteen years of age he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at the College of Pharmacy, Strasbourg, Germany, in 1880. He came to America in 1883, and for three years was employed as clerk in Pittsburgh, Pa. Coming to Sharpsburg in July, 1877, he established his present business, since which time he has continued here. Mr. Beck married, in 1887, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Smitzen, now of Allegheny county, and one child has blessed their union, Adolph Nicholas. Mr. Beck is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically is independent.

WILLIAM MCPHILLIANY, farmer, postoffice Sharpsburg, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Oct. 12, 1818, a son of William and Jane (Galbreath) McPhilliany. William McPhilliany, Sr., came to America in 1829 with his wife and children, and purchased 140 acres of land in Indiana township. He was a farmer by occupation, and after the purchase of his land returned three times to his native isle. He died aged sixty-five years, and his wife at the age of fifty-eight. Our subject, the eldest of seven children, is the only surviving member of the family, and since eleven years of age has resided in O'Hara township, and received his education in the common schools. In 1849 he married Mary Wise, who has borne him three children, all of whom are deceased. Seventy-

four of the 140 acres of land purchased by his father are now owned by our subject, who has always led the life of a farmer. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Cleveland democrat.

CHARLES GIBSON, SR., retired, postoffice Gibsonia, is a son of Thomas and Rachel (Dixson) Gibson, and was born in Pine township in 1803. Thomas was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to America about 1800, stopping in Philadelphia for one year, and then moved to Allegheny county, and engaged in farming in Pine township. He was justice of the peace for that township for thirty years, and afterward moved to Allegheny City, where he died in 1864. He was the father of seven children, five of whom still live, viz.: Charles, Eliza (wife of Charles Donnell, of Allegheny), Nancy, Margaret (wife of Washington Collins, of Indiana), and Sarah (wife of Dr. William M. Herron, of Allegheny). Of these Charles is the eldest. He was educated at the schools of his time, and subsequently for several years engaged in farming and distilling on the homestead. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for many years. He was one of the first stockholders in the Butler and Allegheny plank-road, of which he is now manager, and is also president of the Allegheny and Perrysville plank-road. He was one of the earliest stockholders of the P. & W. R. R., and acted as president of that road for several years; has also been engaged in saw- and grist-milling in Richland township for a number of years. He married, in 1841, Elizabeth Logue, daughter of James Logue, of York county, and who died in 1885, leaving four children: Robert (a merchant of Gibsonia), Charles (a farmer of the township), Louisa (wife of John Logan, of Pine township) and Rachel (wife of Clark Alexander, of Cleveland, Ohio). Mr. Gibson has held the offices of supervisor and school director of the township. He moved to his present farm in 1841, and Gibsonia station and postoffice are named in his honor. In 1861 he engaged in mercantile business at Bakerstown, and continued four years. He is a member of the Cross Roads Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT M. GIBSON, merchant, postoffice Gibsonia, is a son of Charles, Sr., and Elizabeth (Logue) Gibson, and was born in Richland in 1845. He was educated at the public schools of the township and Jefferson College, of Washington county. After completing his education he engaged in farming for a number of years, and in 1876 was chosen freight and station agent on the P. & W. R. R. at Gibsonia, which he held for seven years. In 1879 he engaged in general mercantile business at his present stand, and in 1880 was appointed postmaster, which office he still holds. In 1881 he married Annie M. Owens, daughter of John and Nancy Owens, of Pine township. By her he has two children—Elizabeth Logue and Nancy; also has two children by a former marriage—Charles E. and Maggie. Mr. Gibson and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Bakerstown.

CHARLES J. GIBSON, farmer, postoffice Gibsonia, is the youngest son of Charles, Sr., and Elizabeth (Logue) Gibson, and was born in Richland in 1858. He was educated at Monmouth, Ill., and Valparaiso, Ind., and married, in 1880, Alice, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Patch, of Chicago. Mr. Gibson is a member of the Juniata Lodge, No. 201, I. O. O. F., and Encampment 56, of Illinois. He has held the office of inspector of elections of the township.

AUGUST DEPP, manufacturer, Sharpsburg, was born in 1830, in Bavaria, Germany, a son of Adolph Depp, a farmer, who came to America in 1854. Adolph married Mary Wilhelm, and of their children August is the eldest. He attended school in Germany, worked on a farm in his younger days, and for a number of years was employed in a tannery in Allegheny City. In 1885 he commenced his present business—the manufacture of glasshouse pots, stoppers, etc. He married, in 1857, Mary, daughter of Andrew Auberger, of Germany. Three children, all living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Depp: William M., Barbara and George A. Mr. Depp is a member of the G. C. Church, and politically is an independent.

JAMES MCROBERTS, farmer, postoffice Hoboken, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1824. His father, David McRoberts, was a weaver and farmer, and married Margaret McGoran, who became the mother of eight children. James, the eldest son, at twenty years of age left his native land, came to America, worked for a time in Pittsburgh, and in 1820 purchased his farm of one hundred acres, making additional purchases of one hundred acres. He married, in 1848, Agnes McWilliams, also of County Down, Ireland, and six children have been born to them: Jane, John, Samuel, James, Foster and David.

JAMES G. WEIR, wagon- and coach-maker, Sharpsburg, is a native of County Derry, Ireland, born in 1835. His father was named Alexander Weir, as was also his grandfather, and both were natives of Scotland. Alexander, Jr., was a farmer, married Rachel Speer, and became the father of eight children. James G., the third son, was educated in Ireland, and remained at home until eighteen years of age, at which time he went to Scotland, and then for five years was engaged in mining. In 1857 he came to America, located in Pittsburgh, and served an apprenticeship of three years at wagon-making. At the expiration of that time he commenced business for himself. Starting on a small scale, he has to-day one of the leading houses in his line in the city, and has become such by his industry and attention to business. He married, in 1860, Annie Porter, daughter of George Porter, of Scotland. Twelve children blessed this union, six living: George

S., John P., Lula May, Robert Mc., W. S. and Daisy. Mr. Weir purchased one hundred acres of land in O'Hara township in 1871, where his family now reside. He is a member of the U. P. Church, and politically is a republican.

HENRY HOHMANN, farmer, postoffice Emsworth, was born Sept. 11, 1827, in Helpersheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, son of John and Gertrude (Pepler) Hohmann. They had four children: Henry, Adam, John and Katie. Henry came to America in 1848, and settled in Allegheny county. He was a soldier in the German army, and during our late war he left his wife and five children to fight in the northern army. He married Anna E. Reel. They have nine children, viz.: J. Henry, John, Elizabeth, Ernest, George, Matilda, Katie G., Fred and Charley. Mr. Hohmann was on the river for eighteen years, and during the war served in Co. A, 5th P. H. A. He has a farm of seventy acres. Politically he is a republican, and was tax-collector one year and constable seven years.

WILLIAM S. GRUBBS, farmer, postoffice Glenfield, was born Dec. 30, 1829, in Allegheny county. His grandfather, Conrad Grubbs, of German descent, was a native of Lancaster county, Pa. He was a whig, and his people were members of the G. R. Church. He came to this county in an early day, and married Margaret A. Wible. He owned a large tract of land on Pine creek; when he died he was more than ninety years old. He had eleven children, viz.: Andrew, John, William, David, Wible, George, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Catharine, Sarah and Mary A. Andrew came to Ohio township in 1842, and bought 130 acres of good farm-land. He married Mary Neff, who died in 1871, aged sixty-five years. Six children blessed this union: William S., A. Harrison, Frank, Harvey, Harriet and Sarah. Andrew died in 1877, aged eighty-five years. William received a limited education, but is a well-read man. He taught school fourteen years, and later cultivated his farm of one hundred acres. He married Mary J. Laird. They have five children, viz.: Mary E., Clara B., Ella J., Harry S. and Lillie F. Mr. and Mrs. Grubbs are members of the U. P. Church, of which he is a member of sessions.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, ESQ., salt-manufacturer, Etna, is a great-grandson of Thomas Martin, a native of Ireland, who settled near Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, shortly after the Revolution, in which struggle he was a soldier. He was married, in Scotland, to Mary Morrow, and their children were William, James, John, Alexander, Richard, Mary and Jane. Of these Alexander was in the war of 1812. Thomas Martin, Sr., moved to Butler county, where he died. John Martin was a representative and senator. Thomas Martin, the father of our subject, has been a deputy marshal twice in Butler county, besides filling other positions. Since 1881 he has resided in Etna. He and his wife, Martha Welsh, are the parents of six children: Alexander, Ellen B., Mary, Thomas M., Sarah E. and John. Our subject was educated at the Witherspoon Institute. He clerked for many years in a store at Etna, and since severing that connection has been superintendent of the Allegheny Salt company, limited. Politically he is a republican, and has been a member of the council. In April, 1887, he was elected justice of the peace, filling that office with efficiency. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and A. Y. M.

WILLIAM BRICKELL, deceased, was a son of George and Lydia Brickell, of Lancaster county, and was born in Shaler township, Allegheny county, April 21, 1800. His parents settled in Shaler township about 1795. William was educated at the schools of his time, and followed farming. In 1842 he married Lavina Stolfine, of Butler county, and in the same year purchased a farm, where his family now live, in Richland township, and he died there in 1868. Three of his children still live: Nancy, wife of P. Kennihan, living on the homestead; Elizabeth, wife of John Wilson, of Allegheny City, and Sarah, wife of George McMorran, of Sharpsburg. Mrs. Brickell carries on the farm in connection with her son-in-law, Mr. P. Kennihan, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Bakerstown.

FRAUGOTT OBENAUF, retired, Etna, was born Sept. 26, 1828, in Ehra Reis, Saxony, Germany, son of Christian Obenauf, who came to America in 1854, and died in Mahoning county, Ohio. Our subject was educated in Germany, where he learned ropemaking. He immigrated to America at the age of eighteen, and followed his trade for ten years in Pittsburgh and Etna. He became the owner of the steam ferry-boat Blackhawk, and from 1866 to 1868 was in the sawmill business. Subsequently he spent four years in the west, in Illinois and Missouri, and during the last eight years has been engaged in the tobacco business very successfully. He married Magdalena, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Morbach, old settlers in Etna, who owned fourteen acres of Etna property, and Jacob, being a carpenter, assisted in building most of the houses in Etna. Mr. Obenauf is a republican.

WILLIAM C. SHAW, farmer, Glenshaw, was born Oct. 12, 1826, on the old mansion farm in Shaler township. His parents, John and Matilda (Courtney) Shaw, were also natives of this county, and the latter was a daughter of William Courtney, an old settler at Lowry's Run. John Shaw was a miller by trade, and operated the old mill at Glenshaw. He was an active business-man, and, besides his milling, was engaged in the coal business, supplying Spang's mill with fuel. The old Shaw family were active members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject is a miller by trade, and followed it in early life. Later on he helped his father in the coal business, and now is a farmer and gardener. He married Eliza J. Mather, and four children have

blessed their union: Mrs. Matilda Watts, Edward D., Clara and Lyda C. All are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Shaw is an elder

JOSEPH D. HUNTER, guide-roller, Etna, was born Jan. 17, 1847, in Shaler township. His father, Joseph Hunter, was a native of New Jersey, and of Scotch descent. He came to this county when a little boy, accompanied by his parents, Joseph and Mary E. Hunter. He was a blacksmith by occupation, but followed the sickle-maker's trade later in life. He married Catherine, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Moyer) Boyer. Henry Boyer came from New York and settled in Pittsburgh in 1803, and there cleared the ground and built a house where the county courthouse now stands. He was a gunsmith by trade, and a little above Etna built a tunnel to make a race for his mill, and manufactured guns, in which occupation his daughter, Catherine, assisted him. The latter is the only survivor of eight children. She was born Aug. 13, 1813, and is the mother of six children: Matthew C., John S., James C., Joseph D., William H. and Mary E. Hunter. Of the above, Joseph D. was born Jan. 17, 1847. At the age of ten years, after the death of his father, he entered the Etna Iron-works, and thus helped to support his widowed mother. He has been employed twenty-nine years in the mill, and is one of the company's most trusted men. He married Mattie E., daughter of George Taylor, and they have four children: Mabel E., Clarence J., Oliver E. and Mary C. Mr. Hunter has been a delegate of the I. O. O. F. and E. A. U. He has always taken a deep interest in societies and the affairs of Etna.

JOHANN BEIERLEIN, gardener, Etna, was born Jan. 15, 1823, in Mortfield, Grabenberg, Bavaria, Germany, a son of George Beierlein. He came to America in 1848, and, after residing in East Liberty seventeen years, removed to Shaler township, where he has farmed and gardened up to the present time. He married Margaret Backoefer, a native of the above-named place, and they have seven sons, viz.: Henry, Thomas, John, George, William, Conrad and Frank. The children are conducting the ice business, and spell the name Byerly. Mr. and Mrs. Beierlein are members of the Lutheran Church in Sharpsburg, where Mr. Beierlein has held several offices.

GEORGE DILLIG, blacksmith, postoffice Bennett, was born Oct. 27, 1847, in Chimchen, near Koblenz, Prussia, the son of Jacob and Margaretta (Knebel) Dillig. George was educated in Germany, and began learning the blacksmith's trade there, finishing in Pittsburgh, where he located in 1865. He removed to Millvale in 1874, where he has followed his business successfully up to the present time. He has a wagon-shop connected with the smithy, and employs several men. He was married here to Lena Householder, and they are the parents of four children: Carrie, George, Harry and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Dillig are members of the G. E. Church at Millvale, of which he is a trustee; he is also a member of the A. O. U. W.; in politics he is a republican.

WILLIAM H. WIBLE, merchant, postoffice Bennett, was born Nov. 25, 1854, in Shaler township, this county, on the old homestead, "Sturbridge," son of James H. and Charlotte (Wilson) Wible, former also born on the old homestead, latter a native of Ireland. James Wible was a farmer by occupation; politically a republican, and a patriotic worker for the Union during the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Wible were members of the Presbyterian Church. William H. graduated from the bookkeeping department of Duff's Business College. He farmed until 1884, when he engaged in the coal business in Millvale, which he is conducting with success. He married Anna M. Hagan, a native of this county, daughter of Thomas and Maria (Wilson) Hagan, and they have one child, Florence I. Wible.

GEORGE VILSACK, farmer, postoffice Bennett, was born April 15, 1837, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Anton and Catharine (Farmorie) Vilsack, former of whom was a native of Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, latter of Alsace, France (now Germany). Anton Vilsack came to Pittsburgh in 1835, where he followed his trade, that of carpenter. He removed to Shaler township, where he engaged in farming, and died here quite young; his widow lived to be over eighty years of age. They were the parents of four children: George, Leopold, Catharine and Elizabeth. The subject of this memoir is a farmer, but was previously employed in the Sharpsburg mills. He married Mary Bavelon, native of this county, and they are the parents of four children: Maria, Joseph, Anna and Lena. Mr. and Mrs. Vilsack are members of the Catholic Church; politically he is a democrat.

JAMES W. OESTERLING, hotel-keeper, postoffice Bennett, was born in October, 1848, in Butler county, Pa., a son of John Oesterling, who was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to the above-named place when a child, and is now a farmer there. James W. remained on the farm during the early part of his life. In 1875 he embarked in the livery business, which he abandoned in 1878, and for four years conducted a hotel in Zelienople, Pa. He subsequently removed to this county, where he has continued to conduct a hotel to the present time. His father and brother were soldiers in the late war. Politically Mr. Oesterling is a democrat.

PATRICK BLIGH, bender, lap-welding department National Tube-works, McKeesport, is a native of County Roscommon, Ireland. He came to America in 1868, and settled in Boston, Mass. In 1870 he entered the employ of the National Tube-works company, in that city, where he operated a furnace for several months. In 1872 he came to McKeesport in the interest of the same company,

and has been working in the lap-welding department of their works here ever since. After the works burned down, in 1873, and new buildings were erected, he was the first man to build a pipe, and the first when the mills were originally started. He is a prominent leader in local organizations, and is a stanch republican.

ISAAC KERR and DANIEL KERR, farmers, Elkhorn, sons of James and Esther (Wilson) Kerr, were both born in Forward township. Their father's family consisted of seven children: Mary, Jane, Wilson, Joseph, Matthew, Isaac and Daniel, of whom the last two are the only ones now living. Their grandfather, James, settled in Washington county at an early time, where James, his son, was born, and who later came to Forward township, bought a large tract of land, now owned by the two surviving sons, who are engaged in farming and raising stock.

J. M. MCCURDY, M. D., Dravosburg, was born May 27, 1846, in Indiana county, Pa., a son of Samuel McCurdy, of Scotch-Irish descent, and an old resident of the above-named place. Dr. McCurdy received his primary education in his native county, where he subsequently became a teacher. In June, 1864, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Co. F, 204th H. A., and served his country until the close of the war. After wielding the rod three years he was persuaded by his mother, Margaret (Miller) McCurdy, an excellent woman, to study medicine. He attended lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated at the Long Island Medical College in the class of 1871. The doctor has been a successful practitioner, and in Dravosburg has built up a good practice. He married Clara Bell, and has two children, Wilda N. and Garvin P.

ROBERT MCKINNEY, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, is a grandson of Matthew and Elizabeth (Lard) McKinney. His parents were James and Mary Jane (Blee) McKinney, and he was born May 7, 1825, in what is now Forward township. His wife was Nancy, daughter of Robert Marshall, of Ohio, and she died Dec. 20, 1880, leaving four children: Robert Marshall, James Wallace, Mary Jane (Mrs. Joseph Lytle) and Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. James Gambol). Mr. McKinney has always followed farming; he and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Round Hill.

D. W. RISHER, manager, postoffice Hope Church, was born April 28, 1865, on the old homestead in this county. He was educated at Chester Military Academy and the University of Pittsburgh. At the age of twenty he began to work with his father, and soon became manager of his father's coal and real-estate business. He married Fannie B., daughter of Robert Patterson, and they have one child, Frank G. Risher.

WILLIAM MASON, farmer, postoffice Tarentum, is a native of England, and came to America at the age of eighteen years, located in Pittsburgh and learned the trade of shoemaking. In 1850 he married Sarah Miller, of Wilkinsburg, where they resided three years. In 1853 he purchased thirty acres of land on Bull creek, East Deer township, and engaged in farming; also worked at his trade. Later he moved to Indiana county, where he was a coal-dealer for five years, and then came to Fawn township. In 1881 he purchased the farm of 125 acres which he now owns, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Mason has been supervisor of Fawn township, and has held several positions of trust. His first wife died, leaving four children, and he next married, in 1868, Elizabeth Montgomery, of West Deer township, who has borne him six children. Mr. Mason visited England about twenty-three years ago.

THOMAS H. GRIMES, M. D., Sewickley, was born May 2, 1852, in Sewickley, Pa. His grandfather, James Grimes, was a native of Ireland, and came to America in an early day, settling in Maryland, where he was a slaveholder. His son, Capt. James Grimes, was born near Baltimore, Md., and married Deborah Grimes (same name but no relative), and they had twelve children, who all attained maturity: Benjamin, Samuel, Elias, James, Lavina (all born in Maryland), Ellen, Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Mary, William and Davis (born in Sewickley). The family removed to Sewickley in 1805, and settled on Jordan's hill; they farmed extensively. Capt. James Grimes was a well-known pilot between Pittsburgh and Louisville. He was captain of the Gazelle and other boats for many years. He died in Sewickley Jan. 2, 1862. He was married to Elizabeth, a daughter of John and Mary (Hoey) Fife, the latter of whom was a daughter of Thomas Hoey, a prominent merchant of Dublin, Ireland. Our subject was educated at the Western University, where he took a special course, and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the class of 1876. Subsequently he studied homeopathy with J. F. Cooper, M. D., of Allegheny City, and then located in Sewickley. He was married here to Miss Anna M. Dilkes, who died Sept. 6, 1887, leaving two children, Walter and Mary. The doctor is a member of the Allegheny county and state medical societies.

ED. A. SMITH is a manufacturer at Sewickley. His ancestors were natives of Scotland, his grandfather, Hugh Smith, having been born near Edinburgh. Ed. A. Smith was educated at the Western University, from which he graduated, at the age of eighteen, in the class of 1875. He then entered the Fifth National Bank, where he was employed ten years, and held the position of teller. For the next two years he was a member of the Smith Brothers Steel-works, and then engaged in the manufacture of Krupp's cooling compound. He is general manager of the concern, and a large stockholder. Mr. Smith has led an active business career, and early in life laid the foundation of those principles which lead to success. He married Henri-

etta T. Catherwood, of Philadelphia, and five children were born to them: Andrew D., Edward C., Eleanor N., Harold A. and Miriam C. Smith.

GEORGE W. COCHRAN, Sewickley, was born Aug. 24, 1824, on the old homestead, in Pine township, this county. The paternal grandfather, Richard Cochran, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, came to America in 1794, located in Philadelphia, Pa., and about the year 1800 removed to Pine township, where he built a cabin, and later a house, which bears the inscription of 1806. Mr. Cochran farmed and operated a sawmill. His son, Hon. William Cochran, was born in 1777, and died in 1867; he was a farmer early in life, was elected to the legislature, and was deputy warden of the Western penitentiary. He was unanimously re-elected to the legislature; also filled the office of justice of the peace and other positions. Politically he was identified with the democratic party until Gen. Harrison became a candidate, when he accepted whig principles, and adhered to that party. He married Mary Davis, of Ireland; they were Scotch Presbyterians, originally Covenanters. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran were married sixty years, she living to be ninety-five years old. This union was blessed with five children: Mrs. Jane Lecky, Mrs. Sarah McGonigle, Mrs. E. C. Davis, Robert (deceased) and George W. Our subject was educated in Sewickley, and engaged in steamboating, filling every position up to that of captain. He was captain of several boats, and ran on all the principal rivers in the Mississippi valley. During the war he retired, and has resided in or near Sewickley for twenty-five years. He has filled many offices—those of councilman and burgess for several years. Mr. Cochran was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Dr. Daniel E. Nevin, and they have two children, William G. and George I.

WILLIAM POTTER JONES (deceased) was born in Norristown, Pa., son of Rev. John Jones, of Warrenton, Va. He was married to Harriet Potter, of Bridgeton, N. J., which family is related to the Potter family of New York. Eight generations of the Potter family are buried in New Jersey. William P. Jones was educated at New Castle, Ky., and came to Pittsburgh, Pa., with Moses Atwood, his brother-in-law, about 1835. He engaged in the forwarding commission business, which he followed successfully until the railroad destroyed that branch of transportation. Subsequently he engaged in the insurance business, representing the North American; he then established the Manufacturers' & Merchants' Insurance company, and he became its secretary. He was popular and everywhere highly esteemed. He married Elizabeth J., daughter of Rev. L. Huntington, of the Presbyterian Church of Lyons, Conn., an old and popular English family in the United States. William L. Jones was educated in Sewickley Academy, and subsequently engaged in the insurance business, which he is still pursuing. He is the agent and manager of the North American, Hartford Fire and Pennsylvania (of Philadelphia) companies. His wife is a daughter of Thomas and Winifred E. (Chaplin) Shields.

JOHN MCMILLEN, contractor, Sewickley, was born March 15, 1836, in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa. His paternal grandfather, who was of Scotch descent, came from Ireland, and settled permanently in Hopewell township, this county, where he carried on farming. He was married to Martha J. Jeffrey, a daughter of an old pioneer in Jeffreystown, this county, and she still survives her husband, at the age of seventy-eight. Of their six children, Charles was born in Beaver county, Pa., came to Allegheny county, where he followed his trade, that of cooper; he died in Middletown, Moon township, a member of the Presbyterian Church. John was educated at Sharon, Pa., and in 1853, at the age of seventeen, he came to Sewickley, where he learned the carpenter's trade with the Miller brothers. After one year of journeyman-work, Mr. Miller began contracting, and has resided in Sewickley up to the present time. He has one brother, John W., and two sisters, Mrs. Amanda Watson and Mrs. Anna Cole, still living. Mr. Miller has been councilman and assessor several times.

JOHN APPLEGATE, farmer, postoffice Monongahela City, is a son of James and Rachel (Halscraft) Applegate, and was born in 1815, in Union township, Washington county, Pa. James was a son of Garret Wall and Mary (Johnson) Applegate, and was born in Forward township in 1787, and Rachel, his wife, in 1792. Garret Applegate came from New Jersey, and was the first settler in Forward township. James Applegate had five children: Elizabeth, John, Rachel, Harriet J. and Minerva. Harriet J. and Rachel are deceased. John came to his present farm when two years old, and here has since resided. He has been engaged in farming all his life. He is unmarried, and occupies the old homestead with his sister, Elizabeth.

RALPH JOHNSON, contractor, Sewickley, was born May 14, 1812, in Yorkshire, England, where his ancestors have resided for many generations. He was educated there, and learned the bricklayer's trade. In 1839 he immigrated to America, spent one year in Philadelphia, and then removed to Pittsburgh, where he followed his trade. He worked on many of the old prominent buildings in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, finally engaged in contracting, and built the first Monongahela House. He was a member of the Smithfield M. E. Church, of which he was officer, class-leader, steward and trustee. Politically he is a republican. Mr. Johnson came to Sewickley in 1874, and has taken an active part in the growth of the town, and in many enterprises, in the way of stone bridges, jail, etc. He was member of the council twice. Mr. Johnson was married in England.

He has been a member of the firm of Adams & Co., glasshouse, and also of Johnson, King & Co.

J. P. EATON, proprietor of livery establishment, Sewickley, is a native of this county. His parents, George and Sarah Eaton, who were Americans, of Scotch and German descent, settled in this county, near Clinton, about the beginning of this century. George Eaton's name and the date of 1812 appear on his old barn. He died aged ninety-four years; his wife when aged eighty-three. They reared a family of eight children. Of these, Capt. Eaton was born in this county, near Clinton, and went on the river at an early age, "keelboating" for many years on the Ohio between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Subsequently he became a pilot, and later captain, and the owner of many boats, among them the Rambler, one of the oldest towboats of the Monongahela river. In 1859 he had his hand injured, and in 1860 he was elected prothonotary of Allegheny county by the republican party. After serving three years creditably he retired to his farm near Mansfield. Subsequently he engaged in the livery business, keeping stables in New Castle and Sewickley. He died in Allegheny, aged eighty-two years; his wife, *nee* Sarah Hood, died young, leaving eight children, who all attained maturity.

J. P. Eaton, the subject proper of this memoir, was reared in this county, and at the age of fourteen years he went on the river, following it till 1868, when he embarked in commerce. In 1872 he commenced his present livery business in Sewickley.

ROBERT STEWART, farmer, Springdale, was born in 1806, in Allegheny county, Pa., son of James and Sarah Stewart. His grandfather, John Stewart, was of Scotch descent, and came from Ireland to America soon after the revolutionary war. James Stewart, father of Robert, was born in Scotland, and came with his parents to this country when quite young; he was married, in 1800, to Sarah Shaffer, and to them were born thirteen children, nine now living.

ALBERT HARE, M. D., Tarentum, son of Robert and Sarah (Flack) Hare, was born in Tarentum, in 1855. His grandfather, Thomas Hare, with his brothers, James and Robert, came from Ireland, locating in Tarentum, in 1841, and secured a contract to build a section of the Pennsylvania canal. Thomas Hare was married in Ireland, and his family consisted of Robert, Alexander (now a lumber-dealer), Maria (now Mrs. Samuel Black, of McKeesport, Pa.), and John, whose place of residence is unknown. The parents of Albert Hare were among the pioneers of Tarentum, and his father was one of its old merchants. There are but two surviving children: Emma (now Mrs. Eugene Hall, of Tarentum) and Albert. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the educational institutions of the county, and graduated in medicine in May, 1882, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and began the practice of medicine at Tarentum. Dr. Hare is identified with many of the local offices of the borough, being a director in the gas company, a stockholder in the water-works, and having served several terms in the council. He is a member of Pollock Lodge, No. 502, and of the A. O. U. W.

JOHN R. HARBISON, attorney at law, Pittsburgh, was born in Allegheny, Pa., son of Adam Harbison, a native of the north of Ireland, and a Covenanter of Scotch descent. He came to America at the age of fourteen years, and lived in Cannonsburg, Pa., five years, when he removed to Allegheny, where he engaged in the carpenter's trade, which he followed until his death; he built several boats. John R. Harbison received his primary education in the public schools of Allegheny, and in Eldridge Academy and Westminster College. He read law at the Cleveland Law School, and was admitted to the bar with John Barton in April, 1874. He has followed his profession in Pittsburgh successfully up to the present time, especially in the civil courts, and since April, 1880, he has resided at Osborn. In 1888 he was elected burgess. Politically he is a republican.

J. C. STEWART, merchant, Tarentum, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., born at Parnassus, Aug. 31, 1843, a son of William and Mary (Hunter) Stewart, former of whom was a merchant at Parnassus, and in 1883 was in business at Freeport, Armstrong county. They had a family of six children, viz.: W. Reid (now of Williamsburg, Iowa), Frank (residing near Saltsburg, Pa.), R. O. (residing near Parnassus), Mary (now Mrs. D. A. Hawk, of Kansas), Annie (now Mrs. John Kunkle, of Kansas), and J. C. The grandparents of these children came from near Gettysburg, Pa., to Westmoreland county, and there settled. J. C., the subject of this sketch, remained at home until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. F, 123d Regt. P. V. I., received his discharge in 1863, and re-enlisted in Co. I, 5th Regt. P. H. A., and was mustered out of service July 4, 1865. His father having presented him with a farm, J. C. married, in 1865, Jennie, daughter of John McKain, of Westmoreland county, and located on the place, which they soon sold, however, and Mr. Stewart engaged in business at Parnassus, as dealer in general merchandise. He was also "on the road" for a period of seven years. In 1884 he removed to Tarentum, where he became a dealer in clothing, gents' furnishing goods, carpets, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have two children (twins), Frank and Newton. The parents are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Stewart is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 41, of Pittsburgh.

JAMES STALEY, druggist, Tarentum, son of James and Julia A. Staley, former of whom is deceased, was born in Tarentum, Aug. 22, 1845, his parents being among the pioneers of this portion of Allegheny county. Their children were Nancy, now Mrs. J. W.

Hemphill, of Tarentum; William J., James; Julia A., deceased; Willard; Dora, deceased; Belle, now Mrs. H. Eurich, of Tarentum, and Maud, now Mrs. T. Hudefoll, of Tarentum. James Staley married, in 1867, Miss Sarah M., daughter of Joseph Nash, of Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., and located in Pleasantville, Venango county, Pa., where he engaged in the oil business from 1869 to 1879. He then removed to Richburg, N. Y., and thence to Tarentum in 1884. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Staley were Maud E., Harry (deceased), Charles H., Eugene W., Claude and Howard. Mr. Staley is a member of the Order of American Mechanics.

HITE EURICH, merchant, Tarentum, a son of Valentine Eurich, was born at Hite's Station, West Deer township, in 1858. His parents were among the early settlers of that portion of Allegheny county, but are now residents of West Tarentum. In June, 1878, our subject married Mary I., daughter of James Staley, of Tarentum, where they made their home and Mr. Eurich commenced business. He is now a dealer in general merchandise in the Tarentum Bank building. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Eurich are Charles S., Julia E., Bella and Georgiana.

I. P. LOUCKS, merchant and postmaster, Tarentum, son of John M. and Mary A. Loucks, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1850. In 1876 he removed to Tarentum, when he engaged in his present business as dealer in general merchandise. In 1884 he married Annie, daughter of John Dyer, of Allegheny, Pa., and by her has two children: Paul and an infant not named. Mrs. Loucks is a member of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the R. A. and the A. O. U. W. In politics he has been a lifelong democrat. He was appointed postmaster at Tarentum during the administration of President Cleveland.

H. H. WEYLMAN, jeweler, Tarentum, established his house here in 1884, and has since that time been identified with the borough as one of its prominent business-men. He is dealing in watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware and optical goods.

SAMUEL WOLF, farmer, postoffice Tarentum, a son of George and Nancy Wolf, was born in 1818, in Fawn township, whither his parents came from over the mountains and settled at an early time, where they died. Their children were John, Andrew, David, Zigler, Catharine, Margaret, Polly, Betsy, Sarah, Samuel, Wallace, Jackson, Joseph and George. In 1837 Samuel Wolf married Mary Jane, daughter of Joseph Haney, of Fawn township, where they located and engaged in farming, and where they reared a family of thirteen children: Nancy J., John, George, Sarah, David, Catherine, Annie, Josephine, Malinda, Delila (deceased), Samuel, Martha (deceased) and Haney (deceased). In 1888 Mr. Wolf sold the farm and removed to his present residence in Tarentum. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are members of the Methodist Church.

ALEXANDER LARMOUR PHILLIPS, gardener' Dixmont, was born March 11, 1855, on the place where he now resides, son of John and Elizabeth (Larmour) Phillips, natives of County Antrim, Ireland. His father was born about eight miles from Belfast, and his parents were Thomas and Margaret (Sales) Phillips. Alexander Phillips' grandparents were Daniel and Sarah (Boys) Phillips, and his maternal grandfather was Hugh Sales. John Phillips and his twin brother, Robert, came from Ireland about the year 1852, and settled on Neville island. John Phillips and his wife are still living on the homestead, which their son Alexander has charge of. Six children were born to John, viz.: Thomas, Margaret (Mrs. Graham), Robert, Hugh, William John and Alexander. All but Alexander reside at Glenfield. The family are Presbyterians. Alexander received his education at the Glenfield and city schools, and since 1882 has had charge of his father's farm. He was married, in October, 1876, to Lizzie Dickson, of Neville island, daughter of James Dickson (see his sketch). Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips: Thomas Leslie, Velma May, Alexander Larmour and Maggie. Mr. Phillips has been school director, supervisor and trustee in the church. Politically he is a prohibitionist.

JOHN SOMMERS, miller, Elizabeth, is a native of Mifflin county, Pa., born Sept. 17, 1835. At the age of fourteen he moved to Canton, Ohio, and learned the trade of miller, which he has since followed, and for some years he worked in the large Cascade mill at Canal Dover. In 1882 he came to Elizabeth, and has since acted as head miller in the Elizabeth mills, now operated by the Meyer Milling company. He married, in 1864, Catherine Winfield, of Stark county, Ohio, and they have four children living: Mary E., John C., William E. and Ida May, all at home. Mr. Sommers and family are members of St. Michael's Church of Elizabeth.

WILSON WALL, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, a son of John and Mary (Wilson) Wall, was born in 1814, in what is now Forward township. Walter Wall, his grandfather, and James, his brother, came at the same time from New Jersey, and were among the first settlers of Forward. Wilson Wall married Hannah Eliza Storrer, daughter of Richard Storrer. Their children are Wilson Stuart, James S. O., John R., Anna Mary and Hannah Martha. Only three are living. Mr. Wall deservedly occupies a prominent place in the estimation of the citizens of Forward, and is prominent in local enterprises.

SAMUEL P. HOLLIS (deceased) was born Sept. 19, 1833, in Providence, R. I., a descendant of the Stuarts of Scotland. He died Feb. 5, 1888. He was educated in the east, and there learned the tack and nail trade, and was a partner in his father's business. He came to Pittsburgh in 1855, and followed his trade a number of years before he started in

business, which he did in 1870, with several partners, conducting it successfully until the combination company bought them out. In 1886 he again entered into business, with his son Charles and his brother, William B. Hollis, as partners. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis were Presbyterians. He was a very popular man in business circles. He married Sophie D., daughter of Rev. Isaac Banks, and by her had five children: Maud, Charles A., Leora O., Ralph W. and Isaac B. (who died at the age of eighteen). Mr. Hollis was a republican.

C. W. GARDNER, merchant, postoffice Bennett, was born Dec. 14, 1862, in Buffalo township, Butler county, Pa.; was reared on a farm, but while still a boy came to Pittsburgh and here worked in a grocery-store. In 1880 he went to Millvale, and here clerked with his brother until 1884, when he commenced in the dry-goods business for himself. He had no previous experience in that line, but has made a complete success of it, notwithstanding that he embarked in it without capital; his success is due to his honesty and industry. Mr. Gardner is a member of the American Mechanics; he is a republican.

FREDERICK H. HAMPE, merchant, Mt. Oliver, was born Aug. 26, 1860, in Pittsburgh, South Side. He is a son of Frederick and Hannah (Ochlman) Hampe, natives of Goettingen, Germany. Frederick, Sr., is successfully engaged in the bottling business, and takes an active part in local politics, being identified with the republican party, and under the republican administration was postmaster of Mt. Oliver for eleven years, having had the honor of naming that town. He was also the originator and first president of the Mt. Oliver fire company. Frederick, Jr., was educated in Pittsburgh, and for the last five years he has conducted the grocery business in Mt. Oliver. He was married to Miss Laura, a daughter of Louis Kuehneisen, a merchant of Pittsburgh. He is a republican, and a member of the A. P. A., S. O. of A. M.

FRANK PATTERSON, farmer, postoffice Buena Vista, is a son of Peter and Jane (McKnight) Patterson. James Patterson, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the first settlers of Elizabeth township, locating in this county over one hundred years ago. He was a farmer, and in connection carried on the business of distilling. He was an active participant in the "whisky insurrection," and was held by Washington prisoner at Buena Vista for his connection with that outbreak. He had eight children, one of whom is still living—Rebecca, widow of Ebenezer Henderson, of Elizabeth township. Peter the father of our subject, was born on the homestead, and always followed the occupation of farming. He had seven children, one of whom, Sarah, Mrs. Thomas W. McCune, of Elizabeth township, is dead. The living are James H., William E., Thomas C., Rebecca (now Mrs. James Nesbit), Amanda (a maiden lady, living with James H.), and Frank, the eldest, who was born April 23, 1828. He received his early education at the public schools, the preparatory course at Greene Academy, Greene county, Pa., and graduated from Waynesboro College. Subsequently he engaged in the mercantile business at Buena Vista. For ten years he was justice of the peace of his township, school director seventeen years, and in 1885 was elected director of the poor of this county, which office he now fills. Mr. Patterson is extensively engaged in farming. He was married to Kate, daughter of William and Julia (Flynn) McCune, of this county. They have three children living: Charles H., Jesse O. and Frederick G. Mr. Patterson is a member of the R. A., and he and family are members of the U. P. Church of Buena Vista, of which he is presiding elder.

ADAM HENNING, saddler, Mt. Oliver, was born April 13, 1843, in Hessen, Germany, son of Adam and Mary (Hochhous) Henning, also natives of the above-named place; both are still living, the father being eighty-three years of age; he is a cooper by trade, and has followed various other occupations successfully. They had following-named children, viz.: Adam, Catherine, Henry, Margaret Louise (deceased), Sophie and Mary. The parents were members of the Evangelical Church. Adam was educated in this county, and here learned the saddler's trade, which he followed for twenty-two years in Mt. Oliver, where he has now established a flourishing business. He married Catherine Claus, a native of Germany, and to them were born six children: Charles, Henry, George, Katie, Emma and Frederich. Mr. Henning is a republican, and has held the office of school director for nine years.

JOSEPH RITTER, farmer, postoffice Verona, was born in Alsace, then France, in 1818, a son of Joseph and Ann (Borschure) Ritter. In 1827 the family, including six children, immigrated to America, and dwelt twelve years in Cambria county, Pa. In 1840 they removed to Pittsburgh, South Side, where the father died in 1849, at the age of sixty-four years, and his widow in 1872, aged eighty-two. Joseph remained with his father until his death, and carried on the farm until 1856, when he sold out and bought his present farm of eighty-seven acres in Penn. In 1844 Mr. Ritter married Catharine Werling, who was born in Bavaria. Her parents, Antony and Clara (Metz) Werling, were born in 1800, and died, the former at the age of forty-nine, and the latter at seventy-three. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter lost two sons and two daughters in infancy, and one son, John Nicholas, died at the age of twenty. The living are Joseph (in Kentucky), Daniel (in Verona), Cornelius (in Lorain, Ohio), Peter A. (in Verona) and William Henry (with his parents). In 1887 the last named married Maggie Costello, a native of Penn township, of Irish descent. Mr. Ritter is a democrat, and he and family are members of the R. C. Church at Verona.

HORACE GIBBONS, merchant, Duncan, was born in 1824, in Westmoreland county, where he received his education. Sept. 22, 1846, he married Elizabeth Gregg, of Allegheny county, and remained in Westmoreland county until 1862. They then removed to Osceola, where Mr. Gibbons opened the mines and remained as superintendent until 1869. Moving thence to Coultersville, he entered the service of R. McQuistion, Kirkpatrick, Herrn & Co., in the capacity of check-weighman and pit-boss, and remained there for thirteen years. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. F, 204th P. V. I., and was discharged in 1865 by reason of disability, having received injuries from which he never recovered. Upon his return he was honored with various official positions in his township, and was tax-collector for a period of ten years. Later he engaged in the general merchandise business, which he still continues; he is a republican in politics. Mrs. Gibbons is a member of the M. E. Church. Their children were: John, deceased; Mary, now Mrs. Painter; Margaret, Mrs. James Colligan; William O. B. and Abba Etta, now Mrs. Adam Lang.

S. KLINGENSMITH, merchant, postoffice Hites, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., in 1840, and was educated in Allegheny county. In 1867 he came to Hites, and was superintendent until 1872 for Mr. Hite. In the latter year the firm of Row & Co. established a mercantile business at Hites, with which Mr. Klingensmith was connected. In 1876 the above firm was succeeded by P. Y. Hite, and Mr. Klingensmith was given an interest, which he retained until 1885, when he purchased the entire stock. In 1862 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Thomas Beale, of Freeport. The latter served his country in the civil war, later made his home in Hites, and died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Klingensmith. Mr. Klingensmith has seven children: Samuel Spear, Minnie Eloise, George Washington, Sarah Alice, Ida Marian, John Hite and Charles Roger. A postoffice was always needed at Hites, and Tarentum had always opposed it, but through the efforts of Mr. Klingensmith one was established here in 1877, of which he was appointed postmaster, serving as such until 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Klingensmith are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN BOWER, retired farmer, postoffice Brinton, is a native of this county, born near the present town of Wilkinsburg, in 1806, only son of Abraham and Effie (Curdy) Bower, former of whom, born of German parents, came from Lancaster county, Pa. John, the subject of this sketch, remained at the place of his birth until 1844, in which year he came to his present farm of eighty-four acres, which he had purchased, and here he has since resided, now retired from active life. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James McKelvy, and by her had eight children, five now living: Eva Ann (Mrs. Baker), James, Elizabeth (Mrs. More), John, Jr., and Abraham. The sons, since Mr. Bower's retirement, have had charge of the farm.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, farmer, postoffice Leetsdale, was born April 13, 1820, in Brecknockshire, Wales, a son of Thomas and Mary Williams, and was reared and educated in Monmouthshire. He came to America in the spring of 1842, and followed his trade, that of carpenter, for a time, then for twenty-four years was an engineer on the river. He has since purchased a farm of thirty-nine acres of land, where he now resides. Mr. Williams was married in this country to Miss Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Young) Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Baptist Church of Fair Oaks; he is a republican.

JOHN H. BOERTZLER, mechanic, Etna, was born June 13, 1833, in Rützwiler Amt Glauen, Bavaria, Germany, the son of Carl Boertzler. He emigrated to America in 1850, and, coming to Etna, learned the wagon-maker's trade with Daniel Hieler, and has been employed in the same shop up to the present time, the business now being conducted by Mr. Hieler's grandchildren. Our subject married Mary Wunderling, of Lancaster county, Pa. She is of German descent, and the mother of four children, viz.: Caroline, Malinda, Emma and Melvina. Mr. and Mrs. Boertzler are members of the G. L. Church, of which he is financial secretary. He is a republican; has been school director nine years, and was treasurer when the schoolhouse was in progress. He is now a member of the council. He has been secretary of the I. O. O. F. for twelve years, and is a member of the R. A.

PETER ANTHONY RITTER, newsdealer, Verona, was born May 15, 1862, a son of Joseph and Catharine Ritter, a full account of whom is given in their biography. Mr. Ritter received his education at Monroeville, and at the age of twenty-one started a milk dairy, and one year later began tending bar for his brother. In 1884 he bought out J. W. Sadler & Son in the news business, the only place of the kind in Verona, carrying also a stock of school supplies, and he has a prosperous business. He was married, June 18, 1885, to Cornelia Antoinette, daughter of A. J. and Mary Ann (Neelis) Verner, natives of Pittsburgh, and one child, Mattie Verner, has been born to this union. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter are members of St. Joseph Catholic Church; he is a democrat; a member of the Emerald Benefit Association.

WILLIAM ROSE, merchant, McKee's Rocks, was born in Germany in 1853, a son of Henry and Catharine Rose, and came with his parents to this country in 1856, settling in Allegheny county, Pa. Henry and Catharine Rose had seven children: Conrad, William, Jacob A., John H., Henry, Christ and Lena. William Rose was married, Dec. 27, 1877, to Catharine, daughter of John R. and Catharine Brezger, and they have had three children, viz.; Henry E. (deceased), Estella

C. (deceased) and Edna M. From 1885 to 1888 Mr. Rose was engaged in mercantile business, but has recently sold his stock of goods to his brother-in-law, William Brezger. Mr. Rose early in life learned the trade of machinist, and followed it for some time. He recently built a good business block and dwelling on River road, Chartiers. The family are members of the G. L. Church.

James McKee, superintendent of the sawmill, docks and river business for Joseph Walton & Co., West Elizabeth, is a son of Alexander and Jane McKee, former a native of Ireland, latter of Beaver county, Pa. He was born at Baker's Yard, Beaver county, near Freedom, in 1843. There, later, he found employment, and learned the trade of ship-carpenter. In 1871 he married Amelia, daughter of Christian and Margaret Holland, of Freedom, Beaver county. In 1873 he moved to West Elizabeth, where for several years he followed his trade in the employ of J. Walton & Co., when he received the position he now holds. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have three children: Christie H. (born in Freedom, Beaver county, in 1872), Mabel Irene (born in West Elizabeth, in 1876), and Bertha Ada (born in West Elizabeth, in 1884). Mr. and Mrs McKee are members of the M. E. Church.

John Girdel, farmer, postoffice Verona, was born in Bodenstein, Bavaria, in 1838. His parents, John and Gunigute (Diem) Girdel, came to America when he was six years old, and settled in Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. The father was employed as a laborer, and died in 1849, aged forty-two years. The only daughter, Katrina, and eldest son, Hans, died at the same time, of cholera. John, the only child left, was forced to work to support himself, and cared for his mother during the last twenty-five years of her life. She died at his home near Verona, in 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Girdel has followed farming from twelve years of age, and rented before purchasing his farm of 150 acres, in Penn, in 1872. He occupied one farm of two hundred acres, at Birmingham, for some seven years. In 1863 he married Theresa Stoebel, who was born in Bavaria. Her parents, George and Katrine Stoebel, never came to this country. One child blesses the union of Mr. and Mrs. Girdel—Catharine Theresa. The family are members of St. Joseph's R. C. Church at Verona. Mr. Girdel has always been a democrat.

Newton Speer, postoffice Chartiers, is a son of James Speer, Jr., who was born in 1807, on the farm purchased by his father, James, Sr., in Stowe township prior to 1800. James Speer, Jr., was a farmer, and always resided on the home farm. He married, in 1853, Agnes, daughter of Manuel Twiford, of Beaver county, Pa., and the fruits of this union were eleven children: Wilmina (wife of Philip J. Magnus, of Indiana county, Pa.), Dillie A., Harriet C. (wife of Lewis Magnus, of Pittsburgh, Pa.), Lizzie E. (deceased), Isaac N., Frank B., Howard L., Elmer B., Grant A. and Cora V. (twins) and Garnet R. Dillie A. has followed teaching eleven years, and is principal of the school at Braddock, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. James Speer were members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Speer was a republican. Their son Newton is managing the farm.

David Morrison, farmer, postoffice McKeesport, son of John and Mary Ann (Suce) Morrison, was born in New York in 1822. His parents moved to Pittsburgh in 1824; his father was a carpenter and millwright, and worked at his trade until he died, at Girty's Run, in 1828. The mother of our subject lived until 1877, when she died near Freeport, Pa., when over ninety years of age. The children of John and Mary Ann Morrison were Isaac (deceased), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Charles Prayer, of Wheeling, W. Va.), David, Matilda (now Mrs. Andrew Irvin) and Julia A. (deceased). David was reared in this county, and in 1843 married Sarah E., daughter of William Adams, of Allegheny, and their children were Jane, Nancy, David, Martha, Mary, Robert, Benjamin, Harriet, William, Rachel and Sarah E., all now deceased except the last three named. After the marriage of David and Sarah E. they located in Allegheny City, where Mr. Morrison was a coal-operator, having mines at Saw-Mill run and Allegheny Side. He remained there until 1851, then removed to Mifflin township, and in 1868 purchased the farm he now owns in Versailles township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were Martha J. (deceased), William J. (deceased), Rachel A. (now Mrs. Nicolas Rusha), Isaac N., Samuel, Sarah H. (now Mrs. Mabery Gates). The two last named are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Morrison is a stanch republican. His brother Isaac was a resident of Elizabeth township, and while burning charcoal fell into the pit and was burned to death.

William Redman (deceased) was born near London, England, in 1811, and came with his people to America when fifteen years of age. In early life he commenced boating and trading on the river, which he followed many years, and in 1852 he located in Braddock township, where he purchased thirty acres of land, all of which he afterward sold with the exception of a few acres where his widow and sons now reside. He died in 1876. The subject of this sketch married, in 1852, Ann Faucett, a native of England, born in 1826, and daughter of Thomas Faucett, and nine children were born to them: Henrietta (Mrs. Stewart), Charles B., Anna (Mrs. McClure), Margaret, Jane (Mrs. Miller), John, William, Frank and Christopher. The family are members of the Methodist Church; politically republican.

Andrew Jackson Hankey, painter, postoffice Hulton, was born in this county May 25, 1845, a son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Ludwick) Hankey, natives of Franklin township. His father was a cabinet-maker, and moved to Verona in 1882. They were mem-

bers of the Lutheran Church. Andrew, at the age of fifteen years, learned the painter's trade in Parnassus, where he worked for three years. He married, July 25, 1878, Mary Dewalt, of Allegheny City, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (George) Dewalt, natives of Westmoreland county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hankey, named as follows: Elmer Brace, Frank and William. In 1879 Mr. Hankey moved to Allegheny City, where he followed his trade for six years, then came to Verona. He enlisted, in 1863, in Co. K, 54th P. V., for one hundred days. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of M., J. W. Paul Tent, No. 40, and the G. A. R.

JACOB STEMLER, gardener, postoffice Chartiers, was born in Germany in 1844, and came with his parents to this country in 1853, settling in Pittsburgh, Pa. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth Stemler, had the following-named children: Frederick, Peter, Caroline (wife of George Shaffer), Jacob, Daniel, Elizabeth and Charlie. The mother died in June, 1870, at the age of fifty-four years, the father in 1879, at the age of sixty-five; he was a laborer in the glassworks. Jacob has worked in the glassworks ever since he was nine years old. In 1870 he married Annie, daughter of Stephen and Mary Saddler, of this county, and they have two children, Mary and Frederick. Mrs. Stemler's parents were natives of Ireland, and came to this country in 1847; they had two children: Annie (Mrs. Stemler) and John. Mr. Stemler has by industry and economy secured a good home and seventy-three acres of valuable land in Stowe township, on which he raises a vast quantity of fruits and vegetables for the Pittsburgh market.

GEORGE W. WINELAND, blacksmith, postoffice Wall, was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, March 5, 1833, a son of John and Mary Louise (Robb) Wineland, of Pennsylvania. His maternal great-grandfather, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, first governor of the Northwest Territory, and a revolutionary veteran, was a Scotchman, and his remains lie in the Greensburg cemetery. John Wineland was a miller in Westmoreland county; he died in June, 1888, aged seventy-seven years; his wife died a year previously, at the same age. They had seven sons and three daughters, of whom George W. is the eldest. He was reared in Derry and Unity, and attended the common school until fifteen years of age, when he began his trade. He was employed on bridge-work by the railroad company at Latrobe, and by the Cambria Iron company. On the first call for troops, in 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 10th P. V., and at expiration of three months joined Co. B, 133d P. V., remaining nine months. He took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam and South Mountain. Three of his brothers were also in the service. He was employed some years in Pittsburgh, five years by the P. R. R. at Altoona, two years at Bradford division and for the last five years at Wall's station. He is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. He is a democrat. He and his wife attend the Methodist Church. He married, in 1856, Caroline Owens, who was born in Centre county, daughter of Henry and Sarah Owens, of Penn, and they have five children living: John Albert, Mary (Mrs. John Saylor), Wagner, Ellen (Mrs. S. B. Patterson), Winfield (a soldier in the regular army at Ft. Assiniboine) and Florence Gertrude. Dallas, Viotta and Adell died in infancy.

JAMES LITTLE JOHNSTON, retired, Wilkinsburg, was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 22, 1832. His father, George Reed Johnston, was a half-brother of Capt. James M. Johnston (whose sketch appears elsewhere), and was born Aug. 7, 1790. Sarah Ann, wife of the latter, born here in March, 1807, was a daughter of David Little, who came from Cumberland county and settled in Wilkinsburg; he was a carpenter. G. R. Johnston was employed on the river in early life, and later engaged in farming in Wilkins township, this county, where he died in November, 1886. He had eight sons (four of whom are living): James, George, John, Robert, John (who was born after the death of the first John), David, William and Jonas. Robert and John served in the Union army; the former was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, and the latter died from disease contracted in the service. James L. was educated in the common schools and an academy at East Liberty. Until very recently, he remained on the farm which he inherited from his father, and now resides in Wilkinsburg. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in politics a republican. In July, 1861, he married Rachel Glenn, daughter of Rev. James Graham and his third wife, Martha McCullough. Mrs. Graham was a daughter of John and Jane (Witherow) McCullough. Mr. Graham came from Cumberland county, and was forty years pastor of Beulah Church.

JOHN P. KARL, farmer, postoffice Glenfield, was born Sept. 1, 1823, in Neufchatel, on the Eisch, Heckstadt, Germany, son of Casper and Anna M. (Fisher) Karl. He was educated and learned the linen-weaver's trade in his native town. In 1849 he came to America and settled in this county, engaged with a farmer, and eventually purchased a farm of sixty acres. Mr. Karl has been twice married, his first wife being Sarah Johnson, who died young, leaving two daughters, Mary A. and Eliza J. His present wife was Mary J. Crawford, and she is the mother of four children: Ella M., Maggie B., John and James I. Mr. Karl has been school director nine years, and is a member of the U. P. Church; he is a republican.

JAMES M. LOVE, bookkeeper, postoffice Duncan, a son of Samuel Love, was born in 1822, in Westmoreland county, where he was educated. In 1844 he married Priscilla McKain, and located at Port Perry, Allegheny county, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing, which he also followed

later in McKeesport. In 1859 he removed to Coultersville, where he pursued his business as before, but for the last eight years has been keeping books for the Osceola Coal company. Mr. Love is a republican, and has been identified with the township officially for many years, and at the expiration of his present term will have served twenty-one years as justice of the peace. His children are Manda J., wife of James Boon; Angeline, wife of W. K. Kramer; Melissa, wife of Henry Blank; James C.; Ada, wife of W. K. Scott, and Edward.

JOSEPH KINKAID, National Tube-works company, McKeesport, was born in Londonderry, County Donegal, Ireland, Oct. 25, 1829, son of Robert and Margaret (Miller) Kinkaid. He was reared in his native county, and came to America in 1852, locating in Philadelphia, where he resided fifteen years. Afterward he traveled from place to place in the county until 1874, in which year he located in McKeesport, where he has since made his home, and with the exception of two years has been in the employ of the National Tube-works company. He is a republican.

CHARLES A. BLACK (deceased) was born near Six-Mile Ferry, Allegheny county, in 1845, a son of Hamilton and Rebecca (Cox) Black. In 1853 the family moved to Patton township, and twenty years later to Turtle Creek village. Hamilton Black died in 1876, aged seventy, and his widow in 1881, in her fifty-eighth year. Charles A. secured a good education, and taught school for some time. He was very successful in teaching the violin, and spent considerable time in literary labors, being a frequent contributor to *Demorest's Magazine*. He married Rose Ann, daughter of Degery and Nancy (Myers) Morcom, now residents in Westmoreland county. In 1877 Mr. Black opened a general store on Church street, Turtle Creek; in 1887 he was compelled by failing health to sell out his stock, and death closed a useful life on the 10th of January, 1888. He is survived by a widow and three children: Jennie Mabel, Charles Ashley and William Noble.

JOHN J. MCGIRR, real-estate agent, McKeesport, was born at Youngstown, Pa., March 12, 1855, a son of Dr. John E. and Maher (Heyden) McGirr. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Patrick McGirr, a native of Ireland, was a prominent physician of London, England, and later of Westmoreland county, Pa. Dr. John E. McGirr was an eminent physician of his day, and during the civil war had charge of the United States hospital at Nashville, Tenn. He afterward removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he died in 1870. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Catholic schools of Latrobe and Pittsburgh, and when ten years old began the study of Latin, under his father. He took a course at Ashland Hall, Pittsburgh, where he read Latin with Prof. Arnold, now a B. & O. employé in McKeesport. He also took a course of instruction in English literature with Prof. J. P. O'Neil, and completed his education at the Western University of Pennsylvania. In January, 1872, Mr. McGirr came to McKeesport, where he was at first agent of the B. & O. R. R., and afterward agent of the P., McK. & Y. R. R., which position he resigned April 30, 1888. He then embarked in the real-estate business, in which he is now successfully engaged. He is a gentleman of literary tastes, has contributed poems to magazines and newspapers, and is the author of a work entitled "The Destruction of the World," and other poems. He is a member of the Catholic Church and C. K. of A. He is a democrat.

EVAN BEEDLE, postoffice Jones Station, is a son of Edward and Margaret Beedle (natives of Wales, and now deceased), and was born in Wales in 1835. He immigrated to America in 1850, and located at McKeesport, this county, where he engaged in coal-mining. In 1858 he married Sarah Ann, daughter of William and Charlotte Hodgson, and settled twenty years ago near Jones Station, in Jefferson township, which is his present place of residence. Their children are William, Charlotte, Sarah Ann, Steven, John, Maggie, Eddie, Henry Charles and Evan. Of these, William is at Hillsdale, Sarah A. (now Mrs. R. Latta), resides at McKeesport, and the rest are at home with their parents. Mr. Beedle is operating mines at Hillsdale and Coal Bluff, which have a capacity, respectively, of ten and twelve thousand bushels daily. He devotes nearly his entire time to the mines, and is also a merchant.

JACOB AMENT, engineer, Wall, is a brother of Hezekiah Ament, and was born in Franklin, Oct. 24, 1841, a great-grandson of George Ament, a revolutionary soldier. He was reared on the farm, and attended the common schools. When seventeen years of age he was employed about a coalboat-yard, and later went on a coalboat on the Ohio. On reaching his majority he was employed in the carpenter-shop of the Pennsylvania railroad, in Pittsburgh. After braking two years and firing four years, he took charge of a locomotive in 1867. In 1871 he located at Wall, and built his present residence the next year. He is a member of the M. E. Church at Turtle Creek, and superintendent of the Sunday-school there and at Wall. He is a democrat, with prohibition tendencies. In 1866 he married Isabella Jemima Cline, a native of Westmoreland, daughter of Michael and Hester Cline, of Dutch descent. The following are the names of Mr. Ament's children: Francis Chalmer, Joseph Albert, Norman McIntosh and Florence Edna.

H. W. FLICK, undertaker and liveryman, Tarentum, was born in Butler county, Pa., in 1859, a son of Edward Flick, of Butler county, Pa. In 1875 he removed with his parents to Tarentum, where his father died in 1885 and his mother now has her residence. Their family consisted of the following-named children: Catherine, John C., Robert G., William J., H. W., Mary, Grant, Annie

R. (deceased), Catherine (now Mrs. White, of Harrison township) and Mary (now Mrs. Vogeley, also of Harrison township). In 1875 our subject and his father became engaged in business in Tarentum, which they followed until the decease of the latter, when H. W. continued in the same line. In 1884 he married Miss Ella Bovard, of East Deer township, and they have two children: Goldie and Edward W. Mr. and Mrs. Flick are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 587, of Tarentum.

FRANK SMOLENSKE, grocer, McKeesport, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., March 9, 1860, a son of Louis and Nancy A. (Ewing) Smolenske, the former a native of Russia, and the latter of Ireland. The parents, in 1875, settled in McKeesport, where the father, for the past six years, has carried on the business of dairyman. His family consists of six children: Mary, Frank, Martha, Delia, John and Maggie. Frank settled in McKeesport in 1872, and for eight years worked as a laborer. He then embarked in business as a dairyman, in which he still continues, and since 1886 has been in the grocery business. In 1881 he married Rose A., daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Nunencamp) Knipcamp, of Green Oak, Allegheny county, and has two children: Mattie B. and Louis F. He is a member of the C. P. Church and of the I. O. H., and is a democrat.

HENRY S. BECKER, expressman, Sewickley, was born December 9, 1841, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Adam Becker, a native of Holland, who came to America when a single man, and settled in Pittsburgh; he had been a blacksmith in Holland, and engaged here with John Anderson & Son, of Monongahela foundry, in 1833. He remained with the same firm until his death, which occurred in 1857. He was trustee of St. Michael's Catholic Church, and was one of the original stockholders of one of the first German newspapers in Pittsburgh, known as the *Republicaner*, published for the benefit of St. Joseph's orphan asylum. He was married to Mary T. Gehlhausen, and they reared a family of four children. Henry S. Becker enlisted in the Army of the Potomac at the age of nineteeen, and served three years. He participated in eight or ten battles, and was promoted to sergeant. Since the war he has lived in Sewickley, where he has been in the express business for eighteen years. He was married to Mary S. Sacher, and they have nine children. Mr. Becker is a democrat.

HENRY MATHEWS, farmer, postoffice Upper St. Clair, was born Feb. 29, 1848, in Union township, this county, a son of John and Catherine Mathews, who were born in Germany, April 20, 1807, and April 15, 1813, respectively. His father came to Union township in 1837, and began farming in Baldwin township in 1853, and in 1873 he bought the farm where our subject now lives. He died April 11, 1886; his widow now resides on the South Side, Pittsburgh. Henry married, Aug. 21, 1873, Martha Kitcer, born Aug. 10, 1851, in Upper St. Clair township, a daughter of Conrod and Mary (Muth) Kitcer, who were born in Germany in 1817 and 1823, respectively. The latter died March 26, 1888. The former was a wagon-maker on the Brownsville road, and his father and mother, Henry and Margaret Kitcer, died there in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews are members of the Lutheran Church at Castle Shannon. Seven children have been born to them: Anna Mary C., July 10, 1874; Harry John, Dec. 25, 1875; John Henry, Oct. 26, 1877; William Fredric, Aug. 30, 1879; Lizzie Ellamanda, Oct. 22, 1881; George Edward, Dec. 12, 1886, and Henry Adam, Aug. 11, 1888. Mr. Mathews had his collar-bone broken in a runaway, but was only laid up a few days; he also barely escaped being shot, through the carelessness of a Pittsburgh gunsmith, the ball grazing his cheek.

DANIEL MCCURDY, merchant, postoffice White Ash, was born near Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1832. When fourteen years old he came with his parents, Daniel and Mary Ann (McAlese) McCurdy, to Pittsburgh, and since then has cared for himself. In 1853 the elder McCurdy came to Penn township and engaged in farming; he died in 1870, aged eighty years, his widow in 1877, aged about seventy. They had five children who grew up, of whom Daniel is the eldest. The others are Elizabeth (wife of William Palmer, in Hatfield, this county), Mary (Mrs. Wilson Smith, in Verona), James (at Sandy Creek) and Julia (Mrs. R. L. Kent, in Verona). On reaching his majority Daniel was employed about the Sandy Creek Coal-works, and was several years superintendent. He opened a general store in the village in 1876; has done a successful business, and owns a handsome brick residence on the Frankstown road. He is connected with Hebron U. P. Church; politically he is a republican, and has served two years as supervisor. In 1858 he married Margaret, daughter of Anthony Edgar, of County Down, Ireland, and they have nine children living: John, in Verona, and Sarah, Elizabeth, Minerva, Daniel Morgan, James Oliver, Lee, Perry and Stella, at home; Julia, Harry and Etta died in infancy.

JOHN PHILIPS, farmer, postoffice Upper St. Clair, was born in this county in 1819. About 1755 Joseph Philips, in company with his brother, Rev. David Philips, came to America from Wales. Of the early life of Joseph but little is known, he being thirty-nine years of age at the time he emigrated to America. He settled in Chester county, where he purchased a small tract of land, erected a two-story log house, and there remained until his death. He married a Welsh lady, whose first name was Mary, and three children, David, John and Joseph, were born to them. Of these, Joseph, who

was a native of Chester county, came to this county and took up 360 acres of land, where he remained until his death. He followed farming all his life, and was for many years a justice of the peace. His son, David, was born and reared on this tract of land, and married Sichey Hults, by whom he had thirteen children, nine of whom are living. Of these, John, the subject of this memoir, and who is the sixth son, was born and reared on the farm where he now resides, and which he owns, and was educated in the log schoolhouse. He owns seventy-five acres of the first tract purchased by his grandfather. He married, in 1843, Margaret, daughter of Josiah Philips, and eight children were born to them, viz.: Josiah F., David M. (deceased), Mary Bell (deceased), James Alfred, Sarah Frances, Emma F., Lois A. and Elmer Ellsworth. The mother died in 1879, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Philips and family are members of the Baptist Church; he is a republican.

GEORGE ROSS DOUGHERTY, miller, postoffice Drennen, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 25, 1848, a son of Andrew and Sarah (Albert) Dougherty, natives of this county, the former a farmer in Westmoreland county. George Ross Dougherty received a common-school education, and worked with his father until about 1870. He was in the rolling-mills two years at Blair, Ohio, and for eighteen years has operated his father's gristmill in Plum township. He married, Feb. 17, 1876, Mary Wall Smith, a native of Westmoreland county, and two sons and four daughters have been born to them. Mrs. Dougherty is a member of the Lutheran Church; Mr. Dougherty is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a democrat.

JOHAN C. ZIESCHE, gardener, postoffice Ross, was born Jan. 23, 1813, in Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany, to Gotfried and Christiana R. (Glaeser) Ziesche. He learned the weaver's trade in Germany, and followed it in this country. In 1878 he crippled his hand, after which he removed to Ross township, where he occupies six acres of land, which he cultivates successfully, with the aid of his wife and children. Mr. and Mrs. Ziesche are members of St. Matthew's German Church.

SAMUEL AUSTEN, farmer, postoffice Gibsonia, is a son of Thomas P. and Lydia B. (Allison) Austen, former a native of England, latter of Richland township, this county, where she was reared, and where she died. Thomas P. came to America with his parents, Charles and Sarah, in 1821. They settled in McCandless township, near Pearce's Mill. Charles Austen died at Bakerstown, Dec. 5, 1856. There Thomas P. lived until 1844, when he moved to Richland township, and here he remained until his death, in 1886; his wife died in 1878. Samuel was born on the Grubbs farm, near Bakerstown, in 1854. He received his education at Bakerstown Academy, and engaged in teaching for several years; then commenced farming, which he has since followed. He married, in 1877, Eliza, daughter of John and Jane Love, of West Deer township, and they have three children living: Hester S., Thomas P. and Clyde Sylvester. Mr. Austen has held the office of school director of the township for seven years. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Bakerstown, of which he is an elder.

WILLIAM ROSS CLENDENNING, farmer, postoffice Bakerstown, was born on his father's farm in 1826, son of Charles Clendenning (see his sketch). He received his education in West Deer township and at Bakerstown, beginning work for himself in 1858. He was then married to Margaret G., daughter of George and Eliza (Karnes) Hazelett, natives of Tarentum, Pa. Her father died Oct. 18, 1870, and her mother Oct. 4, 1869. Mrs. Clendenning was educated at Tarentum and Allegheny City. Mr. and Mrs. Clendenning have one child, Mary Ellen. The family are members of Bakerstown Presbyterian Church. Mr. Clendenning is a large farmer in the township, and is a republican.

SAMUEL SUTTER, farmer, postoffice Etna, was born in Etna, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Heckenthorn) Sutter, natives of Switzerland. Samuel Sutter, Jr., came to America when a boy with his parents, who settled in Etna in an early day. The father made nail-kegs for Spang & Co.; was an early gold-miner in California, being one of the "forty-niners." He was successful in his enterprise, but was killed on his way home by one of his companions. There were only two children: Mrs. Sarah Seitz and Samuel. The latter married Margaret Mangold, and they have six children: Emma, John, Mary A., Sophia, Sarah and George. Mr. Sutter worked sixteen years in Spang's mill and other iron-mills. In 1873 he purchased fifty acres of land, which he improved. Mr. and Mrs. Sutter are members of the G. L. Church. He is a republican, and is school director.

JOHN MCNEAL, farmer, postoffice Montooth, is a son of John and Margaret (Campbell) McNeal, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to this country in 1828, and settled in Pittsburgh. In 1834 they moved to Hampton township, and located on a farm near Talley Cavey. Mrs. Margaret (Campbell) McNeal died in 1857, and John, Sr., next married Mrs. Hamilton, of Butler county, who is still living; he died July 4, 1885. His children by his first wife were Catherine, now Mrs. Henry Thomas, of Iowa; John, our subject; Jane, now Mrs. David Ryan, of Temperanceville; Arthur, of Lawrenceville; Henry, who was killed by accident Dec. 7, 1887; Sarah, widow of James Kane, of Iowa; Margaret E., widow of Henry Leafler, of Lawrenceville. The children by the second marriage are Frederick, who resides with his mother, and Belle, wife of Dr. Joseph Irwin, of Miola. The subject of this memoir was born in Pittsburgh in 1829, and was brought to Hampton township, where he was reared. In 1851 he married Mary, daughter of Patrick Cullen, of

this county, and they have had four children, two of whom are now living: Edward J. and William A., both farmers of Hampton township. Mr. McNeal was elected justice of the peace of Hampton township in 1882, again in 1887, and still holds the office; has also been assessor, school director and supervisor. He and Mrs. McNeal are members of St. Mary's Church, of Pine creek.

JOSEPH HATCH, farmer, postoffice Bennett, was born Jan. 1, 1818, in Massachusetts, son of Ebenezer Hatch, who was born in 1774, in Barnstable county, Mass. The Hatch ancestry, Davis and Cushman, came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Ebenezer Hatch learned the ship-building trade in South Carolina. He married, in Maine, Statirah Blanchard, who became the mother of six children: Sabra, Eunice, Elizabeth, Nathaniel B., Joseph and Davis P. Ebenezer came to this county in 1807, and followed his trade in Pittsburgh, where he built the first brick house. Joseph learned the wagon-maker's and painter's trades and surveying, which he followed at different times. When a young man he taught school for ten years. He married Nancy Jane McFerrin, who died Feb. 24, 1875, a Presbyterian. Of her children, two are living: Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson and Mrs. Nancy J. Schar. Mr. Hatch has been a farmer forty-five years. He is a Presbyterian; has been a republican, is now a prohibitionist.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, farmer, postoffice Remington, was born in 1806, in County Derry, Ireland, son of Mark and Sarah (Anderson) Andrews, and was among the youngest children born to his parents. In 1825 he immigrated to America, settling in Lebanon county, Pa., and in that part of the state was for forty years engaged in contracting and railroading. In 1831 he came to Allegheny county and purchased 145 acres of land, afterward owning over three hundred acres. He was married, in 1831, to Margaret Phillips, daughter of James Phillips, and of the five children born to them the following three are now living: Mark, Joseph and Samuel. Mr. Andrews, through his own perseverance, has been very successful financially. He and family are members of the U. P. Church, and he is a republican.

JAMES ALONZO CYPHERS, retired, postoffice White Ash, was born in Wilkinsburg, March 8, 1818, the eldest child of Philip and Nancy (Quinter) Cyphers. Philip was born in 1791 in New Jersey, and died in East Liberty in 1868. He came to Wilkinsburg in 1815, in company with John Quinter, his wife's father, and was a lime-burner and farmer. His wife died Feb. 9, 1870, aged sixty-nine years. There were fourteen children, of whom the following grew to maturity: James A., John, William, Henry, Philip, Benjamin, Sarah and Elizabeth (triplets) and Mary. James A. Cyphers was reared on a farm, and for eleven years drove a six-horse team at Wilkinsburg. For about the same period he was night yardmaster at East Liberty, and took part in the construction of the A. V. R. R. and Sandy Creek coal-road. In 1847 he purchased land where Sandy Creek village now lies, and built three houses. Oct. 6, 1842, he wedded Maria, only child of John and Jane (Thompson) McGlade, of Ireland, former of whom kept hotel many years at Johnstown, where Mrs. Cyphers was born, in 1827. Mr. Cyphers has always been a democrat. He was reared a Presbyterian, but with his wife joined the R. C. Church at Verona. They have seven children: William John, Rebecca Jane, Annie, James, Frank, Lawrence and Albertus P.

ARCHIBALD MCFEE STEWART, postoffice White Ash, a son of William and Elizabeth (McFee) Stewart, was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, Nov. 12, 1837. His father was a landscape-gardener, and came to this country in 1851. His first work in America was to lay out the grounds of J. K. Knox, at Knoxville. He afterward settled in Pittsburgh, where he acquired property, and died Sept. 20, 1874, aged sixty-nine years; his widow now resides there, at the age of eighty. Besides the son above named there are two others, John and James, in Pittsburgh. Archibald McFee Stewart received most of his education in Scotland. When fourteen years old he went to learn the shoemaker's trade until he was twenty. He kept a shop in Lawrenceville and Allegheny, Titusville and various points in the oil-country, being longest at Martinsburg, where he now owns property. In 1887 he moved to the farm owned by the family at White Ash, and is engaged in fruit-growing. In 1872 he married Mary Smathers, born in Clarion county, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Walters) Smathers, of German descent, and they have three children: Anna, Ella and William G. Mr. Stewart accepts the Swedenborgian faith, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.; for many years he has voted with the prohibitionists.

HERCULES MCINTYRE, blacksmith, postoffice Talley Cavey, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1841, and in 1849 came to America in company with six brothers. Two brothers went to California, where they died. One was killed in the civil war, and James, David and William are farmers in this county. Hercules was married, in 1867, to Christina, daughter of George Sterling, of West Deer township, and they have six children: Mary, John, Robert, Belle, George and William, all at home. In 1867 Mr. McIntyre purchased his present home, where he has since been engaged in blacksmithing. He and his family are members of the U. P. Church at Talley Cavey.

MRS. CAROLINE GRAFF, merchant, postoffice West Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Margaret Wilds, was born in Baldwin township, in 1840. Her parents were both natives of Germany, where they were married, after which they immigrated to Baldwin township, where they reared a family of seven children, three of whom are

still living: Jacob, William and Caroline. The last named married, in 1859, John Graff, of Baldwin township, where they resided for a period of nine years. They then moved to West Elizabeth, and purchased property now owned by our subject, and where she is at present engaged as a dealer in general merchandise. Mr. Graff died July 6, 1887, and was the father of the following-named children: Louisa, now Mrs. Samuel Livingston, of Duquesne; Margaret, now deceased; Lena, now Mrs. George Moyer, of Jefferson township; John W., Charles B., Jane L., Sadie M. and Ella Belle. Charles B. has a store at Duquesne.

Charles Durning, machinist, Verona, was born in Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1848, a son of Robert and Mary (Alcock) Durning, of Lancashire, England. The father was called a whitesmith, that is, a fine-tool maker, and died in 1870, aged sixty-six years. His widow, now seventy-seven, resides in Pittsburgh. Charles attended the city schools until fourteen years old, and when sixteen began work in machine-shops. In 1872 he took employment in the A. V. R. R. shops, and for the past three years has had charge of the entire machine department. He became a resident of Verona when the shops were moved here in 1876, and is the owner of a house and several lots in the First ward. In 1872 he married Mary E. Gray, who was born at Blairsville, of German descent. Mrs. Durning is the mother of nine children, five of whom are living: Charles Harry, Alice, Bessie, Martha May and Thomas. Those deceased were named Alma Ida, Joseph, Maud and Bertie, who was thirteen years old. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Durning is a F. & A. M. and a member of the I. O. O. F.; he is a republican, and a member of the borough council.

Henry Elkin, hotel-keeper, Hulton, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, May 17, 1843, a son of William and Jane (Rippey) Elkin, former of whom came to America in 1853, and engaged in farming in Indiana county, Pa.; he is a member of the Episcopal Church, and helped to build St. James' church in Pittsburgh. Henry Elkin received his education in Ireland. In 1861 he began work in the Fort Pitt foundry, where he made guns for a year and a half; was then five years a puddler in the rolling-mills; then engaged in the restaurant business on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, in which he continued nineteen years. In 1872 he organized the American Tin-plate company, and started a factory at Wellsville, Ohio. In 1873 the panic financially ruined the concern, and Mr. Elkin lost all he had invested. In July, 1886, he came to Verona, where he opened the Holton hotel, in which he has met with success. He was married, in 1869, to Agnes Ann Potter, a native of Clearfield county, Pa., born Aug. 31, 1840, and a daughter of Joseph Ramsey and Margaret (Postlewaite) Potter. Mr. and Mrs. Elkin have four children: Margaret Ellen, Antha Cardila, Anna Gusta, Ida Lily, all at home. Mr. Elkin is a member of the I. O. O. F., American Protestant Association, Orange Society and Knights of Malta. He is a republican.

Stephen Butler Clement, clerk, postoffice Verona, was born Feb. 23, 1847, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the son of William Butler and Eliza Jane (Meeds) Clement, natives of Cincinnati and Baltimore. Our subject received his education in the Cincinnati public schools, and in 1860 embarked as clerk in the wholesale house of T. F. Thirkield & Co. At the outbreak of the war this firm closed up, and in 1866 Mr. Clement began farming in Colerain township, Hamilton county, Ohio. In 1872 he came to Plum township, where he engaged in farming until 1881. He then engaged in his present business with the Verona Tool-works. He was united in marriage, Oct. 8, 1873, with Mary Ellen, daughter of George and Sarah (Leeber) Gosling. Two children bless their union: Bertha Bishop, aged thirteen, and Ada, aged six. The family are members of the P. E. Church. Mr. Clement is a member of the I. O. H. He was elected auditor of Verona by the republican party.

Isaac Patterson, engine-hostler, Wall, was born in the parish of Tillabish, County Down, Ireland, a son of Isaac and Margaret Patterson. He was reared on a farm, and attended the public schools. When thirty years old he came to Pittsburgh, and was employed in the construction of the P. R. R. For the last twenty-four years he has had charge of locomotives when not in use. He lived sixteen years above Stewart's Station, and in 1869 bought a house at Wall. He is also the owner of two other houses, which his industry has secured. Mr. Patterson is a member of the M. E. Church at Turtle Creek; politically he is a democrat. He married, in Ireland, in 1851, Susannah English, a native of the same parish as himself, and they have five children: Thomas, a resident of Wall; John, at Braddock; Isaac, in Pittsburgh; Ellen, wife of D. S. Lewis, Wall, and Catharine, at home.

Thomas F. Watson, retired, postoffice Coraopolis, was born in Middletown, County Durham, England, Oct. 5, 1824, a son of Mark and Eleanor (Rennison) Watson, both natives of England, and members of the M. E. Church. They immigrated to South Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1830, where Mark engaged in manufacturing brick for seven years. He then removed to Fayette county, and purchased a large body of land. Two years later he sold out, returned to Allegheny county, and, coming to what is now Coraopolis, purchased 141 acres now included in the borough. He was the first resident Methodist, and did everything in his power to encourage the building up of a congregation here; he gave the land on which the present church is built, and was one of the principal contributors toward its erection. He died Feb. 18, 1856, in the seventy-second

year of his age. He and his wife had a family of eight children, six of whom grew to be men and women: Elizabeth, married to William Hannah; Mark, married to Elizabeth Allen; Agnes, married to James Brown; Sarah, married to Rev. Josiah Dillon; Thomas F., and John, who married Amanda McMillon. Thomas F. worked on his father's farm, and after the latter's death he and his brother purchased a sawmill, which they operated at Coraopolis until April, 1888. June 30, 1850, Mr. Watson married Mary A. Moore, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Hook) Moore, and they have had eight children, seven yet living: Mark, an engineer, married to Mollie Hohie; Ella, wife of Charles Scharff; Thomas F., Jr., clerk for the P. & W. R. R., married to Bessie Winn; Charles E., John W., Cora A. and James, all of whom reside at Coraopolis. Mr. Watson is a trustee of the M. E. Church, of which he and family are members.

Hugh G. Miller, farmer, postoffice Glenshaw, was born July 19, 1828, on the old Miller homestead, in Shaler township. His grandfather, James Miller, came here from Ireland with his second wife and three children, Rodney, Thomas and Margaret. He was a member of the old Covenanter Church, to which his descendants still adhere. Thomas Miller married Margaret Watt, and their union was blessed with the following-named children: Jane, James, John, Mary, Sarah, Hugh G., Robert and Martha. Hugh G. has been a miner, but is now a farmer, and has eighty acres of the old homestead. He married Martha J., daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Black) Cunningham, who were old settlers in Butler county, and they have four children: Mrs. Sarah E. Croskey, Matilda C., Clara B. and H. P. Wiley. Mr. Miller has been an active member of the R. P. Church, of which he has been an elder for twenty years.

William Parker McDade, toolmaker, postoffice Verona, was born on an island in the mouth of Plum creek, this county, April 5, 1852, a grandson of James McDade, who came from Ireland, and kept store many years in Pittsburgh, and also in what is now Verona. William Parker was jailer of Pittsburgh the same time that James McDade dwelt there, and Robert, son of the latter, married Mary, daughter of the former, both being born in the city. The McDades were Methodists and the Parkers Presbyterians. Robert McDade now resides in Pittsburgh, his wife having died June 14, 1888. He served three years in Hampton's battery during the civil war, and his son went out at the age of fifteen, and died a year later in the service. William McDade was the youthful stay of his mother during his father's military service, and had little opportunity for schooling. At the age of nineteen he went to learn the plasterer's trade, which he followed six years. For the last twelve years he has been employed in the Verona Tool-works. He is a member of the R. A.; is a republican, and adheres to the faith of the Methodist Church. In 1875 he married Loraine, a native of Penn township, and daughter of Alexander and Eliza Smith. Their children are Harry Parker, Warren, Clifford, Ella Maud, Edith P. and an infant son unnamed.

George Mason Ferree, farmer, postoffice Coraopolis, was born on the homestead of his father and grandfather, near Coraopolis, April 21, 1831, a son of William P. and Mary (Stoddart) Ferree, and was educated at Coraopolis. He married, Dec. 31, 1862, Rachel O. Curry, who was born Dec. 30, 1841, on her father's farm in Moon township, a daughter of John and Anna (Onstott) Curry. Mr. Ferree worked on his father's farm and conducted a sawmill with R. B. Kindle until his father was killed. He then located on his present farm at Coraopolis, it being part of the place his grandfather, Jacob, purchased prior to 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Ferree have a family of two sons and two daughters: Emery Howard, clerk in the Chartiers Steel-works; Westanna J., Ralph Nevine and Beulah V., all with their parents. Mr. Ferree is a republican. He and his wife are members of Forest Grove Presbyterian Church.

James H. Rath, farmer, postoffice Elizabeth, a son of Robert and Mary (McFadden) Rath, was born in Mifflin township, in 1841. His parents settled in Mifflin upward of fifty years ago, and their family consisted of nine children—six girls, five of whom are living, and three boys. James H. is by profession a teacher, and received his early education in the schools of the county, and later attended several educational institutions. In 1865 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Diana Lowrie. He resided for some time in Jefferson township, and recently moved to the farm purchased by him in Forward township. His children are Carrie L., William L., Sadie M., Maud J., Minnie, Charley C., Mabel F. and George Lytle. Susan P. Lowrie is also a member of his household, having made her home with him since 1865. She has taught school for fifteen years, with invariable success. Mrs. Rath, after a lingering illness, died Nov. 12, 1887, a member of the U. P. Church, of which Mr. Rath is also a member.

John Holmes, farmer, postoffice Talley Cavey, is a son of Lazarus and Margaret (McCombs) Holmes. His parents were natives of Ireland, and came to this country about 1812. They located in Washington county, Pa., remained there until 1818, when they moved to Ohio, and about 1823 came to this county and settled on the farm now occupied by our subject. They died in 1840 and 1863, respectively. They reared fourteen children, six of whom are still living: Maria, wife of J. Moore; Mary, wife of Samuel Chamberlain, both in Ohio; Joanna and Margaret, maiden ladies, in Hampton township; Elizabeth, widow of Robert Mc-

Elheny, of Hampton township, and our subject, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1820, and came to this county with his parents in 1823. Dec. 24, 1863, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Rachel (Bradshaw) Moore, natives of Ireland, and settlers in this county. Eleven children were born to this union: James M., Lazarus M., William J., Joseph C., Mary Ann, Albert J., Agnes E., George Syl., Rachel, Susan E. and David R. I., all living at home. Mr. Holmes has been assessor of the township for several terms, and he and his wife are members of the U. P. Church of Talley Cavey, in which he is an elder.

Wolkosky Brothers (Jacob and Mayer), clothiers, McKeesport, are natives of Russia, where they were reared and educated. Jacob came to America in 1880, located in Pittsburgh, and in 1881 embarked in the jewelry business in that city, in which he was engaged five years. In 1887 he carried on the clothing business in Connellsville, Pa., six months, and Oct. 1st, same year, established his present business in McKeesport, in company with his brother, Mayer, who came to this county in 1884. Though but a recent acquisition to the business community of McKeesport, the Wolkosky Brothers, by strict attention to business, have built up a large trade that is constantly increasing.

Findley Gilkeson, farmer, postoffice Mount Lebanon, was born in Allegheny county, in 1849, the youngest of four children born to James and Fannie (McCulley) Gilkeson. This family came originally from east of the Allegheny mountains. James was a farmer, and purchased the farm now owned by Findley. He died in 1872, aged seventy-five years; his wife in 1841, aged forty-four years. Our subject was born and reared on the place he now owns, and has always been a farmer. He received a common-school education at the public schools, and married, in 1874, Caroline Anderson, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Anderson, of this county. Three children have been born to this union: Harvey, Wallace and Sarah Frances. Mr. Gilkeson is a democrat.

Edwin F. Pearson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Delivery company, Pittsburgh, is a son of Joseph and Mary Pearson, and was born in Pittsburgh in 1840. His father was born in England in 1789, came to this country in 1810, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the hardware trade until his retirement in 1850. His wife was Mary, daughter of James Miller, of this county, and their children were Joseph, George, William (deceased), Alfred, Edwin F., Mary (wife of George W. Bowlman) and James. The father was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F., and died in 1865, at the age of seventy-six years. Edwin F. married, in 1864, Sophia, daughter of Edward and Wilhemina Dubarry, and by this marriage there were five children: Joseph, Adda, Edwin, Rolland and Julia M. When about sixteen years of age Mr. Pearson went west, where he remained three years engaged in various occupations, among others teaching school one year. On his return to this county he became manager of the Duquesne freight department for the P. R. R., and is at present with the Pennsylvania Railroad Delivery company of John W. Haney. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Golden Chain. Mr. Pearson is a successful business-man, and has recently built a very excellent residence at Crafton.

Edward Horen, roller in Singer, Nimick & Co.'s rolling-mill, postoffice Pittsburgh, a son of Edward and Ann Horen, was born in Ohio, in 1852, and came to this county in 1873. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country in 1848, and located in Vermont. About 1852 he came to Pennsylvania, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of a few years. He married Ann Dempsey, and they had children as follows: Simon (deceased), James (deceased), Eliza (wife of Richard Maloney), Michael, Catherine (wife of John Craig), Thomas, Ann (wife of John Broadrick), Edward, Patrick (deceased) and John. The mother of this family died in 1865, at the age of fifty-seven years; the father is living in the county, at the age of seventy-six years. Edward, the subject of this sketch, married, in 1876, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rose Kelley, and their children are Ida M., Thomas and Rosella. Mr. Horen is a member of the Amalgamated association and Sovereigns of Industry. He has, by industry and economy, secured a good home, and is owner of other valuable property.

Christ Wiegering, grocer, McKeesport, was born in Prussia, Sept. 12, 1839, a son of Henry and Christiana (Steinhoff) Wiegering. He was reared in his native land, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade, came to America in 1866, settled in McKeesport, and opened a carriage- and wagon-shop, which he successfully conducted for seven years. He then embarked in the grocery business, in which he is still engaged. May 7, 1868, he married Christiana, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Werkley) Miller, of McKeesport. Her parents settled in this county about 1840, and her grandmother, Christiana Werkley, died in McKeesport, in 1887, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Wiegering had four children: Sophia, Willie, Allen and Alfred (deceased). Mr. Wiegering has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-one years. He is a member of the G. L. Church, and is a democrat.

Capt. Arthur Stuart, clerk, Wilkinsburg, was born in Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1832, a son of James and Elizabeth (Shaw) Stuart, who were born in Ireland and Liverpool, England, respectively, both being of Scotch descent. James Stuart was a painter, in business many years in Pittsburgh, where he died in 1853; his widow died in 1861. They had seven children, only two of whom grew to maturity. James, the eldest, died in Novem-

ber, 1862. Arthur attended the public and a private school, and pursued a literary course at the Western University. He secured employment as steamboat clerk on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and later built the Jacob Poe, which he commanded. In 1861 he joined the 9th P. R., Co. A, as first sergeant, and served three years in the Army of the Potomac, sharing in all its hardships and severe engagements. After the expiration of his term of enlistment, he organized Co. D, Knap's battery, P. A., which he commanded. This body served in the defense about Washington till the close of the war. For ten years Capt. Stuart was employed as traveling salesman by the Pittsburgh Novelty works; traveled nine years for a saddlery-hardware firm, and also represented a glass-factory and the Standard Manufacturing company; he is now with S. W. Black & Co., real-estate dealers. In 1868 he became a resident of Wilkinsburg, and in 1884 built the large double house, of which he occupies one-half, on North street; also owns his former dwelling on Wallace street. In July, 1868, he married Miss Kate Crumley, of Massachusetts. They are members of Calvary P. E. mission Capt. Stuart is a lifelong republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the R. A.

ALEXANDER W. ROOK was born in Pittsburg in 1826. His parents had come to Western Pennsylvania from New York state some years before his birth. He was given the best education then obtainable in Pittsburg, and early showed a bent toward mechanical pursuits. At an early age, having obtained his parents' permission to learn the printing trade, he entered the job-printing office of Johnston & Stockson as roller-boy and typesetter. At the same time he did not abandon his studies, but continued to attend night-school, and in this industrious fashion he obtained an unusually thorough education. It was clear from the very first that he had a decided preference for the printing trade, and very soon he apprenticed himself for six years, first to the Pittsburg *Post*, and later to the *Chronicle*. Even in these early days his work attracted attention, and at the end of his six years' apprenticeship he was reckoned among the foremost typographical experts in the city. He was not satisfied, however, with local supremacy in his craft, and he successively added to his store of knowledge and experience in the composing-rooms of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and the New York *Herald*. About 1850 he returned to Pittsburg, where he became the first local representative of the Typographical Union, then just formed. Two years later he went to Greensburg and bought an interest in the *Pennsylvania Argus*. This venture did not satisfy him altogether, and in 1854 he returned to Pittsburg and took the place of foreman of the composing-room of the *Evening Chronicle*. This was the first favorable opportunity he had to show his executive ability, and his success was remarkable. It was acknowledged during the years from 1854 to 1864 that the typographical department of the *Chronicle* in his hands was the best managed in that part of the country.

In 1858 Mr. Rook was married to Miss Harriett L. Beck, an alliance which had a very marked influence for good upon his career. During the half-dozen years succeeding his marriage Mr. Rook's rise was remarkably fast. In 1865 he and Daniel O'Neill became partners in the firm of J. H. Foster & Co., then publishers of the *Dispatch*. That paper was really re-born on the day Messrs. Rook and O'Neill put their brains and energy into its publication. When Col. J. Heron Foster died (April 21, 1868), Messrs. Rook and O'Neill became sole proprietors of the *Dispatch*. The two partners divided the administration between them, Mr. Rook taking entire charge of the mechanical part, while the business and editorial work fell into Mr. O'Neill's hands. It was a singularly powerful combination of diverse talents, and the result was brilliant. The *Dispatch* in a short time was advanced to the first rank of newspapers in Pennsylvania. It was easily the first among the papers of Pittsburg soon after Messrs. Rook and O'Neill took charge of it. The *Dispatch* owes its reputation of being one of the handsomest papers in the country, typographically considered, to the genius of Mr. Rook. In this way Mr. Rook became one of the leading citizens of Pittsburg. He was a very hard worker, and after the death of his partner, Daniel O'Neill, in 1877, the pressure of his duties began to tell upon him. He continued in active coöperation with Eugene M. O'Neill in the publication of the *Dispatch*, though his health began to fail, until early in the summer of 1880. The end came swiftly after this, and Aug. 14, 1880, he died from a complication of organic diseases. Mr. Rook was not only respected for his qualities as a business-man, but also for the excellent traits of character revealed in his family and social connections. He was always interested in charitable enterprises, and gave his money and labor to such benevolent schemes as sending the poor children of the city on excursions into the country. In the order of Freemasons and in several other secret societies he held a high place. Mr. Rook's wife and family survive him. The family consists of Charles A. Rook, secretary of The Dispatch Publishing company; Helen E., now Mrs. C. A. Carroll, and Edwin M. and Harry C. Rook.

R. T. GRAHAM, justice of the peace, Etna, was born Feb. 9, 1822, in Butler county, Pa. His grandfather, Patrick Graham, of County Derry, Ireland, was a pioneer of Butler county, where he died at the age of ninety-nine years and four months. He married Elizabeth McKee, of Scotch descent, and to them were born eight children. Of these, Joseph, father of R. T., farmed part of the homestead, where he died aged eighty-eight years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812;

was county commissioner three years, and a Presbyterian elder nearly fifty years. He married Nancy, daughter of Robert Thompson, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. The subject of this memoir is one of five children, and was educated in his native county, where he also learned the bricklaying trade. In 1845 he came to Etna, and assisted in building the residence and pipemill for Charles F. Spang, Sr.; he also built the Park, McCurdy & Co. copper-mill, Pittsburgh, in 1859. During the war he ran a steam ferry in Sharpsburg, and since then has been in the sawmill business, and has also been interested in gold-mines in Colorado and South Carolina. Mr. Graham's first wife was Permelia Buffington, who died leaving three children: Edwin, Mrs. Zelas McCord and Dr. Norman R. His present wife, *nee* Jane M. Ayres, has borne him two children—Mabel and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the M. P. Church. He has held all the principal offices in Etna; was twice elected burgess, and served as justice of the peace fifteen years in Sharpsburg and Etna boroughs. In early life he was one of the best sharpshooters in the state, and has many medals and trophies of his victories. He also took great pleasure in collecting rare coins, native and foreign, and has in his possession one of the finest collections in the county. This collection, which now numbers some three thousand pieces outside of duplicates, was commenced in the year 1840 by a number of odd coins coming into his possession. But few were added to this stock until the year 1845, when a silver half-dollar of the date 1818 was picked up by Mr. Graham in the *debris* of the Pittsburgh fire, and from that time the collection steadily grew. A hint of coins for sale, an announcement of a coin exhibition, or a newspaper item concerning the finding of any, was, after that year, sufficient to start Mr. Graham on an investigation, from which he rarely returned without a coin or coins to pay him for his trouble. The arrangement of the coins is systematic, and in strict numismatical order.

Benjamin Coursin, retired, postoffice McKeesport, was born in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Jan. 10, 1807, a son of Peter and Hannah (Winn) Coursin. His father was born in New Jersey in 1765, and died in Elizabeth, this county, at the age of one hundred years and eight months. He came to Allegheny county soon after the Revolution; was a carpenter by trade, though he followed farming to some extent. He settled permanently in Elizabeth township in 1810, and resided there until his death. His children were Polly (Mrs. B. Grimes), Jane (Mrs. Thomas Brant), Nancy (Mrs. George Cunningham), Catherine (Mrs. Joseph Hamilton), Isaac and Benjamin. The last named was reared in Elizabeth, where he resided from 1810 until 1849. He then located at Reynoldton, where he has since resided. He is a boat-builder by trade, and was engaged in that business in Elizabeth, West Elizabeth and Reynoldton (opposite McKeesport) for many years. He retired in 1866. He was twice married; first to Christina, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Rhodes, of Elizabeth township, by whom he had seven children: Isaac, Benjamin B., Frederick, John, Mary (Mrs. Dorsey Downey), David and James P. His second wife was Mrs. Lydia (Hull) Norton. Mr. Coursin is a director of the First National Bank of McKeesport, director of Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Packet company, and president of the Elizabeth Steam Packet Company. He is a republican.

Very Rev. John Hickey was born in the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, Nov. 11, 1834, and came with his parents to the United States in September, 1846. He entered St. Michael's Seminary in the fall of 1848. His health failing, he was obliged to return to the residence of his maternal uncle, Rev. Joseph Cody, at Sugar Creek, Armstrong county, Pa., where he remained till the winter of 1851. Under the advice of Rt. Rev. Michael O'Conner, then bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese, he repaired, at a later date, to St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pa., to study the rudiments of the Latin and German languages. On the 22d of January, 1852, he crossed the Alleghany mountains, and entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., where he graduated with the degree of A. M. in June, 1855. After a theological course of three years he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop O'Conner, in St. Paul's cathedral, Pittsburgh, Aug. 15, 1858. In September of the same year he was recalled to his alma mater as professor of belles lettres, a position which he held with much distinction for the term of one year. On the resignation of Dr. O'Conner, in 1860, Father Hickey was appointed assistant professor in St. Michael's Diocesan Seminary, near Glenwood, Pa. In 1862 he took temporary charge of a church at Freeport, Armstrong county, and on Jan. 6, 1863, became rector of the cathedral, Pittsburgh. While in this charge he finished the building of the cathedral, erected the present magnificent episcopal residence, established the parishes of St. Malachy, St. Agnes, within the limits of the city proper, and St. James, Wilkinsburg, at a distance of five miles from Pittsburgh. In addition to these works he founded an orphan asylum with ample accommodations for six hundred children, and before leaving Maryland built a neat gothic stone church in the village of Mechanicstown, for the colored people at that end of the state.

Father Hickey remained at the cathedral till 1877, filling the offices of rector, vicar-general, and several times administrator of the diocese during the absence of the bishop. In August, 1879, he visited Rome and other parts of Europe. On his return, in March, 1882, he was appointed rector of St. Thomas' congregation, Braddock. In 1883 he built a schoolhouse at this place, roomy enough

for one thousand children. When called to other and far more important missions, financially, he was induced by the universal petition of the citizens, Catholic and Protestant, to remain at Braddock, where he still resides. During the labor troubles at the Edgar Thomson Steel-works, he took such a deep interest in the welfare of the working classes as to endear himself to all alike. The Sisters of Mercy are in charge of his schools.

THE HAYS FAMILY. Among the prominent pioneer Scotch-Irish families of Allegheny county and Pennsylvania there is none more worthy of mention than the Hays family. From the "Pennsylvania Genealogies," published by Dr. W. H. Egle, M. A., Harrisburg, Pa., the following is taken: "This name has had a varied orthography—in olden times De la Haye and De la Haya, while in later, Hay, Hays and Hayes. The American branch of the family write it Hays, as a general thing. In Burke's Peerage is a very interesting account of the origin of the Hays arms, which was, 'argent, three escutcheon gules,' to which was afterward added 'crossed arms, each hand grasping a short sword and supporting the escutcheon gules, surmounted by a crown.'"

William Hays, a native of Scotland, left that country during the religious persecution, and settled in County Tyrone, Ireland. He was at the siege of Derry, and suffered with the rest of the besieged until relief came, being absent from the family twenty-two months. The first of the Hays family to settle in Allegheny county was Abraham, who married Miss Fannie Pittee, a French lady. They removed from Maryland to Allegheny county, Pa., in 1767, and located one mile above Homestead, opposite Braddock's Field, where they remained nine months. On account of Indian troubles they returned to Maryland, but in 1769 once more came to this county. Here Abraham Hays took up land which is still in the possession of his descendants. He was a Presbyterian, an upright and honorable citizen. He and his wife died on the old homestead farm where they first located, one mile above the place now known as Homestead. Abraham Hays and James Whittaker married sisters. The neighbors were Robert Byerly (who came from Maryland), Andrew McClure, Samuel Hamilton, Samuel Ferguson, James McKinney, Edward West, Joseph West, John Neal, Judge McClure (a bachelor, and brother of Andrew McClure), John Risher, Davy Calhoon, John Irvine, Robert Patterson, William Furl, William Brown and David McKee, all being about the same age. Abraham and Fannie (Pittee) Hays had nine children: Francis, Isaac, Abraham, Patty, Jacob (see his sketch below), John, Thomas, Sarah and Elizabeth. Of these, Francis was born in 1770, married Beckey Drennen, and moved in 1820 to Butler county, Pa. (they had six sons and six daughters); Isaac married a Miss Wylie, of Pittsburgh, and moved down the river to Owl Creek; Abraham married, and had two sons and two daughters; Patty married Steve Wylie, who made the first brick ever manufactured in Pittsburgh; John was a bachelor; Thomas married Elizabeth Hamilton, and had four sons and six daughters; Sarah married James Harden, and had two sons and four daughters; Elizabeth died unmarried.

Jacob, fourth son of the pioneer Abraham Hays, was born in 1778, and married, in 1799, Jane Harden, who was born in 1779; they had the following-named children: James H., born in 1800; E. W., in 1802; Thomas H. (see his sketch); Emily J., in 1806; Frances, in 1808; Nancy, in 1810; Mary, in 1812; Abraham (see his sketch); John K., in 1815; Sarah, in 1817; Alexander, in 1819; Ivy, in 1821, and Caroline, in 1824. Of these, James H. married Mary Crady, and died at Beck's Run in 1876 (they had ten children: Ann E., Mary J., Josephine, Henry B., Emeline, Sarah, Agnes, James H., John S. and Walter F.); E. W. married, in 1822, Ivy McKenzie, a native of Jamaica (they had ten children: Mary, born in 1822; Emily, in 1824; Sarah, in 1826; Charles, in 1828; Elizabeth, in 1830; Josephine, in 1834; Alexander and Arthur (twins), in 1837; Thomas, in 1839, and Virginia, in 1841); Emily J. married Charles Gibbs, and had thirteen children; Frances married James Rippert, and had four children; Nancy married Henry Alexander, and had four children; Mary married Jacob Painter, an iron-manufacturer, and had five sons; John K. married a Miss Large, and had three children; Sarah married David E. Park. Thomas Hardin, father of Mrs. Jane (Hardin) Hays, was an officer in the revolutionary war, and had a horse shot from under him at the battle of Brandywine. Jacob Hays, son-in-law of Thomas Hardin, was a soldier in the late war. Jacob Hays was a farmer, and at one time owned and run a mill and distillery; he was a Presbyterian and a Freemason; was originally a democrat, but his last two votes were republican. He died Jan. 2, 1866, his widow on March 28, same year. Jacob Hays and son E. W. started the first ferry on the Monongahela river, in 1811, at Six-Mile Ferry. E. W. Hays handled the first stick of timber that ever went into a steamboat in Pittsburgh, and which was used for a keel; he had eighteen oxen and seven horses to draw it to Six-Mile Ferry, whence it was rafted down the river.

THOMAS HARDIN HAYS (deceased) was born in 1804, on the old Hays farm, in Mifflin township, this county. Coming to Pittsburgh in his youth, he here learned the trade of millwright, and afterward embarked in the manufacture of white lead and linseed oil, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Jacob Painter, which firm continued until Mr. Hays' decease, when the property was sold to the P. R. R. Co. Mr. Hays married Miss Sarah, daughter of Hon. Lazarus and Mary (Thompson) Stewart, former of whom was twice member of the legislature, and

twice elected sheriff of Allegheny county. Mr. and Mrs. Hays had a family of ten children, of whom two sons and three daughters lived to maturity, viz.: Amanda (wife of Walter F. Hunter, of Oakland), Mary (widow of D. McKinley), George S. and Charles T. (who enlisted in the war of the rebellion, and both died from exposure while in the service), and Alice Park (wife of David K. Calhoon, residing in Mifflin township).

Mr. Hays died in 1853. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and intelligence, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, toward the building of which he contributed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Capt. Abraham Hays (deceased), late of Mifflin township, this county, was born in 1809, on the old Hays homestead, located on what is now known as Whittaker's run, one and one-half miles above Homestead, and about one and one-half miles from the Monongahela river. He was reared on the farm, and was a private pupil of H. M. Turning, a well-known teacher, for several years, until eighteen years of age, when he commenced the trade of millwright with his brother-in-law, Charles Gibbs. This business he followed until his marriage with Miss Sarah Brenneman, of Mifflin township, soon after which event he moved into Pittsburgh, where he formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas, in the manufacture of flaxseed oil. (Their mill stood near the present site of the Pennsylvania union depot.) Some years later, his health failing, Capt. Hays moved to Butler county, Pa., where he followed farming about three years, and then returned to the old homestead. Some years later he moved down the Monongahela river, above Homestead, where he followed his trade several years; then engaged in steamboating in partnership with his brother, James H., Harvey Robinson and James Lindsey, owning steamboats and towing coal. Afterward he purchased a farm near his residence, just above Homestead, where he died Sept. 10, 1887. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Lebanon. They had two children: Almira Painter, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-four, and Capt. W. Seward B. Mrs. Hays was a daughter of Jacob and Susan Brenneman, who came from Westmoreland county, Pa., and settled in Mifflin township on a farm which is now in the borough of Duquesne. They were Presbyterians, of German descent, and had a family of six sons and six daughters.

Capt. W. Seward B. Hays, steamboat pilot, boat-owner, and coal-merchant in Pittsburgh, was born in that city Dec. 14, 1838, the only son of Abraham Hays, whose sketch appears above. When he was six months old his parents moved to Butler county, and three years later to Mifflin township, this county, where the subject of these lines obtained his education in private and public schools. On his father's farm he worked until eighteen years of age, at which time he commenced running on the river, assisting his father.

Capt. Hays resides on the old homestead farm in Mifflin township. He was united in marriage June 7, 1876, with Flora B. Packer, a resident of Braddock, and daughter of Capt. Wilson and Electa (Corbett) Packer, former a retired steamboat captain and coal-shipper. Capt. and Mrs. Hays are parents of one son, Abraham Packer. They are members of Lebanon Presbyterian Church; in politics Capt. Hays is a republican.

Michael Simon, contractor, builder and planing-mill owner, Allegheny, was born in Germany, Oct. 18, 1833, and is the son of John and Catherine Simon. He came to America in 1853, and settled in this county, where he has since resided. He is the only one of the family who ever came to this country. His parents both died in Germany, his father in 1840, and his mother in 1865. Of their family of eight children, seven are living. Michael Simon was married, April 25, 1858, to Maria, daughter of Matthias and Catherine Voelp, and to them have been born ten children, of whom eight are now living, as follows: Philip, Charles, John, George, Emma, Clara, William and Harry; two children died in infancy. Mr. Simon learned the carpenter's trade in Germany, and engaged in that business upon his arrival in Allegheny county. In 1861 he commenced business for himself as a contractor and builder, and in 1871 added a planing-mill to facilitate his operations. At the age of twenty years Mr. Simon found himself far from home, among strangers, with only ten dollars to commence life with, but by industry, economy and good business ability he has risen from those humble circumstances to be one of the financially substantial men of the city of Allegheny, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the A. O. U. W., and of the G. P. Church. In all of the relations of life Mr. Simon is faithful and true to every obligation. As a citizen, as a business-man, as a neighbor and friend, he is respected by all, and has the cordial good-will of everyone who knows him.

David K. Calhoon, farmer, postoffice Homestead, was born on the old mansion farm, April 3, 1831. His grandfather, Dr. Calhoon, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born east of the mountains, and at the age of seventeen years teamed to Pittsburgh. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, after the Revolution, in which he was a soldier and fought many battles, he settled in Mifflin township. His patent, known as the Calhoon & Shier patent, for three hundred acres of land was granted in 1803. At the beginning of the war of 1812, at the age of sixty years, being yet a strong, active man, he shouldered his musket and marched out with the troops to Gen. Harrison's headquarters,

but the general ordered him to Pittsburgh, where he was placed in command of the fort. He died, aged eighty years, a strict United Presbyterian, and is buried in Mifflin church cemetery. His sons, James and John, and his father, James Calhoon, are buried at Lebanon cemetery. David Calhoon married Eleanor King, by whom he had eight children: Sarah, Thomas, Mary, James, Elizabeth, John K., David and Eleanor. Of these, John K. farmed the old homestead, where he died. He married Mary R., daughter of Robert Hays, a native of Ireland, who bought the Shier portion of the old homestead, and they had three children: Mary H., Robert R. and David K.

The subject of this sketch owns the old homestead, where he yet resides. He married Alice P., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Stewart) Hays, the latter a daughter of Lazarus Stewart, first sheriff of Allegheny county, who was induced to come here by grandfather David Calhoon. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoon have been blessed with seven children: Mary H., John K., Sarah J., Flora H., Alice Eleanor, David R. and Charles. The old members of the Calhoon family were Seceders, and later joined the U. P. Church. Politically they were first democrats, and then republicans.

HENRY WILKINS BIGLEY, retired, postoffice Logan's Ferry, was born in Franklin township, this county, in 1832, son of Phillip and Mary (Esteft) Bigley, natives of Clarion county, Pa. The father died about 1867, aged seventy-eight years, and the mother in 1856, aged fifty-one years, both members of the Presbyterian Church. The grandfather of H. W. Bigley was Phillip Bigley. The subject of this sketch received his education at the place of his birth, and at the age of fourteen years sailed on the first iron-clad steamer that left Pittsburgh via the gulf and Red river for the Rocky mountains, carrying provisions to the standing army. He was eight years on the Red river, then returned to Pittsburgh, and ran on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers as pilot, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, until 1882, when he retired. He was married, in 1850, to Maria, daughter of Samuel and Catharine (McMillen) Hosick, early settlers in East Deer township. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bigley, four of whom are living: Samuel Joseph, Viola (Mrs. Oliver Fulton Katz), Isabella (Mrs. William Lyons), and Harry, in Verona. Four of the family died in October, 1877, of diphtheria, their names being Flora, Stewart W., Melissa and Foster, aged seventeen, fourteen, twelve and nine years, respectively; four others died under two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Bigley are members of Alice Cary Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, of Pittsburgh, and of the Presbyterian Church at Parnassus. Mr. Bigley is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the republican party. March 17, 1865, his house and barn, with all their effects, were swept away by the flood, and all was lost save one trunk of clothing. This involved a loss of several thousand dollars, but Mr. Bigley, being a resolute man, began anew, and has since prospered in every business undertaking.

ANCESTRY OF MRS. CAPT. EDWARD W. H. SCHENLEY, *nee* CROGHAN. Mrs. Edward W. H. Schenley, possessed of large estates in Allegheny county, was born near Louisville, Ky., in 1827. Her ancestors were identified with the patriot cause from colonial times. She was the granddaughter of Maj. William Croghan and of Gen. James O'Hara; the grandniece of Gen. George Rogers Clarke and of Gen. William Clarke, and the niece of Gen. George Croghan.

Maj. William Croghan was a native of Ireland, born about 1750. He came to Virginia when quite young. When the revolutionary war broke out, and the clash of arms was heard on the fields of Lexington and Concord, Virginia sprang to the contest. Among Virginia's soldiers was young William Croghan. In 1776 he was a captain in the 4th regiment of the Virginia line, under Col. John Neville. The lieutenant-colonel of the regiment was Presley Neville, the son of John Neville. William Croghan was promoted to be major of the regiment. These soldiers fought under the eye of Washington, being intimate friends of his. Amid the snows of Trenton and Princeton, and under the burning heat of Monmouth, they fought and were victorious. At Brandywine and Germantown they fought also, and, though defeated, retired in grim defiance with Washington to Valley Forge, to watch through that dismal winter the British army under Howe at Philadelphia, and to drive that army the following summer across the Delaware, through New Jersey to Sandy Hook, and across the bay to New York. In 1780 the regiment was ordered south to join the army under Gen. Lincoln. During the most of this year the military operations were confined to the Carolinas. A powerful British fleet transported Sir Henry Clinton and the bulk of his forces from New York, and anchored in Charleston harbor. After a month's siege, the most of the fortifications having been beaten down, Gen. Lincoln found himself obliged to surrender his troops, including Neville's regiment of Virginians; among them Cols. John and Presley Neville and Maj. William Croghan. Col. Presley Neville was fortunate enough to be exchanged, but Col. John Neville and Maj. Croghan, with the rest of the officers, were released only on their parole of honor. Before Maj. Croghan was exchanged, he was present at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, but could only participate in the stirring scenes by his presence. Maj. Croghan came to Fort Pitt with Col. John Neville, and was here on the 6th of July, 1782. Under that date he wrote to the Virginia secretary of war, giving an account of the murdering of the Moravian Indians by a party of white men from Washington county, Pa. On the 24th of July, 1783, he was

ordered by the secretary of war to discharge the men of the Virginia line at fort Pitt enlisted for the war, and give them three months' pay. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, the officers of the Virginia line having joined at a meeting held at Fredericksburg in the beginning of October, 1783.

It is remarkable what a number of soldiers of the revolutionary army became residents of Pittsburgh and vicinity after the war. Among them were Col. John Neville, Col. Presley Neville, Col. Richard Butler, who became major-general, and was killed at St. Clair's defeat, in 1791; Col. William Butler, Col. Stephen Bayard, Maj. Isaac Craig, Maj. Ebenezer Denny, Maj. Abraham Kirkpatrick, Col. James O'Hara, Gen. John Wilkins, Jr., Maj. James Gordon Herron, James Foster and many others.

In 1784 Maj. William Croghan visited Kentucky, and was so pleased with the country that he concluded to make it his home, and accordingly removed there, finally settling in Jefferson county, where he passed the remainder of his life at his beautiful place, Locust Grove, not far from Louisville, where he died in September, 1822.

After his removal to Kentucky he married the sister of Gen. George Rogers Clarke, who conquered the Northwest territory from the British during the revolutionary war.

Gen. George Rogers Clarke was a native of Virginia, born in Albemarle county, Nov. 19, 1752. When twenty-two years old he was captain of a company sent against the Indians in Lord Dunmore's war. The following year he went to Kentucky, and was given command of the armed settlers there. He was so active and so successful in his conflicts with the Indians that his name became a terror to them. In the spring of 1778 he was intrusted by the state of Virginia with the command of an expedition against the Illinois country, then in possession of the British. Gov. Hamilton, the British commander, was a man of most cruel, barbarous nature. He continually provided the Indians with arms and supplies to enable them to operate against the American settlers. He offered high prices for scalps, but would pay nothing for live prisoners. Gen. Clarke organized his expedition at Redstone Old Fort, now Brownsville, Pa. He prepared boats, ammunition and supplies, and with about one hundred and fifty rangers, armed with rifles, he set sail down the Ohio. He received a few reinforcements at Fort Randolph, and other reinforcements in Kentucky farther down. His whole force consisted of less than four hundred men, but they were men of steel, inured to exposure, and sure shots with their rifles. Clark landed his men opposite the mouth of the Tennessee river, and concealed his boats among the bushes of a small creek. With his rifle and provisions on his back, he placed himself on foot at the head of his men and silently led the way through the wilderness for distant Kaskaskia. There were deep streams to cross and swamps to wade through, but so secretly did he move that the enemy were totally unaware of his coming. He was a stout, rather short man, with a high, broad forehead, sandy hair, blue eyes, and heavy shaggy eyebrows. With his personal prowess, hardihood and capacity for detail, there was always comprehensive wisdom in plan and purpose. The enemy knew of his coming only by his presence among them, and the American flag supplanting the royal standard of England. Hence his prestige and renown among the savages was of great value to carry on hostilities or dictate a peace. When he was present the great Indian warriors never noticed any other general. In six days Clarke and his little party reached the Kaskaskia river, at night. They saw the old French mission building on the opposite bank lighted up, and heard the sound of music. It was a ball given by the British officers to the inhabitants of Kaskaskia. Taking with him a portion of his men, he waded the river at the ford. Placing men quietly at each door, he gave orders to let no one pass. Wrapping himself in his blanket, he passed in, and, with his arms folded, leaned against the door-cheek of the ballroom and looked in upon the dance. An Indian who lay asleep upon the floor of the entry waked up, and gazing intently upon the general's features in the light reflected from the room, suddenly sprang to his feet and gave the warwhoop, exclaiming in Indian, "The great white chief!" The dancing ceased, the greatest confusion prevailed, women screamed, and all rushed toward the door. Without moving from his position or changing his grave expression, Clarke said to them, "Go on with your dance. The only difference is you dance now under Virginia instead of Great Britain."

His next movement was against Vincennes. Gov. Hamilton was in command there organizing a force of British regulars and Indians to move against Clarke and cut him off. No time was to be lost. Clarke said, "I must take Hamilton or he will take me." With 175 men he marched in cold, stormy weather. He traversed a wilderness and the drowned lands of Illinois, enduring every privation from wet, cold and hunger, and suddenly appeared before Vincennes. By marching his men along the crest of the bluff in sight of the fort, counter-marching out of sight, and again appearing in a continuous file, he made his force appear much larger than it was. After some sharp fighting, Hamilton surrendered and was made a prisoner. Clarke was strongly inclined to put him to death for his cruelty and uncivilized modes of warfare, but finally sent him to Virginia under guard. The power of Great Britain was ended in the Northwest territory, and from Fort Pitt to the Mississippi river the American flag floated in triumph. Clarke was anxiously waiting for money to

pay his men and to enable him to make good his engagements on sudden emergencies for supplies furnished them. He sent many messengers urging relief, but was disappointed. The state of Virginia voted him a sword for his conquest of the Illinois country. The bearers of it met the grave and discontented hero on the bank of the Wabash. He took the sword, drew it from its scabbard, and placing the point to the ground thrust the blade deep into the soil he had conquered, and broke it off by the hilt. Throwing the glittering handle into the river, he exclaimed, "I ask Virginia for bread and she sends me a sword."

In 1780 Gen. Clarke led a force against the Shawanese Indians, defeating them with great loss on their part. He established Fort Jefferson on the Mississippi. Learning of the disastrous battle of the Blue Licks, he started immediately on foot with one companion for Kentucky, rallied the people, and drove the enemy across the Ohio. He then proceeded to Richmond to procure aid. While there Benedict Arnold invaded Virginia, and Gen. Clarke served temporarily in a command against him, under Baron Steuben.

In 1782 Gen. Clarke made a successful campaign against the Shawanese towns in Ohio, and destroyed them, driving the Indians from that part of the country.

Gen. Clarke spent the latter part of his life with his sister, Mrs. Croghan, at the beautiful country seat, Locust Grove. He died there Feb. 18, 1818. His modest grave is in Cane Hill cemetery.

A plain stone with the initials G. R. C. engraved upon it is all that tells where the great-hearted leader sleeps. He who conquered for us the territory of five states, containing 160,000,000 of acres, has only six feet of earth. Congress moved last winter about raising a monument to him. He does not need it. "Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin," are his monument. It will stand as long as free government lasts on this continent. When the romance of American chivalry shall be written, the story of George Rogers Clarke will be linked with heroic, poetic members, immortal as the tale of Roland or that of the Cid Campeador.

Gen. William Clarke, youngest brother of George Rogers Clarke, and of Mrs. Maj. Croghan, was an ensign in the army at the early age of eighteen years. Promoted to be a captain, he was in 1804 selected by President Jefferson, in conjunction with Capt. Meriwether Lewis, to explore the great west from the Mississippi to the mouth of Columbia river. The particulars of this famous expedition are familiar to every intelligent reader in the world. The vast continent which for ages had slept in the darkness of obscurity was, like a book, unsealed and opened to light and progress by Lewis and Clarke and their little band of hunters and trappers. The country they explored is thus described by the great American poet:

"Far in the West there lies a desert land,
Where the mountains lift through perpetual snows
Their lofty and luminous summits.

* * * * * * * *

Westward the Oregon flows, and the Walleway and the Oayhee,
Eastward with devious course, among the Wind River Mountains,
Through the Sweet Water Valley, precipitate leaps the Nebraska.

* * * * * * * *

Spreading between these streams are the wondrous beautiful prairies;
Over them wander the wolves and herds of riderless horses,
Fires that blast and blight, and winds that are weary with travel;
Over them wander the scattered tribes of Ishmael's children,
Staining the desert with blood; above their terrible war-trails
Circles and sails aloft, on pinions majestic, the vulture,
Like the implacable soul of a chieftain slaughtered in battle."

William Clarke was appointed governor of Missouri in 1812. He was promoted to be a brigadier-general in 1817. In 1822 he was appointed Indian agent by President Monroe. He died in 1838, after having served his country over fifty years, leaving a name that is an honor to the American army.

George Croghan, William Croghan, Jr., and Dr. Croghan, the owner of the Monmouth cave, were sons of Maj. William Croghan.

George Croghan, the most distinguished of them, was named after his uncle, Gen. George Rogers Clarke. He was born at Locust Grove, Nov. 15, 1791, and graduated at William and Mary College in 1810. At the age of twenty years he was aid-de-camp to Col. Boyd at the battle of Tippecanoe. On 12th of March, 1812, he was appointed captain in the 17th regiment of infantry, and distinguished himself at the sortie from Fort Meigs, where the Pittsburgh Blues under Capt. James R. Butler gained such honor. On the 30th of March, 1813, he became a major, and was appointed aid-de-camp by Gen. William H. Harrison.

On the 1st and 2d of August, 1813, he commanded at Fort Stevenson, and conducted the memorable defense of that fort against five hundred British regulars and seven hundred Indians, with artillery, under Gen. Proctor. This defense will live in history as one of the most gallant successful exploits of any nation. For his bravery and skill in this affair George Croghan received a commission as brevet lieutenant-colonel, and the thanks of Congress, and on 21st of February, 1814, he was made lieutenant-colonel. In 1824 he was appointed postmaster at New Orleans, and on the 21st of December, 1825, was appointed inspector-general of the army.

He served under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war; was in the battle of Monterey and other hard fights. Gen. Croghan died in New Orleans Jan. 8, 1849. He was a soldier "without fear and without reproach."

Gen. James O'Hara was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to this country when quite young. He came to Fort Pitt in 1773, and was an Indian trader here before the revolutionary war. He entered the army as a private, and became a captain in the 9th Virginia regiment. His superior business qualities and activity made him necessary to the quartermaster's department, and he served as assistant quartermaster.

After the revolutionary war he was actively engaged in business, among other things filling large contracts with the government for supplying the western armies, and acted as purchasing agent for Indian supplies. When the town of Pittsburgh was laid out, and afterward the reserve tract opposite Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Allegheny river, he made large purchases of property at the low prices offered by the Penns and the state of Pennsylvania. He also acquired large landed property in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He was foremost and led the way in every enterprise calculated to promote the business interests and growth of Pittsburgh. In his various active movements his life was constantly exposed and in danger. The Indians in the interest of the British had planned to murder him at Schoenbrum, one of the Moravian towns. The Moravians discovered the plot, and sent one of their most trusty Indians, called Anthony, to guide him by night through the woods, avoiding the trail, to Fort Pitt, which place he safely reached, although hotly pursued by eleven Hurons.

In 1788 Mr. O'Hara was a presidential elector, and cast his vote for George Washington at the first presidential election.

In 1792 he was appointed quartermaster-general in the United States army, and served as such during the whisky insurrection of 1794, the first armed rebellion against the United States, to suppress which Washington himself drew the sword and marched at the head of fifteen thousand men as far as Bedford.

In 1795 Gen. O'Hara, as quartermaster-general, marched with Gen. Anthony Wayne in the memorable campaign which put an end to Indian hostilities at the battle of the Fallen Timbers and the treaty of Greenville.

In 1797 Gen. O'Hara, in partnership with Maj. Isaac Craig, erected the first Pittsburgh glassworks. It was a stone building on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite the Point. Peter William Eichbaum was brought from Germany to superintend the works. Green glass bottles were made. In a note of Gen. O'Hara found among his papers after his death he says: "To-day we made the first bottle, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars." About this time he built his own ships and loaded them, some with furs and peltries from the great northwest for Liverpool, others with flour for South America and the West Indies. A bushel of salt had been worth a cow and a calf at Pittsburgh, and men were not allowed to walk across the floor when salt was being measured.

After Wayne's treaty Gen. O'Hara entered into a contract with the government to supply Oswego with provisions, which were then cheaper at Pittsburgh than in the settlements on the Mohawk. Gen. O'Hara was a far-sighted calculator; he had obtained correct information in relation to the manufacture of salt at Salina, and in his contract for provisioning the garrison he had in view the supplying of the western country with salt from Onondaga. This was a project that few men would have thought of, and at that time hardly anyone else would have undertaken. The means of transportation had to be created on the whole line. Boats and teams must be provided to get the salt from the works to Oswego. A vessel was built to transport it to the landing below the falls of Niagara, wagons procured to carry it to Schlosser, then boats constructed to carry it to Black Rock. There another vessel was required to transport it to Erie. The road from Erie to the head of French creek had to be improved, the country through which it passed being mostly swampy, and the salt carried in wagons across the portage; and finally boats provided to float it down French creek and the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh. It required no ordinary capacity and perseverance to give success to this enterprise. An individual undertaking at the present time to exchange Pittsburgh goods for furs and Russian leather with the traders at Nijni Novgorod by way of the great lakes and Behring straits would hardly be equal to it in boldness and in complexity of detail. Gen. O'Hara, however, could execute as well as plan. He packed his flour and provisions in barrels suitable for salt. These barrels were reserved in his contract. Arrangements were made with the manufacturers, and the necessary advances paid to secure a supply of salt. Two vessels were built, one on Lake Ontario and one on Lake Erie, and the means of transportation on the various sections of the line were secured. The plan fully succeeded, and salt of fair quality was delivered at Pittsburgh and sold at four dollars a bushel. The vocation of those who brought salt across the mountains on packhorses was gone. The trade opened by this man, whose success was equal to his merits, was extensively prosecuted by others. A large amount of capital was invested in the salt trade, and the means of transportation so greatly increased that in a few years the Pittsburgh market was supplied with Onondaga salt at two dollars and forty cents per bushel.

In 1804 Gen. O'Hara was appointed a director of the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania established that year at Pittsburgh. This was the first bank west of the Alle-

ghany mountains. The "Miami Exporting Company" was not then a bank and did not become so until afterward. Gen. John Wilkins, Jr., was the first president, and he was succeeded by Gen. O'Hara, who was the president when the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania was transferred to and merged in the office of the Bank of the United States. In the first board of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania were the following other officers of the revolutionary army: Gen. Presley Neville, Maj. Abraham Kirkpatrick, Maj. Ebenezer Denny, Gen. Adamson Tannehill, Surgeon George Stevenson.

A large proportion of the prominent citizens of Pittsburgh at this early period having been officers of the army, they necessarily constituted a majority in the boards of trustees of the church, the bank and the academy. Nor does it appear that the Bank of Pennsylvania, or its successor, the Bank of the United States, had any reason to regret their confidence in these gentlemen. Only one other branch of the United States Bank (the office at Mobile) was more successfully managed or lost less money. To these brave men the country was a debtor when they died, and continues so to the descendants of most of them. But no one lost by them.

James O'Hara, while as enterprising as Astor or Girard, was as large hearted and magnanimous as Abraham. John Henry Hopkins, a young Irishman, afterward bishop of Vermont, came to the United States in the early part of this century, and about 1811 to Pittsburgh, poor, but full of intelligence and activity. Gen. O'Hara, pleased with Hopkins' business qualifications, took him into partnership in an iron-works he established at Ligonier, and gave him the management. This business, through no fault of Hopkins, failed, as, indeed, did all business after the war of 1812. Hopkins was overwhelmed, and his hopes apparently blasted for life by his share of the debt which hung over him. O'Hara said to him, "Give yourself no concern. You have done your best. I will pay all the debts." He gave Hopkins a clear acquittance and settled up all the debts. This incident was told by Bishop Hopkins himself in the accents of a grateful heart.

Gen. O'Hara died at his home on the bank of the Monongahela in 1819, wealthy and full of years. A patriotic soldier, an enterprising business-man and a charitable Christian. The tears of the poor and rich alike were shed at his grave and mingled with the clods that fell upon his coffin. Pittsburgh owes him a debt of gratitude, and his memory should be cherished and held sacred.

William Croghan, Jr., and Mary O'Hara were married in the year 1821. He was the son of Maj. William Croghan, and she was the daughter of Gen. James O'Hara.

William Croghan, Jr., was a remarkably handsome man, whom the writer remembers with pleasure for many kindnesses to him a boy. He was tall and well built, with remarkably well-proportioned features, and an exceedingly keen and intelligent eye. He was a very Chesterfield in courtly manners, and a true gentleman in heart.

On the 20th of May, 1835, Mr. Croghan was admitted as a member of the Allegheny county bar. He resided at his beautiful country seat, "Picnic," which commands a view of the three historic rivers, Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio, and a far-off glimpse of the hazy Chestnut ridge of Pennsylvania. He died at his residence, Picnic, near Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1850, loved and lamented by all who knew him.

Mrs. Croghan died Oct. 25, 1827, leaving two children: William, her oldest child, survived his mother but a short time, and died April 25, 1828; Mary E. Croghan, the daughter, was born April 27, 1826. She married Capt. Edward W. H. Schenley, an officer of the British army, and went to England, where she has resided for the greater part of her married life, having now living five daughters and one son.—*Morrison Foster.*

William Walker Fortune, civil engineer, Turtle Creek, was born in Pittsburgh, April 16, 1854, a son of George and Jane (Campbell) Fortune, former a native of Philadelphia, latter of Scotland. George Fortune settled early in the present century at Pittsburgh, where he carried on the manufacture of saddletrees for many years. From 1850 to 1875 he was secretary of the board of guardians of the poor, and for twenty years was health officer of his city. He died in 1876, at the age of sixty-three, well known and respected. Politically he was a republican, and in religion he was brought up with the Roman Catholics, but united with the Unitarians. His wife died in 1870, at the age of sixty. Her father, John Campbell, was the first Unitarian preacher in Western Pennsylvania, and resided in Pittsburgh, where he died. The subject of this sketch was reared in Pittsburgh. He received his education at the Second ward school, and when fifteen years old entered the city engineer's office, where he worked his way up rapidly, becoming, when but nineteen years old, chief engineer in charge of the grading of Fifth avenue. Since 1878 he has given his attention to railroad work, and for the past two years has been in charge of the Turtle Creek Valley railroad, with office at Turtle Creek. In 1879 Mr. Fortune married Virginia, daughter of Charles and Margaret Rahm, all of Pittsburgh birth. Martin and Dorothea, parents of Charles Rahm, came from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Fortune had two sons born to them, the elder now living: Frank Rahm, born in July, 1880; George, the second son, died in 1887, aged six years.

Robert McFarland Smith (deceased), was born near Elizabeth, Pa., July 24, 1804, and was a son of Philip and Elenor Smith, of Germantown, Pa. Philip was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Smith, who came from Germany in 1750 and settled in "Upland," now Germantown, Pa. Philip married Miss Elenor

Fismire, of Germantown, Sept. 12, 1782. In 1783 or 1785, Philip, then a sturdy young farmer, and his wife, came hunting for themselves a home in the then western wilderness. After a long and toilsome journey they reached Elizabeth, then only a settlement with three or four dwellings, the principal one, that of Col. Stephen Bayard, being built of logs. Within less than a mile the newcomer built his first home. It was a one-room log cabin on the hill plantation, called "Salisbery," which comprised three hundred acres bought from Joseph Carle in 1790. In 1798 he bought from Thomas Liming the plantation of 160¼ acres called Newry, nearer the Monongahela river. On this he built his house, containing one large room, second story, a hall and stone kitchen, a porch length of the front, a large barn and other outbuildings for a farmer's use; part of the old barn is standing yet. These buildings were made of hewn logs. A few years afterward he weatherboarded his house, and it is said to have been the first weatherboarded house west of the Alleghany mountains. Often while engaged in this work he was obliged to take up the old musket which he had carried at Valley Forge and Trenton, in order to repel the attacks of Indians. A few years after his house was finished the first public worship ever held in that region was conducted there; and there, in the providence of God, was first organized the Old Stone M. E. Church of Elizabeth, which by his blessing has been the means of converting multitudes, who with Philip Smith have long since passed away. This church was dedicated to the worship of God in 1832, the stone to build the same having been donated by Philip Smith and taken from his old homestead.

Miss Elenor Fismire was born Sept. 11, 1765, in Germantown, Pa., a daughter of Christian and Martha Fismire. Elenor's grandparents were Quakers, who came from Wales in 1682, being among the number of about two thousand colonists who founded Philadelphia. They had eleven children, seven of whom were born prior to 1800. Their names are Martha, Betsey, John, Elenor, Adam, Thomas, Nancy, James, Joseph, Robert and Margaret. The father of this family willed to his son Joseph the hill farm; Robert, the homestead, and to Margaret, the town property; all the rest of his children settled in the west and south. Philip Smith was owner of large tracts of land, which he sold and gave to his children. They also settled in the west and south, and almost every state in the Union can furnish a relative.

Robert McFarland Smith was married Aug. 12, 1828, to Caroline Black, of Monongahela City, in Washington county, then called Williamsport. Ten children were born to them: Mary Elenor, Eliza Jane, wife of William F. Curry; Hester Ann, wife of D. McIntosh; Wilson Speers, of Elizabeth, in the livery business; Ross Stokely, died Dec. 2, 1875, aged thirty-eight years and four days; Caroline Bellvidere, wife of John Finney, died March 8, 1867, aged twenty-eight years and seven days; Laura and Robert Sehon, who died in infancy, and Myra Dell, wife of James H. Christy, of Elizabeth.

Their father was born and reared on the old homestead, and died Jan. 27, 1881, in his seventy-seventh year; his widow died July 24, 1885, in her seventy-fifth year. In the family burial-ground, on a sunny spot overlooking the beautiful Monongahela, and in full view of the old homestead, rest the ashes of parents and children. Philip Smith, father of Robert, died June 23, 1842, aged eighty-eight years; Elenor, his wife, died Sept. 26, 1836, aged seventy-one years and fifteen days.

Robert followed farming, but in 1847 he bought the glasshouse property, and took an interest with his son Samuel in the manufacturing of glass, which proved a bad investment, as Samuel H. went to San Francisco with the Maryland Mining company in 1849, and died there among strangers, Jan. 13, 1850, aged nineteen years and thirty-two days. His brother, Wilson S., enlisted Sept. 4, 1862, in Co. D, 14th P. C., Sheridan's command, and was in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Mt. Jackson, White Sulphur Springs, Rocky Gap, Droop Mountain, Lewisburg, Snicker's Gap, Leesburg and others, being honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service.

Their daughter, Mary E., was twice married; first, Dec. 25, 1845, to William Christian Lorenz, by whom she had one son, Frederick Smith, who inherited a part of his father's estate. This he willed to his mother, who is now the wife of William M. Grace, having been married to him March 22, 1859. The Lorenz homestead they now own and occupy. Her son, Frederick S. Lorenz, died Jan. 20, 1875. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mary Frances, who died in infancy. William C. Lorenz, father of Frederick, died Feb. 29, 1853.

INDICES.

INDEX TO PART I.

PAGE.

Abbott, W. S. 751
Acheson, Marcus W. 261
Adams, Gabriel. 256
Addison, Hon. Alex. 250, 251, 252, 263, 264, 266, 294, 547
Advance of Settlers. 454
Agnew, Daniel. 275
Agnew, Dr. James. 651
Aix-la-Chapelle, Treaty of. 24
Alexander, James. 730
Aliquippa. 20
Allegheny Arsenal. 696
ALLEGHENY:
Borough Officers, 1829–40. 667, 668
City Home. 703
City Officers, 1840–88. 668, 669
Fire Department. 643
General Hospital. 711
Incorporation. 519, 676
Observatory. 695
Old Town Hall. 668
Population. 519
Allegheny Cemetery. 718
Allegheny County Erected. 120, 246, 249, 518
Allegheny County, 1759 to 1779. 45
Allegheny Hills. 15
Allegheny, Origin of Name. 11
Allegheny River. 11, 494, 499
Allegheny Town. 519
Allison, George. 586, 592
Allison, Robert. 274
Ankrim, Lieut. William. 181
Annexations to Allegheny Co. 121
Anshutz, George. 586, 592
Anti-Masonic Excitement. 234, 235
Anti-Slavery Agitation. 240
Armbrust, L. F. 752
Armstrong, John. 40, 44, 46, 96
Asbury, Bishop. 351, 352
Associate Churches. 302
Attiqué. 40
Augusta Town. 116
Austin, John M. 274
Bailey, John H. 263
Baldwin, Henry. 236, 239, 246, 249, 271, 272
Ballentine, Col. James W. 220
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 572
Banking. 585–594
Bank of Pennsylvania. 585
Bank of Pittsburgh. 586, 587
Baptist Church. 365–374
Baron, Rev. Denys. 395
Barr, Rev. Samuel. 290, 491, 512, 513
Batchelor, Charles W. 413, 718
Bateman, Hugh. 183
Bayard, Stephen. 96, 294, 475, 491, 512
Bayardstown. 625
Bayne, Col. Thomas M. 219, 239
Beatty, Rev. Charles. 285, 450
Beatty, Mrs. H. E. 412
Bedford County. 64
Bedford, Dr. Nathaniel. 648, 651
Beilstein, J. F. 551
Belfour, Rev. Edmund. 379, 380
Bell, A. K., D. D. 372
Beltzhoover. 626
Bench and Bar. 241–280
Berford, R. G. 658
Berk, Joseph. 183
Beymer, Simon. 517

PAGE.

Biddle, Clement. 154
Biddle, Richard. 239, 274
Bishop Bowman Institute. 691
Black, Samuel W. 180, 202, 279
Blaine, Col. Ephraim. 150, 471, 533, 592
Boat-Building. 466, 514, 542, 599
Booth, James J. 573
Boundaries, County. 73, 121
Boundary Disputes. 61–74, 246
Bouquet, Henry. 43, 46, 50, 53, 55, 56, 448, 449
Bouquet's Redoubt. 439, 446
Bowman, Dr. Samuel. 340
Brackenridge, H. H. 159, 160, 164, 171, 172, 224, 229, 239, 245, 246, 250, 251, 252, 266, 270, 492, 511
Brackenridge, Henry M. 171, 274
Braddock, Gen. 32, 36, 39
Braddock's Road. 123
Bradford, David. 250, 269 270
Bradford, Atty.-Gen. William. 159, 160, 161, 163, 164, 172
Bradley, L. 695
Breading, James E. 117
Bridges and Ferries. 569–571
Brodhead, Col. Daniel. 93, 99, 102, 150, 469, 470, 471, 472
Brooks, Maj.-Gen. 190
Brown, A. M. 432, 451
Brown, James. 67, 586, 668, 669
Brown, Rev. John G., D. D. 416
Brown, Thomas. 125
Brown, W. H. 325
Browne, Maj. Joseph. 213
Brownsville. 123, 124, 125, 126
Bruce, Rev. Robert, D. D. 313
Brunot, Dr. Felix. 17
Brunot, Felix R. 217, 340, 687, 688, 708, 720
Brunot, Mrs. Felix R. 697, 707
Brunot, Hilary. 137
Brunot's Island. 471, 497
Bryan, A. M. 323, 324
Bryson, James. 121
Buchanan, Rev. Ed. Y. 338
Burd, Col. James. 124
Burke, Robert and Andrew. 273
Bushnell, Daniel. 473, 544
Business and Statistics. 585–614
Butler, Capt. James R. 174, 176
Butler, Gen. Richard. 121, 468
Campbell, Alex. 389
Campbell, Col. David. 203
Campbell, Col. John. 438, 439, 446, 462, 468
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. John B. 175
Candidates for Office. 492
Carnegie, Andrew. 688
Carroll, Bishop. 400
Case, Frank P. 635
Catholic Church. 395–410
Céleron, Louis D. 21, 434, 437
Cemeteries. 717–720
Census, 1761, 1796, 1800. 537, 538, 541
Centennial Celebration. 427–433
Chamber of Commerce. 695
Charlton, Lieut. William. 181
Chartiers Creek. 104
Chartiers Railroad. 575
Cherubusco, Battle of. 182
Christian Advocate. 362
Christian Church. 389–395

PAGE.

Christian Home for Women. 707
Churches. 280–411
Clark, Col. John B. 216, 220, 311
Clarke, Charles J. 691, 713, 720
Clarke, Col. George Rogers. 82, 103, 151
Clarke, Thomas S. 207
Classical School. 675
Clymer, George. 156
Coalbeds, Pittsburgh. 425, 426
Coalboats, etc. 543, 544
Coal Hill. 453
Coal-Mining. 453, 543
Coal Trade. 731–734
Cochran, A. G. 239
Cochran, H. B. 748
Cochran, William. 156
Collier, Frederick H. 263
Collins, John Y. 732, 751
Collins, Thomas. 269, 270
Colored Orphan Asylum. 710
Columbia Railroad. 558, 559
Complaints of Indians. 454, 455
Conaway, Rev. Chas. 349
Conference Journal. 357, 362
Congressmen, 1789–1889. 236, 239
Connellsville Railroad. 733
Connolly, Dr. John. 65, 69, 70, 245, 461, 467, 468
Contrecœur. 29, 437
Converse, E. C. 529
Converse, J. C. 736, 748
Cooper, Thomas, Sr. 351
Copley, Josiah. 227
Corbly, Rev. John. 366
Corn-Husking. 136
Cornwallis' Surrender. 105
County Home. 422
County Officers, First. 121, 122
County Seat, Location of. 119, 243
Coursin, Benjamin. 732
Coursin, B. B. 715, 742, 746, 751
Courthouse, Burning of. 427
Courthouse, New. 427, 428
Courts, Early. 242
Cowden, Rev. W. F. 390
Cox, John F. 633
Craig, Isaac. 102, 294, 333, 475, 489, 491, 509, 521, 533, 592, 630
Craig, Neville B. 102, 275, 482, 641, 657, 667
Crawford, Col. Wm. 79, 106, 119, 243
Cresap, Michael. 125
Croghan, Col. George. 21, 46, 454, 460, 462, 535
Croghan, Gen. George. 176, 446, 535
Croghan, Maj. Wm. 37, 535
Croghan, William, Jr. 535
Cromwell, Thomas. 586, 592
Cronemeyer, W. C. 739
Cumberland Presbyterian Church. 322–324
Cumberland Valley R. R. 558
Cunningham, D. O. 627
Currency. 461, 469, 511, 520, 624
Curry, Robert, A. M. 686
Dabbs, B. L. H. 583
Dallas, Trevanion B. 253, 260, 667
Dalzell, John. 239, 507
Dalzell, John H. 718
Danver, Maj. Hugh. 216
Darlington, W. M. 432, 720
Darragh, Hon. C. 239, 276, 279, 580

PAGE.

Darragh, John.....586, 592, 666
Davis, Hugh..... 256
Davis, John..... 539
Davis, Rev. Samuel..... 355
Day Nursery..... 711
Deaf and Dumb Institution..... 416
Declaration of War..... 40
Defenses Against Indians..... 129
De Jumonville, Death of.....31, 36
Delawares, The.....11, 52, 90, 102
Demmler, A. J..... 739
Denny, Maj. Ebenezer.....294, 666
Denny, Hon. Harmar....239, 294, 535, 667
Denny, Lieut. James O'H..... 181
Depreciation Lands.....113, 114, 115
Detroit British Headquarters.....80, 86, 93
Detroit Expedition..... 86
Diamond, The..... 519
Dickson, John, M. D..... 319
Distilleries..... 152
Distillery, First..... 489
District Court Established..... 256
Dix, Miss D. L..... 418
Dixmont.....418, 421
Dodd, Rev. Thaddeus..... 286
Doddridge, Rev. Jos., M. D..330, 333
Domenec, Rev. Michael.404, 405, 409
Donation Lands.....113, 114, 115
Dravo, John F..... 363, 695
Dress of Pioneers..... 141
Ducking-Stool..... 116
Dunbar, Col. Thomas.....33, 34
Dunmore, Lord.....62, 66, 69, 70, 468
Dunmore's War..... 461
Duquesne..... 519
Duquesne Greys..... 181
Earliest Times..... 9
Early Catholic Services..... 395
Easton Treaties.....42, 43, 46
Eaton, Prof. L. H..... 368
Ecoff, Joseph..... 746
Educational.....669-687
Education, Early..... 146
Edwards, Richard..... 247
Eichbaum, Arnold..... 555
Eichbaum, William.....87, 533, 636, 667, 719
Election Districts..... 122
Elections, 1799-1810.....230-233
Elections, Early.....223, 224
Elliott Mathew.....467, 468
English Acquisitions..... 23
English Instigations.....80, 85, 102
Episcopal Church Home..... 708
Errett, Hon. Russell...239, 341, 667
Evang'l Lutheran Church.....374-389
Evans, George.....544, 556
Evans, James..... 753
Evans, Oliver...544, 556, 601, 727, 746
Ewalt, James..... 249
Excise Law.....152, 154
Execution, First..... 249
Expedition to Logstown..... 25
Federalists and Democrats..... 171
Feeding the Soldiers..... 186
Female Colleges..... 690
Ferree, Capt. Jeremiah..... 175
Fetterman, Charles S..... 263
Fiddlers, Early..... 136
Financial Distress..... 152
Finley, Joseph I..... 99
Fire Department, Pioneer..... 431
Fire of 1845.....580-582
First Courts..... 116
First Furnace..... 522
First Pittsburgh Bank Bldg..... 585
First Postoffice in Pittsburgh..... 512
First Presbyterian Church..... 512
First Prothonotary..... 121
First Register..... 121
First Shingle Roof..... 125
First White Child..... 489
Fishing in the Allegheny.....494, 497
Flagler, J. H.....441, 736, 748
Fleming, Hugh S.....479, 668, 711
Floods..... 576-580

PAGE.

Flouring-Mill, First Steam..... 547
Forbes, Gen. John.....41, 42, 437, 444
Forister, George..... 390
Fort Crawford..... 94
Fort Duquesne....30, 44, 437, 444, 490, 509
Fort Fayette..... 509
Fort Franklin.....110, 111
Fort Hand.....86, 94
Fort Harmar..... 110
Fort Lafayette.....522, 525
Fort Laurens.....91, 94, 469
Fort Le Bœuf.....22, 26, 29, 44, 437
Fort Ligonier.....44, 53
Fort McIntosh.....90, 490
Fort Machault..... 44, 46
Fort Meigs, Siege of..... 176
Fort Necessity..... 31
Fort Pitt.....45, 49, 50, 52, 53, 62, 65, 81, 89, 103, 116, 285, 444, 445, 446, 490, 509
Fort Shirley..... 40
Fort Stanwix Treaties...109, 455, 489
Fort Stevenson, Defense of..... 176
Forward, Hon. Walter...233, 239, 259, 264, 270, 272, 592
Foster, J. Heron..... 658
Franklin, Benjamin..... 120
Free Dispensary..... 711
Free-School System.....669, 673
French Claims.....20, 24
French Forts..... 25
Frew, William.....385, 688, 695, 713
Fulton, Robert..... 564
Gallatin, Albert.....154, 155, 164, 169, 170, 172, 223, 236, 250, 266, 598
Garrison, Abraham..... 691
Gas, Natural.....426, 615-620
Gast, Col. Frederick..... 216
Gazette, The.....492, 654
Gazzam, Dr. J. P..... 652
Geary, John W.....180, 181, 192
Geological Diagram.....opposite 425
Geology and Topography.....425-427
German Congregations..... 360
German Papers..... 659
Gibson, Gen. John.....79, 91, 100, 103, 156, 294, 469, 526
Gilleland, James C.....234, 657
Girty, Simon.....93, 101, 467
Gist, Christopher.....21, 22, 26, 437
Glassworks, First..... 533
Goff, M. B., LL. D.....671, 689
Gourley, Henry I..... 693
Graham, James L..... 432
Grain and Flour Exchange..... 692
Grant's Defeat.....43, 490, 503
Grant's Hill.....500, 503
Greensburg..... 243
Grier, Robert C..246, 256, 259, 264, 275
Guthrie, John B..... 236
Guthrie, Capt. P. N..... 181
Halket, Sir Peter.....33, 34, 36
Hague, Lieut. John W..... 181
Hamilton, George P..... 276
Hamilton, Hon. John..... 236
Hamilton, John..... 181
Hampton, Moses.....239, 259, 264, 279
Hand, Gen. Edward....81, 82, 83, 85
Hanna, Robert.....119, 243
Hannastown.....106, 119, 243
Harbaugh, William..... 495
Harmar's Expedition.....152, 521
Harper, Albert M..... 197
Harper, John....187, 190, 417, 422, 587, 720
Harrison, John..... 731
Hartman, William, Sr..... 683
Hawkins, W. E..... 264
Hay, Col. Alex.180, 181, 202, 236, 666
Hays, Abraham..... 419
Hays, William.....586, 592
Hazelwood..... 481
Heath, Andrew..... 116
Hendrickson, James..... 746
Hepburn, Hopewell.....259, 275
Herron, W. A..... 347

PAGE.

Herron, Capt. John.....147, 180, 181, 236, 556, 637, 666
Herron, Rev. Francis.....47, 294, 295
Heyer, Rev. F.....377, 382
Hibernia Greens..... 181
High-School..... 686
Hofmann, H. H., M. D..... 639
Hoge, John..... 236
Hoge, William..... 236
Hogg, George.....97, 417, 719
Holcroft, John..... 159
Holland, W. J., D. D..... 300
Holmes, Miss Jane..697, 707, 710, 711
Holmes, Miss Jane B..... 697
Holmes, Nathaniel.....352, 592
Home for Aged Protestants..... 697
Home for Destitute Women..... 704
Home for Incurables..... 711
Home for the Friendless..... 704
Homestead..... 701
Homeopathic Hospital..... 713
Homewood Cemetery..... 717
Hopkins, James H..... 239
Hopkins, John H.....336, 337, 344
Hospital, Western Pennsylvania 417
Hostetter, David.....391, 695, 720
House-Raising..... 136
Howard, William J..... 236
Howe, Hon. Thomas M..239, 257, 593, 695, 708
Huey, Dr. James..... 752
Hukill, E. M..... 567
Husbands, Herman..... 164
Hussey, C. G., M. D..... 277
Hutchinson, F. M..... 611
Hutchinson, Dr. H. A..... 421
Improvement of the Poor..... 703
Independence, Prelude to..... 45
Indian Alarms..... 467
Indian Claims..... 19
Indian Neutrality.....79, 81, 462
Indian Title Extinguished..... 110
Indian Towns, etc..... 12
Indian Treaties.....19, 60
Indian Troubles.....520, 521, 526
Ingham, John B..... 661
Inskeep, A..... 655
Insurance.....594, 597
Intercommunication..... 123
Iron-Foundry, First..... 547
Iroquois Confederacy..... 448
Iroquois Indians..... 11
Irvine, Gen. William.....103, 105, 109, 163, 472, 475, 499
Irwin, Col. Matthew..... 261
Irwin, Gen..... 490
Irwin, Thomas..... 261
Irwin, William W.....236, 276
Jacks-of-All-Trades..... 133
Jackson, John B.....708, 720
Jackson, Opposition to..... 234
Jacobs, Captain..... 40
Jacobs, Israel..... 236
Jail..... 428
Jennings, John F.....303, 658
Jewish Congregations.....410, 411
Jones, B. F..... 353
Jones, Ephraim.....225, 533, 534
Jones, Samuel.....121, 256
Jones, Thomas, Sr.....225, 534
Jones, Thomas, Jr.....225, 534, 543
Jones *vs.* Postlethwaite.....224-230
Jones, W. R..... 501
Johnson, Robert..... 154
Johnston, Samuel R..... 157
Judges, 1791-1882.....262-264
Kane, Lieut. James.....181, 183
Kennedy, John.....246, 255, 269, 271
Kerfoot, Bishop.....343, 344, 345
Kerr, Rev. Dr. Joseph..... 315
Kerr, William..... 236
Ketcham, Winthrop W..... 261
Keyasutha..... 79, 106, 462, 465, 527
Key to the West..... 122
Kiddoo, James..... 156
Kier, Samuel M.....375, 690
Kingston, Samuel..... 272
Kinkead, Col. Joseph M..... 212

PAGE.
Kirkpatrick, Maj. Abram....159, 273, 525, 536
Kirkpatrick, John M..... 264
Kiskakunk..... 12
Kittanning.....11, 12, 40, 95, 96
Kittanning Manor..... 69
Knox, Joseph..... 279
Knoxville..... 626
Kuhn, James S..... 740
Kuhn, J. I..... 279
Lacock, Abner.....232, 236
Lambing, Rev. A. A., LL. D..... 407
Land Companies..... 16
Land-Titles.....112, 447
Langley, Prof. S. T..... 696
Leathern Breeches..... 525
Lee, Arthur.....443, 489
Lenni Lenape.....10, 466
Library Association..... 687
Liggett, Thomas..... 127
Little Sisters' Home..... 704
Little, William..... 236
Lochry, Archibald.....89, 96
Logstown.....12, 25, 490
Lost Industries..... 614
Lost State, A..... 472
Lotteries..... 513
Loughhead, William..... 729
Lowrie, Walter H.....246, 260, 642
Lucas, John B. C..... 252
Luckey, George J., A. M..... 674
McCandless, William..... 586
McCandless, Wilson.....261, 264, 270, 271, 580, 586, 713
McClelland, J. H..... 485
McClelland, Robert..... 275
McClintock, Jonas R..... 236
McClure, Francis..... 256
McClure, William B..255, 264, 270, 271
McClurg, Alexander.....107, 554
McClurg, Joseph.....167, 547, 554
McClurg, Thomas B..... 605
McConnell, Thomas..... 276
McCreery, William.....695, 711
McCully, William..... 237
McDonald, John..... 274
McDowell, John..... 256
McGuire, Rev. Charles B..... 399
McIlwaine, Col. William..... 213
McIntosh, Gen. Lachlan...85, 93, 469
McJunkins, Ebenezer..... 239
McKean, Gov. Thomas...230, 231, 241, 250
McKee, Alexander.....84, 467
McKee, David.....723, 724
McKee Family.....723, 724
McKee, John.....724, 729, 730
McKEESPORT:
Additions.....741, 742
Churches..... 753
Drawing for Lots..... 725
Educational..... 752
Ferry, Steam..... 733
Financial Institutions..... 747
Illumination..... 747
Incorporation, Borough..... 742
Iron-Works..... 735
Library Association..... 752
Lot-Owners, Original.....726, 729
Manufacturing Interests..... 735
Municipal Government..... 745
Newspapers.....751, 752
Passenger Railway..... 747
Railroad Interests.....733–735
Residents in 1830..... 730
Secret Societies..... 753
Water System..... 746
McKee's Rock..... 497
McKee's Rocks.....433, 434, 475
McKnight, Robert..... 239
McLaren, Rev. John F., D. D. 688, 689
McLean, Alexander..... 113
McMillan, Rev. John....286, 289, 290
McMillan, Thomas L..... 256
Mackay, Col. Æneas..... 95
Mahon, John D..... 276
Mails, Early.....511, 532, 533
Majorities, Political..... 236
Manchester..... 519
Manners and Diversions..... 145
Manors, The Penn..... 475
Manorville..... 69
Manufactures, Early.....597, 598
Map of Allegheny County...opp. 9
Market-House..... 512
Markets, Lack of.....149, 151
Marvin, S. S.....692, 695
Mason and Dixon's Line...66, 71, 73
Maumee, Battle of..... 116
Mayer, Dr. L..... 410
Maynard, John Wesley.....256, 263
Medical Profession..... 648
Medical Society..... 653
Mellon, Thomas.....263, 276, 297, 594
Mercer, Rev. Boyd..... 753
Mercer, Col. Hugh.....49, 50, 444
Mercy Hospital..... 712
Messler, Thomas D..... 457
Metcalf, Orlando.....177, 279, 417, 713
Metcalf, William.....691, 708, 713
Methodist Book Depository..... 365
Methodist Church.....349–365
Mexican War.....179–183
Mexico, Capture of..... 182
Meyran, Charles..... 695
Mifflin, Gov.....162, 165, 261
Military Supplies, Manufacture 189
Millar, Alexander.....741, 747
Miller, Reuben..... 695
Mills and Postoffices..... 134
Mississinewa, Fight at..... 175
Mollinger, Rev. S. G..... 403
Monckton, Gen..... 50, 448, 449
Money, Scarcity of..... 92
Monongahela Navigation Co..... 566, 569
Monongahela, Signification of... 493
Montour's Island..... 490
Moorhead, Henry C..... 276
Moorhead, James K.....239, 267, 273 417, 695
Moorhead, Capt. Samuel..... 94
Morgan, Col. George.....444, 465, 467
Morrow, Robert..... 274
Mound-Builders..... 10
Mount Oliver..... 626
Mountain, Sidney..... 271
Mowry, Dr. Peter..... 651
Mullen, Bishop..... 402
National Banks..... 594
National Tube-Works..... 736
Negley, Gen..... 186
Negley, James S..... 239
Neville, John.....70, 79, 81, 153, 156, 461, 462, 465
Neville, Gen. Johnson..... 333
New Lights..... 317
New Postoffice..... 513
New Purchase, The..... 115
Newsboys' Home..... 714
Newspaper, First..... 492
Newspapers.....654-660, 751, 752
Nicholson, Robert D..... 183
Nimick, Alex.....718, 720
Northern Liberties..... 625
O'Brien, Rev. W. F. X..... 399
O'Connor, Rev. Michael.....401, 402, 404, 405, 409
Offenses, Capital..... 242
Officers, How Chosen..... 532
O'Hara Estate..... 269
O'Hara, Gen. James.....27, 294, 396, 533, 534, 535, 542, 555
Ohio Company.....16, 21, 60, 62, 434, 438, 497
Ohio River, Origin of Name..12, 493
Ohio Valley, Contest for..... 23
Ohio Valley, Settlement of..... 62
Old Almshouse..... 698
Old Courthouse and Market..... 516
Oliver, H. W., Jr..... 695
Opposition to Law.....153–165
Ordinance of 1787..... 514
Outlet to the Ocean..... 471
Over, I. W..... 264
Panic of 1817..... 535
Panic of 1858..... 575
Paper-Mills..... 537
Park, Public..... 519
Park, Robert M..... 681
Parke, John M..... 256
Parkinson's Ferry..... 159
Parnassus..... 94
Parties, Political..... 233
Passavant, Rev. W. A., D. D..... 379, 382, 387
Patriot Meetings.....74, 75
Patterson, Maj. John W..... 213
Patton, Benjamin.....254, 275, 432
Paul, Col. James..... 124
"Peacemakers"..... 249
Pearson, R. W., D. D..... 371
Penitentiary, Western.....423, 519
Penney, James.....729, 754
Penney, John P..... 279
Penney, John T..... 740
Penney, Thomas.....743, 746, 748, 754
Penney, William.....753, 754
Pennsylvania Canal..... 563
Pennsylvania Gazette..... 447
Penn's Charter..... 14
Penns, The.....456, 459, 475–478
Pennsylvania R. R.....558, 572, 575, 660, 664
Pentland, Ephraim.....262, 657
Perry's Victory..... 179
Pershing, Rev. I. C., D. D..... 690
Petroleum.....426, 614, 615
Phelan, Rt. Rev. Richard.....402, 405
Phelps, Darwin..... 239
Physicians at Funerals..... 652
Pillory and Whipping-Post..... 244
Pioneer Life.....122–149
Pitcairn, Robert..... 561
PITTSBURGH:
Additions to..... 625
Advantages of Site..... 433
Boundaries, Borough.....528, 532
Boundaries, City..... 625
Brackenridge's Description, 1786..... 492
City Officers, 1816–88.....666, 667
Craig's Recollections..... 541
Fire Department.....626–643
First Census..... 460
From 1763 to 1768..... 450
Health.....621, 622
Incorporation, Borough.....439, 528
Incorporation, City..... 261
Indebtedness..... 624
In 1770, 1788..... 443
In 1774..... 74
In 1795..... 484
In 1807.....544, 547
In 1817.....Frontispiece
In 1818..... 547
Maj. Denny's Account..... 112
Manufactures in 1828.....553–556
Mayors, 1836–58..... 236
Military Importance..... 465
Mrs. Royall's Account.....548–556
Name Given..... 446
Police Department.....644–647
Pope's Account..... 123
Population in 1796.....537, 538
Street Paving..... 624
Started by the Penns..... 520
Survey.....487, 488
Trades in 1792..... 525
Wards..... 625
Water-Works.....623, 624
Pittsburgh Blues.....174, 175, 176
Pittsburgh, Manor of..... 440, 456
Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co... 586, 587
Pitt Township.....64, 119, 532
Plumer, Jonathan..... 489
Politics, Early.....223–241
Poland, Maj. John.....212, 213
Pontiac's Conspiracy..51, 52, 53, 465
Poor, Care of the.....697–711
Population.....620, 621
Portage Railroads..... 559

PAGE.
Porter, J. W..... 523
Porter, Capt. Robert.....180, 181
Post, Christian Frederic..... 42
Postlethwaite, Joseph R.....224, 225
Post-Routes..... 532
Power, Rev. James..... 286
Presbyterian Church.....280–302
Presqu' Isle, Fort..... 22
Pressly, Rev. John T., D. D..308, 311
Primitive Methodists..... 358
Privations of the Pioneers..... 130
Protestant Episcopal Church..... 329–349
Protestant Home for Aged Women..... 697
Protestant Home for Boys..... 710
Protestant Orphan Asylum..... 709
Provisions, Scarcity of....95, 151, 467, 469
Public Buildings, First..... 119
Public Institutions...411–424, 687–714
Pumpkin Flood..... 577
Purviance, Henry..... .....269, 270
Purviance, Samuel A.....239, 270
Quaker Policy.....42, 50, 55
Racecourse in 1786..... 510
Railroads and Connections...571–576
Railroads, Early..... 558
Railroad Subscriptions..... .. 734
Raleigh's Patent..... 14
Rankin, Lieut. William..... 181
Rebellion, War of the.....184–223
Redemptioners..... 510
Redstone Old Fort..... 124
Reed, David..... 276
Reed, William B..... 476
Reel, Casper..... 77
Reform School.....423, 424
Reformed (German) Church..324–329
Reformed Presbyterian Church 316–322
Religious Influences..... 146
Reno, Rev. Francis.....333, 334
Republican Party, Origin of..239–240
Repudiation..... 734
Reservations of Lands.....113, 114
"Reserved Tract".....515, 516, 519
Revolution, Beginning of..... 462
Revolution, Prelude to..... 71
Revolutionary Period.....74–109
Reynolds, Thomas..... 748
Riddle, David H., D. D..... 294
Riddle, James..... 256
Riots of 1877 660–666
Rippey, Col. O. H..... 181
Ritchie, David.....239, 256
Ritner, Gov. Joseph..... 235
Roads, Opening of..... 51
Roberts, R. Biddle..... 642
Roberts, Samuel..... 252
Roberts, Col. W. B.....180, 183
Roberts, W. Milner.....565, 569
Robinson, Wm., Jr..... 489
Rook, A. W..... 331
Ross, James....160, 163, 230, 233, 250, 251, 269, 270, 527, 535, 536, 667, 724
Routes of Travel..... 483
Rowley, Col. Thomas A.....180, 181, 212, 213
Royal Grants..... 61
Royall, Mrs. Ann.....271, 548
Russel Manufacturing Co..... 740
Ryan, James F.....746, 748
Ryan, M. F.....705, 742
St. Clair, Arthur.....65, 69, 70, 79, 119, 243, 522
St. Francis' Hospital..... 713
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum..... 710
St. Michael's Orphan Asylum.... 709
St. Paul's Orphan Asylum..... 709
Sadler, O. W., M. D..... 649
Salt, Scarcity of.....91, 131
Saltworks..... 542
Sample, James.....183, 230
PAGE.
Sanitary Fair.....189, 421
Sawcung..... 433
Scaife, Oliver P.....711, 718
Scalps, Rewards for..... 55
Schenley Estate.. .....446, 459, 536
Schiedt, Rev. F..... 383
Schmertz, William E.....328, 695
Schools of Allegheny.....676–687
Schools of Pittsburgh.....669–676
Schools, Private.....510, 674–676
Scott, Graham..... 589
Scott, John B..... 751
Scott, Thomas..... 236
Scull, John.....492, 511, 654, 657
Seminaries, Theological.....411–416
Semple, Steel.....269, 270
Shadrach, Rev. Wm., D. D...367, 371
Shaler, Charles.....253, 262, 273
Shannon, Peter C..... 259
Shannopinstown..... 433
Shawanese, The.....11, 52, 89, 90
Shingiss.....433, 434, 448, 497
Shinn, William M..... 276
Shipman, James..... 682
Shippen, Hon. Edward..... 527
Shoenberger, J. H.....340, 708
Shoenberger, J. N..... 417
Sill, William..... .. 753
Simon, Michael..... 677
Sinclair, H. B..... 733
Sisters, Catholic 406, 407
Six Nations.....19, 23, 60, 79, 111, 448
Skelly, Lieut. William P..... 181
Smith, Dr. C. W..... 365
Smith, Hon. Thomas..... 236
Smoky Island.....494, 509, 578
Snowden, John M..... .....586, 592
Snyder, Gov. Simon.....175, 231, 250
Spang, Charles F.....369, 417
Spang, Charles H..... 720
Squatters.....59, 438, 440, 455
Stages and Roads..... 547
Stanton, Edwin M.....185, 276
Stanwix, Gen. John.....49, 444, 448
Statistics 599–613
Steamboat Navigation.....564, 565
Stebiel, Rev. John.....403, 404
Sterling Steel-Works..... 739
Sterrett, J. P.....246, 255, 720
Stevenson, James S..... 239
Stewart, Hon. Andrew..... 566
Stewart, John W.....699, 742
Stocton, Rev. Joseph..... 675
Stowe, Edwin H.....256, 263, 429, 432
Street Nomenclature..... 481
Stuckslager, C. R..... 748
Survey, Early..... 456
Swartzwelder, Marshall..... 276
Swift, Elisha P., D. D..... 294
Taggart, John..... 545
Talligewi, The..... 10
Tanacharison 448
Tannehill, Gen. Adamson....175, 232, 236
Tavern-Keeping... 484
Taylor, Rev. John..... 334
Tedyuscung..... 42
Temperanceville..... 447
Thaw, John 57, 638
Thaw, Wm.....287, 638, 689, 713, 720
Thompson, George..... 256
Thompson, James..... 236
Thomson, J. Edgar.....564, 599
Thompson, John M..... 239
Title Disputes..... 116
Todd, A. B..... 279
Tomahawk Improvements..... 125
Tom the Tinker.....159, 164
Topography... 427
Tory Plottings..... 84
Townships, Division into..... 122
Trails, Indian..... .....12, 13
Transportation, etc.....126, 557–569
Treaty of Peace, 1763..... 449
Treaty of Utrecht.....23, 24
PAGE.
Trent, Capt. William.....26, 437
Trovillo, Lieut. William.....180, 181
Tuigg, Bishop.....404, 405
Tulikens, Maj.....50, 448
Turnpikes..... 560
Turtle Creek, Fight at..... 53
Tyler, Maj. Horatio K..... 221
United Evangelical Church, 1791..... 377
United Presbyterian Ch.....302–316
U. P. Women's Association..... 708
U. S. Bank.....566, 588, 591, 592
U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Works.. 739
Van Amringe, H. H.,..... 262
Vandergrift, John Jay..... 435
Vandergrift, T. J..... 617
Varner, Thomas..... 309, 422
Venango.....110, 111
Vera Cruz, Troops at..... 180
Verner, James..... 463
Vickroy, Thomas.....481, 487
Virginia Courts 116
Walker, Jonathan H..... 260
Walker, Robert J.....260, 275
Wallace, George...121, 249, 251, 252, 256, 262
Wampler, John..... 732
Wampler, Joseph..... 735
Wampler, W. P.....595, 746
War Excitement..... 185
War of 1812.....174–179
Warner, Henry.....422, 432, 668
Washington's Expedition..25, 31, 56
Washington's Journal..... 434
Washington's Visit..... 460
Washington Temperance Society..... 680
Water Supply.....629, 630
Watson, Robert 689
Wayne, Gen. Anthony.....116, 432, 522, 525, 526, 533
Wayne's Victory..... 533
Weaver, Henry A..... 236
Weddings, Pioneer..... 139
Weiser, Conrad.....19, 20
Wells, Calvin..... 397
Western Pa. Med. Coll.....653, 692
Western University..... 688
Westinghouse, George, Jr..... 616
Westmoreland County.....64, 89, 119
Whisky Insurrection.....149–173
Whisky Path, The..... 125
White, David N.....240, 657
White, J. P..... 737
White, J. W. F.....264, 432
White, T. L.....748, 749
Whitehead, Cortlandt, D. D..... 346
Wickersham, S. M.....687, 688
Widow's Home Association..... 707
Wigham, William 747
Wilkins, Capt. John..... 294
Wilkins, Charles..... 262
Wilkins, Ross..... 275
Wilkins, Hon. Wm.....253, 261, 273, 294, 417, 586, 638, 667
Williams, Henry W.....246, 260
Williams, J. C..... 721
Williams, Rev. Samuel..... 368
Williams, Thomas..... 239
Willson, Samuel.....225, 226
Winters, Severe..... 537
Women in the War..... 186
Wood, George..... 481
Wood, W. D..... 736
Woodburn, Rev. B. F., D. D..... 372
Woods, John.....250, 266, 724
Woods, Robert 276
Woods, William..... 232
Woodside, Rev. N..... 368
Workhouse, County..... 422
Wrenshall, John.....350, 351
Wright, Col. Isaac..... 219
Wyandots, The..... 102
Wynkoop, Col. F. M..... 180
Youghioghania County..... 116

INDEX TO PART II.

PAGE.

Abbott, W. S. 312
Abel, Edward 566
Abel, Joseph 543
Aber, Jacob 416
Aber, James 416
Aber, Lewis 691
Aber, Zephaniah W 446
Ackard, A. C 704
Acmetonia 166
Affolter, Stephan 586
Aggers, John 573
Aikin, Jonathan 502
Albert, John 717
Alderson, Wm. 616
Alexander, John H 424
Alexander, Samuel 424
Alexander, Thomas 424
Algeo 557
Algeo, John 697
Algeo, Thomas 697
Allebrand, John 506
Allen, B. S 637
Allen, Joseph 726
Allen, S. H., M. D 417
Allen, William H 623
Allison, James, D. D 370
Allison, J. F. J 330
Allison, John M 652
Allison, Mrs. Matilda 652
Allison, S. B 651
Alpsville 115
Alter, Jacob A 517
Alter, Samuel C 575
Altmeyer, Georg 741
Ament, Hezekiah W 726
Ament, Jacob 760
Anderson, E. O., M. D 444
Anderson, Henry L 455
Anderson, Hugh 447
Anderson, James B 327
Anderson, James H 610
Anderson, J. C 336
Anderson, John D 369
Anderson, J. N 504
Anderson, Matthew 572
Anderson, Moses 604
Anderson, Samuel 447
Anderson, S. Y 360
Anderson, Wm. (Pittsburgh) 268
Anderson, Wm. (Wilkinsburg) 326
Anderson, Wm. (Hulton) 581
Anderson, Wm. (McKeesport) 727
Anderson, William B. 13, 298
Anderson, William W 717
Andrews, William 763
Andrews, W. R 711
Angney, Allan B 434
Anjer, Jerome B 340
Applegate, George L. 710
Applegate, John 753
Archæological 109
Armstrong, George B 719
Armstrong, Harry W 626
Armstrong, John G 497
Armstrong, Thomas H. S 523
Armstrong, William K 413
Armstrong, William T 740
Arnold, James H 360
Arthur, Dr. H. W 443
Aten, Henry 433
Aten, Henry A 433
Atterbury, James S 551
Atterbury, Thomas B 551
Atwell, Charles 354
Auld, Jennings P 511
Austen, Samuel 762
Ayres, H. S 526
Ayres, J. B 602
Bachman, Charles 613
Backhaus, Frederick 634
Baeuerlein, C 645
Bailey, Charles M 368
Bailey, James M 554
Bailie, John B 587

PAGE.

Bailiff, Joseph C 434
Bair, D. F 664
Baker, Joseph 671
Baker, Thomas 142
Bakerstown 142
Baldrige, John, Jr 455
Baldwin, F. E 633
Baldwin, Henry 54
Ballard, Robert E 669
Balph, James M 377
Balph, Rowland A 563
Bandi, B 694
Bandi, John 694
Banksville 64
Barclay, Rev. David 735
Barr, H. C 149
Barrett, Thomas 398
Bartley, William J 642
Barton, A. M., M. D 371
Barton, Joseph 435
Barton, Robert 164
Barton, Hon. William 457
Batchelor, Capt. Charles W 276
Bauer, Charles 480
Bauer, William 652
Baumann, Frank 738
Bauman, Reuben F 567
Bauman, Mrs. Reuben F 567
Bayard, Mrs. Elizabeth M. 98, 99
Bayard, Col. Stephen 97, 100
Bayard, Hon. Thomas F. 97
Beadling, William 489
Bealafeld, Fred. W 653
Beale, George W 740
Beatty, John B 358
Beatty, Robert 443
Beck, Blosius 698
Beck, Charles S 748
Beck, Michael 701
Becker, Frank 620
Becker, Henry S 761
Beckert, Philip 491
Bedell, A. W 467
Bedell, Charles 69
Bedell, J. Charles 484
Bedell, William 594
Beech, John P 555
Beedle, Evan 760
Beierlein, Johann 751
Beilstein, John F 536
Belfour, Rev. E., D. D 240
Bell Family 59
Bell, James 32
Bell, John A 574
Bell, Robert 574
Bell, Robert, Sr 60
Bell, W. M. A 650
Bell, W. S 572
Bellevue 109
Bennett, Daniel 499
Bennett P. O 185
Bennett, William 574
Berg, Henry 685
Berg, P. T 526
Bergman, Frank G 715
Berry, James H 336
Bethel Presbyterian Church 48
Bethune, Simon C 727
Beulah Presbyterian Church 119
Bevington, John 747
Beymer, Simon 282
Bibby, Richard 320
Biehl, Charles 528
Bigger, Henry J 748
Bigham, James, M. D 408
Bigley, Henry W 771
Birney, J. T 746
Bissell, Frank S 353
Bissell, Simeon 542
Bissett, John B 595
Black, Charles A 760
Black, John 505
Black, Rev. John, D. D 546
Black, John W 594

PAGE.

Black, N. J 506
Black, Robert 668
Black, W. M., M. D 381
Blackadore, Isaac 486
Blackburn, R. M 701
Blakeley, Col. Archibald 351
Bligh, Patrick 751
Boal, Alexander B 516
Boat-building 100
Bock, Charles W 606
Bock, John F 606
Boden, William 580
Boertzler, John H 757
Boggs, John C 579
Boggs, S. L 377
Bohlander, Philip 741
Bohn, J. S 719
Boisol, J. W 317
Bole, Robert 472
Boli, Peter W 618
Bonnhorst, C. F. W. von 706
Boobyer, Jacob, Jr 523
Booth, James E 515
Booth, James J 281
Boss, Peter J 622
Bossart, George 345
Boston 88
Bour, Jacques 623
Bower, John 757
Bower, John W 664
Bowers, Frederick K 721
Bowman, R. D 513
Bown, Robert 733
Boyce Family, The 428
Boyce, Joseph 429
Boyce, Hon. J. M 429
Boyce, Robert 429
Boyce, Capt. William 428
Boyd, Eli W 693
Boyd, Hugh 649
Boyd, Rev. J. C., D. D 459
Boyd, Robert M 723
Boyd, William 346
Brackenridge, H. H 122
Brackenridge, H. M. 148, 149, 436
Braddock's Field 122
Bradeen, H. C 351
Bragdon, Eben 740
Bragdon, Madison H 740
Bragdon, Samuel W 628
Braithwait, William 712
Brankstone, Richard 371
Brauff, Capt. Alfred 380
Braun, August 605
Breading, James E 213
Breed, George 547
Breed, Henry A 547
Brennan, Rev. E 686
Brethauer, Andrew 629
Brethauer, Frederick 685
Bretthalle, Frank 714
Brewster, B. F 163
Brickell, William 750
Bridges, Thomas B 724
Bridgeville 44
Briggs, Elmer E., M. D 392
Briggs, Dr. Herron G 392
Briggs, Samuel 621
Bright, Michael, Sr 337
Bright, Peter 337
Brinker, William M 312
Brooker, Joseph 492
Brown, Adam M 278
Brown, Daniel B 369
Brown, Harry 227
Brown, James (Pittsburgh) 213
Brown, James (McKeesport) 714
Brown, James J 442
Brown, James M 632
Brown, John G., D. D 353
Brown, Col. Joseph 205, 290
Brown, Joseph S 213
Brown, Mansfield B. 66, 69, 70, 71
Brown, Samuel G 733

PAGE.

Brown, Samuel J. 584
Brown, William 358
Brown, William H. 226
Brunner, Ephraim 667
Brunot, Dr. Felix 209
Brunot, Felix R. 209
Brunot, Hilary 209
Brush, William B. 715
Bryan, Miles 391
Bryans, William A. 603
Bryant, James C. 666
Bryant, John H. 518
Bryce, C. K. 603
Bryce, R. D. 595
Bryson, David 657
Bryson, W. H. 673
Buch, Earnest C. A. 730
Buena Vista 92
Bughman, Henry C. 567
Bulford, Daniel 381
Bullion, Rev. John J. 402
Bullock, W. S. 527
Burket, A. H. 394
Burkhard, Phillip 683
Burki, Frederick 449
Burns, Hon. Alexander H. 424
Burns, Andrew 199, 292
Burns, George 486
Burns, John S. 574
Burns, Thomas 485
Burtner, Martha 494
Bushnell, Daniel 299
Byers, James E. 695
Byers, James R. 476
Byers, John M. 394
Byers, W. P. 708
Byrne, Michael O. 665
Cable, Edward 340
Cadman, Alexander W. 350
Caldwell, David 194
Caldwell, John 542
Caldwell, Washington 592
Caldwell, William 542
Calhoon, David K. 79, 770
Calhoon, John K. 35
Calhoun, Alexander 410
Calhoun, Bruce L., M. D. 314
Calhoun, David 72
Callahan, F. H. 741
Calvert, Rev. A. H. 444
Camp, William H. 526
Campbell, Capt. A. B. 346
Campbell, James 525
Campbell, James C. 338
Campbell, John J. 670
Campbell, Joseph (Noblestown) 468
Campbell, Joseph (Woodville) 518
Campbell, J. L. 624
Campbell, Robert 676
Campbell, Thomas 468
Carhart, Daniel 325
Carlin, John 727
Carlson, Charles P. 651
Carmack, Zachariah W. 323
Carnahan, George S. 64
Carnahan, John 668
Carnahan, Robt. B. and Geo. S. 372
Carothers, James 732
Carothers, James D. 516
Carothers, R. T. 332
Carothers, S. E. 705
Carpenter, James McF. 554
Carpenter, Jeremiah M. 667
Carr, William 562
Carroll, Columbus C. 712
Carroll, Harvey F. 590
Carson, James 575
Carson, William 493
Cass, Gen. George W. 292
Cass, Joseph K. 293
Castle Shannon 55
Catherwood, Robert C. 733
Caughey, John 686
Caughey, Robert H. 695
Caves, Samuel T. 614
Chadwick, James M. 721
Chalfant, George A. 160, 597
Chalfant, Henry R. 402

PAGE.

Chambers, John A. 497
Chaplin, William C. 431
Chartier, Peter 56
Chartiers Cemetery 63
Cheesman, George, M. D. 690
Cheney, John 188
Chess, G. Y. C. 441
Chess, Moses 572
Chess, William 441
Childs, Lyman T. 367
Christ, Elizabeth 601
Christy, Abraham 6
Christy, George H. 364
Christy, John R. 700
Christy, Robert 70, 479
Church, Calvin R. 723
Church, Charles R. 610
Church, Clarence H. 715
Churchfield, James P. 619
Claney, Hugh 532
Clark, John 530
Clark, Lewis 458
Clark, Sanford C. 365
Clark, W. H. 485
Clarke, Charles J. 214
Clarke, Gen. Geo. Rogers 772
Clarke, Dr. Samuel D. 435
Clarke, Thomas S. 213
Clarke, Gen. William 773
Clatty, J. H. 655
Clement, Stephen B. 764
Clement, William B. 383
Clements, David 509
Clendenen, Walter E. 401
Clendenning, Charles W 417
Clendenning, William R. 762
Clifton 188
Clinton 12
Coal, First Discovery 87
Coal Valley 81
Coates, Thomas 689
Cochran, George W. 753
Cochran, Harvey B. 45, 297
Cochrane, George A. 541
Coe, John S 490
Coffin, James G. 332
Cole, Augustus P. 590
Cole, George H. 591
Cole, James 636
Collier, Hon. Frederick H. 26
Collingwood, William 410
Collins, David 415
Collins, Moses 451
Colvin, Joseph T. 553
Conkle, Robert F., M. D. 681
Conlin, M. G. 660
Conner, John A. 488
Conner, Johnston A. 477
Connor, John and Cornelius 43
Converse, Edmund C. 248
Cook, Jacob W. 499
Cook, James 672
Cooke, O. R. 503
Cooley, Capt. D. M 631
Cooley, Samuel 376
Cooper, John W. 548
Cooper, William 501
Copley, Josiah 218
Core, Rev. Jesse F. 333
Cornelius, C. E. 552
Couch, Joseph 476
Coulter, Goodman Y. 22, 416
Coulter, Moses 22
Coulter, Col. Richard 115
Coultersville 113, 115
Coursin, Benjamin 768
Coursin, Benjamin B. 305
Courthouse, View of opposite 1
Courtney, John A. 742
Cowan, David A. 657
Cowan, Henry 741
Cowan, John A. 714
Cowan, Robert W. 598
Cowan, William T. 654
Cowden, Rev. William F. 249
Cox, Hon. John F. 293
Cox, William 297
Coyle, Robert M. 332

PAGE.

Craft, C. C. 61
Crafton 61
Craig, Ephraim 575
Craig, Maj. Isaac 41, 157
Craig, William 366
Craighead, Andrew 513
Cramer, Rev. Jonas K. 415
Cravens, James L 649
Crawford, J. C. 642
Crawford, John 142
Crawford, John M., Sr. 652
Crawford, Joseph 144
Crawford, Matthew C 339
Crawford, Thomas C 602
Crawford, Col. Wm. 151, 180, 181
Creelman, Samuel 343
Creighton Station 147
Creighton, William 712
Cribbs, John R. 531
Cribbs, William M. 520
Crider, William H. 640
Cridge, Matthew 529
Croghan, George 773
Croghan, Col. George 136
Croghan, Maj. William 771
Croghan, William, Jr. 775
Crooks, Andrew W. 675
Crouch, William 376
Crowe, Shartle 627
Crowther, Benjamin 420
Cruikshank, Joel M. 647
Cruikshank, Thomas 646
Cruikshank, William 522
Cubbage, James C. 713
Culbertson, Samuel D. 550
Culp, Alvey P. 660
Cunningham, David H. 647
Cunningham, Dominick O 299
Cunningham, Hugh 507
Cunningham, Jesse 404
Cunningham, Samuel R. 354
Cunningham, Capt. William 354
Cunningham, William 438
Cunningham, Rev. Wm. A. 679
Curran, William J 552
Curry, John (Marshall tp.) 194
Curry, John (Moon tp.) 482
Curry, Robert M. 621
Cuthbert, Sturley 558
Cuthbert, S. L. 558
Cyphers, James A. 763
Dabbs, B. L. H. 280
Dale, John 587
Dallmeyer, Henry 746
Dalzell, John 243
Danner, Reinhard 578
Davidson, Henry 674
Davidson, Hugh 412
Davidson, James 598
Davidson, Samuel 410
Davidson, William 728
Davis, David 651
Davis, Elliott 365
Davis, James 621
Davis, Prof. John 276
Davis, John B 491
Davis, L. L. 711
Davis, Lewis 38
Davis, Reese 456
Davison, Luke B. 357
Davitt, John F. 348
Dawson, James 410
Dawson, Thomas 379
Day, Ezekiel 144
Dean, E. W., M. D. 421
Dean, Charles F. 540
Dean, George W 559
Dean, John 494
Dean, Zadock W., Jr. 657
Deane, N. C. 659
De Armit, Thompson B. 675
De Armit, William P. 541
Decker, John 638
Deeds, George H. 368
Deer, John 172
De Haven, Harmon 591
De Long, James L. 321
Dempsey, David 730

PAGE.
Denny, Maj. Ebenezer.....164, 215
Denny, Harmar..... 163
Denny, Hon. Harmar..... 214
Denny, Harry..... 601
Denny, W. J..... 356
Depp, August..... 749
Dersam, John N..... 613
Devenny, James L..... 313
Devlin, Peter D..... 384
Dewalt, Jacob..... 609
Dewalt, William..... 714
Dewees, Jesse H..... 700
Diamond, William A..... 374
Dick, James..... 739
Dickey, Archibald..... 403
Dickey, Robert B..... 672
Dickson, David..... 634
Dickson, David S..... 412
Dickson, Isaac M..... 633
Dickson, Prof. James, Ph. D..... 422
Dickson, James..... 634
Dickson, James E..... 588
Dickson, Dr. John..... 238
Dickson, John S..... 239
Dickson, William..... 746
Dieterich, Jacob..... 658
Dietrich, Alex..... 680
Dillig, George..... 751
Dillon, Rev. Josiah..... 471
Dinsmore, Dr. S. W..... 314
Dinsmore, William McC..... 618
Dixmont..... 188
Dollens, Abram L..... 714
Donald, William W..... 497
Donaldson, Henry..... 577
Donovan, Daniel G..... 613
Doolittle, Jacob..... 405
Doolittle, John..... 468
Doran, James A..... 607
Doran, Patrick..... 609
Dougherty, Daniel..... 687
Dougherty, George R..... 762
Dougherty, Joseph C..... 594
Douglas, Joseph..... 324
Douglass, Elisha P..... 334
Douglass, John J..... 576
Douglass, Thomas C..... 582
Douglass, Col. Wm..... 92
Douglass, William L..... 380
Doyle, William..... 504
Dravo, John F.....76, 252
Dravosburg..... 76
Drennen, Thomas H..... 388
Duff, David..... 672
Duff Family..... 187
Duff, Firman K..... 495
Duff, James..... 470
Duff, James H., M. D..... 361
Duff, John B..... 546
Duff, Samuel A..... 380
Duffner, Rev. John B..... 277
Duffy, Charles A..... 691
Dugan, P. H..... 531
Dumm, James M..... 671
Duncan, Alexander C..... 324
Duncan, Daniel S..... 361
Dunlap, Capt. Hance M..... 538
Dunlap, W. M..... 672
Dunlevy, M. C..... 655
Dunn, William T..... 739
Dunshee, J. W..... 702
Dunshee, Capt. William..... 311
Durning, Charles..... 764
Eagye, George W..... 348
East, James J..... 383
Eaton, Charles Homer..... 627
Eaton, J. P..... 754
Eaton, Osman L..... 626
Ecker, Alonzo..... 733
Ecker, William C..... 572
Ecoff, Joseph..... 347
Edgeworth Seminary..... 125
Edie, John B..... 326
Edie, R. J..... 715
Edmundson, John W..... 684
Edmundson, L. P..... 705
Edmundson, William E..... 466
Edwards Richard..... 220

PAGE.
Edwards, Thomas..... 565
Edwards, William..... 611
Ehrenburg, Arthur..... 601
Eichbaum, William..... 216
Elk, Frederick..... 666
Elkin, Henry..... 764
Elliott, D. S..... 505
Elliott, Morgan..... 585
Elsesser, J. L..... 453
Elwood, Robert D..... 475
Emrich, Fred..... 560
Emrick, John G..... 707
England, John..... 580
English, John..... 436
Erbe, Barthel..... 561
Erbeck, E. L..... 517
Erny, Frank A..... 567
Erny, Joseph F..... 563
Errett, Hon. Russell.....33, 244
Erskine, W. C..... 548
Erwin, R. M..... 630
Esler, James M..... 382
Espe, Fred..... 611
Espy, John..... 481
Espy, Capt. Thomas..... 481
Eurich, Hite..... 755
Euwer, John..... 509
Euwer, Matthew G..... 397
Evans, Cadwallader, M. D..... 238
Evans, David..... 670
Evans, George..... 682
Evans, James..... 322
Evans, John D..... 583
Evans, Oliver, Sr..... 237
Evans, Oliver, Jr..... 693
Evans, Thomas..... 617
Evergreen..... 174
Ewalt, George W..... 645
Ewing, Alex..... 18
Ewing, Isaac..... 496
Ewing, James.....18, 26
Ewing, James A..... 636
Ewing, J. Nelson..... 469
Ewing, Robert A..... 396
Ewing, Capt. Samuel W..... 496
Ewing, William, Jr..... 414
Eyster, C. W..... 663
Eyster, Matthew B..... 662
Fairfield, Capt. J. G..... 603
Fairley, John..... 721
Farley, Daniel A..... 608
Farmerie, John..... 434
Farmerie, John A..... 434
Faulkner, Dr. Richard B..... 544
Fawcett, George O..... 653
Fawcett, Thomas..... 563
Feilbach, Mrs. Elizabeth H..... 600
Fell, Daniel..... 367
Felloborn, W. M..... 703
Fenton, William S..... 679
Ferguson, John S..... 550
Ferree, George M..... 765
Ferree, Jacob F..... 477
Ferree, Robert S..... 478
Fey, Peter..... 581
Fields, Samuel..... 325
Fife..... 406
Fife, Andrew..... 389
Fife, James, Jr..... 407
Fife, Maj. John..... 406
Fife, John, Sr..... 43
Fife, Nathaniel..... 407
Fife, Samuel R..... 425
Fife, Thomas..... 406
Fife, Thomas M..... 418
Fife, William J..... 407
Fife, William T..... 407
Findlay, Gov. Wm..... 11
Finley, Samuel F..... 353
Finney, James N..... 648
Fisher, George..... 677
Fisher, John..... 665
Fisher, William (Pittsburgh)..... 320
Fisher, William (White Ash)..... 654
Fitzsimons, Samuel..... 746
Fix, Conrad..... 709
Flagler, John H..... 246
Fleck, Frederick..... 731

PAGE.
Fleming, Hugh S..... 263
Fleming, John (Sewickley)..... 336
Fleming, John (Pittsburgh)..... 702
Fleming, J. R..... 673
Fleming, Mrs. Julia H..... 264
Flick, H. W..... 760
Floyd, William..... 736
Ford, Benjamin..... 673
Foreman, Henry C..... 495
Forks of Yough.....84–87
Fornof, George..... 723
Forrester, Hugh..... 384
Forsaith, J. L..... 520
Fortune, William W..... 775
Forward, Hon. Walter..... 93
Foster, David..... 426
Foster, David G. and W. Ross..... 386
Foster, Walter..... 643
Fowler, John.....193, 194
Fox, John..... 673
Francies, James..... 560
Franz, Henry..... 711
Frazier, Lieut. John..... 121
Frazier, Samuel R..... 607
Frederick, Ernest..... 741
Frew, Samuel.....105, 106
Frew, William..... 224
Frew, William N..... 225
Fricke, Henry..... 573
Frost, Albert E..... 541
Fry, Samuel..... 478
Fryer, Amos..... 683
Fryer, William J..... 498
Fulton, William G..... 734
Galbraith, Thomas, M. D..... 406
Galbraith, William M..... 397
Gallagher, Thomas H..... 369
Gamble, John and Hiram..... 520
Gamble, William..... 676
Gardner, C. W..... 756
Gardner, James L..... 412
Gardner, Stanley..... 319
Gardner, T. D..... 335
Gardner, William F..... 342
Garrison, Abraham..... 247
Gass, Christian H..... 724
Gauf, Christian..... 515
Gayley, James..... 521
Gedekoh, Frederick..... 528
Gensch, Theresa..... 599
George, Mrs. Ann..... 550
George, David..... 640
George, J. C..... 369
George, Samuel..... 550
Gerwig, Nicholas J. H..... 363
Getze, George M..... 398
Gibb, Washington..... 630
Gibbons, Horace..... 757
Gibson, Charles, Sr..... 749
Gibson, Charles J..... 749
Gibson, Robert M..... 749
Gibson, Thomas.....141, 170
Gibson, W. George..... 660
Giffin, William..... 431
Giles, George W..... 577
Gilfillan, Alex., 1st.....42, 43
Gilfillan, Alexander, Sr..... 465
Gilfillan Family, The..... 465
Gilfillan, Rev. Robert A..... 371
Gilfillan, William..... 465
Gilkeson, Findley..... 766
Gillespie, John..... 666
Gilliland, Jacob..... 632
Gilmore, David..... 422
Gilmore, Capt. D. S. H..... 331
Gilmore, Francis S..... 485
Gilmore, James, Sr..... 401
Gilmore, Dr. William J..... 422
Girdel, John..... 758
Girty, Simon.....180, 181
Gist, Thomas J..... 692
Gladden, George, M. D..... 498
Gladden, Thomas D..... 577
Glass, John C..... 683
Glass, William..... 703
Glendale..... 65
Glenn, Robert W..... 464
Glenn, Maj. W. J..... 503

PAGE.

Glew, Thomas ... 605
Glunt, Zephaniah ... 616
Godfrey, Edward B. ... 522
Goeddel, Philip ... 620
Goff, Milton B. ... 271
Goldbach, George ... 511
Goldstrohm, August ... 677
Good, Albert R. ... 653
Good, Baltzer ... 174
Good, George L. ... 322
Good, Isaac ... 505
Goodwin, G. W. ... 744
Gordon, A., Jr ... 530
Gordon, Alexander ... 462
Gordon, Harry ... 524
Gordon, Robert W. ... 362
Gore, A. M. ... 647
Gormley, James ... 639
Gould, John A. ... 626
Gourhead Knob ... 143
Gourley, Henry I. ... 253
Grabner, William ... 741
Grace, Rev. George S. ... 319
Grace, William M. ... 392
Graff, Mrs. Caroline ... 763
Graham, Christopher M. ... 411
Graham, George G., M. D. ... 739
Graham, James ... 392
Graham, Rev. James ... 120
Graham, James H. ... 380
Graham, John ... 508
Graham, John G. ... 490
Graham, John K. ... 91, 590
Graham, Robert ... 87
Graham, R. T. ... 177, 767
Grall, Phillip, Jr ... 736
Graper, William ... 724
Grau, John ... 641
Gray, James ... 463
Gray, M. C. ... 693
Gray, Samuel M. ... 526
Gray, William ... 678
Gray, Capt. William C. ... 323
Greaves, J. W. ... 639
Greenawalt, William ... 560
Greenoak ... 91
Greer, James M. ... 726
Grier, Samuel C. ... 534
Grier, William W. ... 316
Grierson, James ... 518
Griffith, Dr. G. R. ... 416
Griffith, Joseph ... 623
Griggs, Joseph F. ... 547
Grimes, Joseph B. ... 549
Grimes, Thomas H., M. D. ... 752
Groah, Benjamin A. ... 447
Gross, Frederick L. ... 535
Gross, Michael ... 511
Grubbs, James ... 512
Grubbs, William S. ... 750
Guffey, John ... 454
Guise, Hartman ... 519
Gutbub, George ... 721
Guy, William H. ... 432
Guyton, Robert ... 648
Haas, Fred ... 583
Haas, William ... 584
Hager, Christian, M. D. ... 490
Hague, Capt. John W. ... 544
Haley, George W. ... 34
Haley, Thomas H. ... 388
Hall, William ... 458
Hall, W. T. ... 461
Halstead, Capt. James W. ... 633
Hamilton, John ... 473
Hamilton, Robert C. ... 708
Hamilton, Robert H. ... 570
Hamilton, Prof. Samuel ... 448
Hamilton, William H. ... 376
Hammitt, John K. ... 366
Hammond, Henry ... 612
Hammond, J. M. ... 580
Hampe, Frederick H. ... 756
Hampton, Hon. Moses ... 143
Hankey, Andrew J ... 758
Hanley, Patrick F. ... 517
Hanna, Joseph E. ... 478
Harbaugh, Alex. M. ... 663

PAGE.

Harbaugh, William ... 202, 291
Harbison, John ... 151
Harbison, John R. ... 754
Harbison, S. B. ... 645
Hardie, John D. ... 680
Hardy, David, Jr ... 653
Hardy, John ... 504
Hardy, Robert ... 652
Hare, Albert, M. D. ... 754
Hare, Thomas ... 515
Harmarville ... 164
Harper, Albert M. ... 232
Harper, John ... 231
Harrison, Capt. John J. ... 576
Harrison, William B. ... 531
Hartley, Roger ... 385
Hartley, Thomas ... 64, 385
Hartman, John N. ... 342
Hartman, William ... 287
Haslett, John F. ... 647
Hassinger, Phillip ... 640
Hastings, John ... 712
Hatch, Rev. Cyrus B. ... 398
Hatch, Joseph ... 763
Hattman, Louis M. ... 516
Haudenshield, Jacob ... 374
Haudenshield, Samuel ... 644
Hawkins, William ... 158
Hayden, Zerah ... 656
Haymaker, John C. ... 400
Haymaker, William N. ... 452
Hays, Abijah, Jr ... 399
Hays, Capt. Abraham ... 770
Hays, Gen. Alexander ... 258
Hays Family, The ... 769
Hays, Gilbert A. ... 259
Hays, Jacob ... 378
Hays, James H. ... 75
Hays, Capt. J. D. ... 663
Hays, Capt. W. Seward B. ... 770
Hays, Thomas H. ... 769
Hazlett, George W. ... 570
Hazlett, Miss Mary J. ... 629
Heakes, William ... 347
Healey, Henry T. ... 743
Heath, Samuel J. ... 593
Heath, Samuel L. ... 433
Hegerich, Rev. Constantine M. ... 421
Heim, Frederick, Sr ... 620
Heinz, F. ... 740
Heinz, H. J. ... 161, 290
Heinz, John H. ... 737
Held, Fred ... 605
Held, Louis ... 619
Hemphill, James M. ... 568
Hemphill, John W. ... 661
Henderson, Charles C. ... 525
Henderson, Robert ... 576
Henderson, Thomas P. ... 660
Henger, Anthony ... 482
Henning, Adam ... 756
Henning, Samuel ... 393
Henry, Antone ... 571
Herbertson, David ... 621
Herbst, Michael ... 671
Herold, William ... 369
Herr, Benjamin ... 664
Herr, Henry ... 435
Herriott, James ... 408
Herriott, W. A. ... 407
Herron, Rev. Francis, D. D. ... 221
Herron, John ... 268
Herron, Samuel ... 722
Herron, William A. ... 269
Herron, William C. ... 465
Hershey, John ... 469
Herwig, George ... 719
Hess, John L. ... 743
Hetzel, George ... 350
Hezlep, Joseph B. ... 189, 454
Hickey, Very Rev. John ... 117, 768
Hickman Family, The ... 414
Hickman, I. G. ... 638
Hickman, John A. ... 415
Hickman, Joseph ... 452
Hickman, J. F. ... 585
Hickman, Moses ... 414
Hickman, William S. ... 626

PAGE.

Hieber, Frank H. ... 610
Higbee, Joseph P. ... 501
Hill, John C. ... 696
Hill, Robert T. ... 692
Hill, Smith W. ... 621
Hill, William ... 424
Hindman, Samuel ... 498
Hirning, George ... 559
Hitchcock, Lawrence P. ... 543
Hitchcock, Mrs. Sarah ... 543
Hite, Joseph ... 734
Hite, P. Y. ... 147
Hitzrot, H. W. ... 363
Hodge, Patrick F. ... 690
Hodgson, Joseph ... 629
Hodil, George ... 453
Hodkinson, Matthew ... 399
Hoeveler, Augustus ... 545
Hoeveler, W. A. ... 545
Hoey, Thomas ... 201
Hoffman, G. W. ... 529
Hoffman, John ... 643
Hoffman, Phillip ... 722
Hoffmann, Louis ... 709
Hofman, Anton ... 356
Hofmann, H. H., M. D. ... 278
Hogg, George ... 225
Hogue, Hon. Nicholas ... 457
Hohmann, Henry ... 750
Holland, Robert M. ... 575
Holland, Rev. W. J., D. D., Ph. D. ... 247
Hollis, Samuel P. ... 755
Holmes, James R. ... 673
Holmes, John (Putnam) ... 466
Holmes, John (Fetterman) ... 714
Holmes, John (Talley Cavey) ... 765
Holmes, John G. ... 264
Holmes, Nathaniel ... 264
Holt, Enoch T. ... 641
Holtzman, Jacob ... 633
Hopper, Arthur J ... 674
Horen, Edward ... 766
Horn, Martin ... 330
Hosack, George Z. ... 500
Hosick, Joseph ... 453
Hosick W. S. ... 166
Hostetter, David ... 260
Houghtelin, Hezekiah ... 426
Houghtelin, William D. ... 374
Householder, John A. ... 603
Howard, Andrew ... 339
Howder, George W. ... 598
Howe, Hon. Thomas M. ... 262
Huey, George E. ... 338
Huey, Dr. James E. ... 337
Huey, William ... 488
Huff, Joseph B. ... 697
Huffman, Alfred B. ... 458
Hughes, Alexander ... 498
Hughes, James ... 570
Hughey ... 379
Hughey, John ... 413
Hughey, Joseph ... 469
Hughey, T. L. ... 636
Hugo, Jacob ... 605
Hukill, E. M. ... 307
Hukill, Henry O. ... 650
Hulings, Edward James ... 635
Hulton, John ... 603
Humes, F. N. ... 389
Humes, John F. ... 395
Hunter, James E. ... 700
Hunter, Rev. Joseph, A. M. ... 345
Hunter, Joseph D. ... 751
Hunter, Matthew ... 614
Hunter, Robert ... 707
Hunter, Thomas A. ... 625
Hunter, William L. ... 421
Hunter, William W. ... 330
Husler, Dr. E. G. ... 716
Hussey, Dr Curtis G. ... 254
Huston, John ... 403
Hutcheson, William L. ... 656
Hutchinson, Rev. F. A. ... 429
Hutchinson, F. M. ... 293
Idlewood ... 62
Iles, William A. ... 321
Imperial ... 11, 19

PAGE.

Industry 92
Ingalls, John W 570
Ingham, Charles F 281
Ingham, John B 281
Ingram, John 615
Ingram, Thomas 62
Inskeep, A 299
Irvine, J. Q. A 450
Irwin, John 343
Irwin, John V 445
Irwin, William W 520
Ivory, Peter 435
Jack, James P 386
Jackel, John 693
Jackson, William 510
Jacobs, George 663
Jageman, Philip P 632
James, John 512
Jamison, John C 211, 538
Jarvis, David 657
Jarvis, Samuel 462
Jaycox, Hamilton S 354
Jeffrey, R. W 675
Jemphrey, H. G 690
Jennings, Benjamin F 275
Jennings, John F 273
Jennings, Rev. Samuel C., D. D 9
Jennings, Samuel D., M. D 425
Jenny, Balthasar, Sr 571
Jobe, Benjamin A 441
Johnson, Joseph E 702
Johnson, Ralph 753
Johnson, Robert F 643
Johnston, Adam S 648
Johnston, Alexander 742
Johnston, Charles L 599
Johnston, Charles M 582
Johnston, Rev. George N 390
Johnston, Henry 525
Johnston, Henry M 319
Johnston, Jacob 480
Johnston, James A 487
Johnston, James L 759
Johnston, James M 470
Johnston, James R 626
Johnston, Prof. John S 430
Johnston, Jonas R. McC 728
Johnston, Joseph C 740
Johnston, Joseph T 537
Johnston, Robert 704
Johnston, Samuel R 266
Johnston, William 430
Johnston, W. E., M. D 411
Johnston, William F 479
Johnston, William G 480
Jones, Benjamin 193
Jones, Benjamin F 233
Jones, D. R 388
Jones, Mrs. Rachel (Galbraith) 575
Jones, Richard 611
Jones, R. D 357
Jones, Thomas C 317
Jones, Thomas M 695
Jones, William 193
Jones, William L 753
Jones, William P 753
Jones, William R 125, 283
Jordan, Jacob 487
Jordan, Samuel A 486
Junker, William B 579
Justus, William R 427
Kammerer, John 591
Kapp, Maurice 519
Kappel, George 698
Karl, John P 759
Karns, James E 583
Kaufmann, Leonhard 566
Kearney, Edward C 353
Kearns, Jerome 584
Kearns, Leonard 395
Kearns, Uriah 584
Keating, Joseph F. D 571
Keebler, Emil 699
Keil, Jacob, Sr 730
Kelley, Robert H., Jr 379
Kelley, Robert H., Sr 378
Kelly, Andrew 449
Kelly, F. W 432

PAGE.

Kelly, James 116, 120
Kelly, J. G 453
Kendall, Prof. J. C 532
Kennedy, Hugh 321
Kennedy, James 738
Kennedy, John, Jr 145, 152, 288
Kennedy, John, Sr 145, 152, 288
Kennedy, John L 558
Kennedy, Joseph 642
Kennedy, Julian 531
Kennedy, William 152
Kenngott, George 436
Kenning, John 641
Kenny, Anthony H 653
Kenny, Thomas J 73, 294
Kentzel, C. F 640
Keown, William 651
Kern, Dr. W. H 744
Kerney, John 696
Kerns, James 152
Kerr, Isaac and Daniel 752
Kidd, Andrew 620
Kiddoo, Dr. S. R 407
Kiddoo, William J 483
Kier, Samuel M 535
Kilbuck, William H 188
King, Byron W 537
King, Charles 379
King, Mrs. Jane L 224
King, Mrs. Mary J 510
Kinkaid, Joseph 760
Kinkaid, Mrs. Mary E 724
Kinkead, Col. Joseph McC 419
Kinzenbach, George 341
Kircher, Christian 588
Kirk, William A 582
Kirkpatrick, James 530
Kirkpatrick, John C 34
Kirkwood, Robert L 391
Kirsch, Frederick 709
Kirsch, Philip 599
Kiskadden, John 448
Kistler, Josiah B 448
Klauss, John George 566
Klauss, L. G 566
Klein, John C 677
Kleinman, Edward C 747
Kletzly, John 657
Klingensmith, S 757
Klussmann, Fred 495
Knepper, Charles 70, 442
Knoderer, William 401
Knox, Jeremiah 53
Knox, William F 425
Koch, W. E 352
Koering, Theodore 494
Koops, Louis 650
Kramer, E. R 364
Kraus, Wendlin 745
Krauth, John 604
Krauth, Frederic 604
Kremmel George 586
Kroesen, Dr. W. B 420
Kuhlman, George 685
Kuhn, Archibald 451
Kuhn, James S 315
Kuhn, Samuel P 615
Kurtz, John J 729
Lacock, Gen. Abner 165
Lafayette, Visit of 122
Lamb, William 624
Lambing, Rev. Andrew A 120, 249
Lampe, Christian 609
Lane, William G 507
Lappe, Martin 534
Lapsly, Capt. Thomas H 569
Large, Agnes A 656
Large, Hon. Andrew 738
Large, Hon. Henry (Cosgrove) 393
Large, Henry (West Elizabeth) 513
Large, James 496
Large, William 698
Larimer, John McM 507
Larkin, John B 245
Lashell, Capt. Jacob 467
Latham, James C 408
Laufman, Albert O 360
Laughlin, I. N 598

PAGE.

Laurent, Joseph 562
Lawson, Joseph B 639
Lea, David N 518
Lea, J. W 400
Lea, Robert 483
Lea, S. W 624
Lea, Maj. William 64
Learn, James P 338
Leasdale 65
Le Bauda, Sylvan C 725
Lecky, Johnston 568
Lee, Caleb, Jr 391
Lee, George L 314
Lee, Hugh 500
Leet, Maj. Daniel 197, 198
Leet, Jonathan 197
Lendrum, James 492
Lenkner, Louis 388
Leonard, Michael H 606
Leppig, George M 340
Lesnet, Christopher 22
Lesnett, John W 484
Lewis, F. E 127
Lewis, James C 438
Lewis, John M 717
Liggett, Thomas 272
Lighthill, Charles W 565
Linderman, George 632
Lindsay, Isaac 581
Linhart, James B 399
Linhart, Henry 695
Linke, Frederick 564
Linton, William S 481
Lloyd, Edward J 589
Lobingier, Christopher C 442
Lockton Station 63
Loeffler, Martin 489
Logan, Alexander 129
Logan, Hugh J 489
Logan, James 631
Logan, Robert 607
Logan, William 589
Logan's Ferry 129
Lonerbaugh, George W 611
Long, Henry M 330
Long, H. R 636
Loomis, A. W 398
Lorenz, Frederick R. J 540
Loucks, I. P 755
Love, C. H 21
Love, F. M 735
Love, James M 759
Lovedale 92
Lowen, John 577
Loyd, Alfred G 349
Loyd, Col. J. L 352
Lucas, W. B 667
Ludden, Levi 355
Ludwick, Jacob 579
Ludwick, John 646
Ludwick, John T 646
Ludwick, Levi 512
Ludwig, George F 710
Luft, Ernest 489
Lundmark, John I 694
Lutes, George W 695
Lutz, John B 281
Lynch, John 648
Lynch, John W 739
Lyon, H. H 493
Lyon, Robert W 599
Lyon, Walter 563
Lysle, Thompson 341
Lytle, Perry A 460
McAdams, George W. J 529
McAdams, Joseph H 530
McAteer, Alexander 682
McBride, H. Elliott 479
McBride, Homer J 544
McCabe, Alfred 706
McCabe, Howard L 458
McCabe, Thompson F 458
McCall, R. S. P 649
McCallen, John 650
McCandless, Philip 485
McCandless, Wilson 562
McCandless Wilson, LL. D 172
McCartney, Andrew 694

	PAGE.
McCartney, J. S., M. D	406
McCartney, Robert	456
McCaslin, John	143
McCaslin, Robert	157
McChesney, John	625
McClaren, John	737
McClarin, John	736
McClean, Alex	176
McClelland, J. H., M. D	259
McClelland, Rev. Thos.	187, 193, 204
McClintock, Aaron	450
McClintock, James	638
McClure, Abdiel	67, 76, 279
McClure, Francis C	490
McClure, Francis N	445
McClure, James	437
McClure, Jas. H. (McKeesport)	734
McClure, J. H. (Homestead)	280
McClure, John	76
McClure, M. L	577
McClure, William	463
McClurg, Alexander	295
McClurg, Joseph	237
McClurg, Miss Mary A	237
McClurg, Thomas B	237
McCluskey, Henry	615
McComb, Henry	697
McConaughy, James	572
McConnell, Joseph	485
McConville, D. B	661
McCord, John	170
McCormick, Benjamin N	471
McCormick, Henry T	604
McCormick, James	425
McCormick, John J	374
McCormick, Dr. Joseph	441
McCoy, Thomas	395
McCrea, W. B	395
McCreedy, J. W	725
McCreery, William	9, 19, 264
McCullough, W. H., M. D	400
McCully, Charles M	736
McCully, William	224
McCune, John D	322
McCune, Samuel	532
McCune, Thomas W	355
McCurdy Daniel	761
McCurdy, James B	418
McCurdy, J. J	625
McCurdy, J. M., M. D	752
McCutcheon, Alexander	721
McCutcheon, James M	608
McCutcheon, John	721
McCutcheon, Joseph	618
McDade, John P	635
McDade, William P	765
McDermott, Michael	479
McDonald, Alex	143
McDonald, John F	493
McDonald, J. Sharp	327
McDonough, J. B	373
McDowell, B. B	474
McDowell, John G	461
McElheny, John A	670
McElheny, Samuel K	738
McElroy, Samuel	321
McElwain, John	342
McEnulty, John F	373
McFadden, Matthew T	396
McFeeters, J. L	595
McFerin, Andrew	668
McFetridge, William	586
McGee, Albert	665
McGinnis, William R	461
McGirr, John J	760
McGlinchey, James	613
McGogney, Samuel, M. D	724
McGreevey, Daniel L	517
McGregor, Alexander J	729
McGrew, Dr. F. R	455
McGrew, J. B., M. D	696
McGunnegle, David K	537
McIntosh, Dr. D. T	748
McIntosh, Finley	608
McIntosh, John	487
McIntosh, L	490
McIntire, Capt. John W	579
McIntyre, Hercules	763
McIntyre, James	634
McJunkin, Rev. J. M	442
McJunkin, William	129
McKean, Thomas	196
McKean Tract	196
McKee, Alexander	38
McKee, Charles I	523
McKee, D. R	612
McKee, George	595
McKee, George Y	21, 427
McKee, James	758
McKee, John R	658
McKee, Joseph O	701
McKee, Robert	48
McKee, Robert C	318
McKee, Thomas	626
McKee's Rocks	38
McKelvey, William D	631
McKelvy, J. S	419
McKelvy, Col. Samuel	438
McKenna, Charles F	543
McKim, Alexander	364
McKinley, Andrew	389
McKinney, John (Braddock)	435
McKinney, John (Elizabeth)	492
McKinney, Robert	752
McKinney, William	413
McKinney, William, Jr	435
McKnight, John	686
McKown, John	23, 537
McKown, Joseph	478
McKown, Samuel	537
McLain, W. J. E	514
McLarn, William	720
McLarn, W. D	584
McLaughlin, Jeremiah W	470
McLaughlin, William J	736
McLaughlin, W. W	716
McLean, Wilson	328
McMahan, Robert	736
McMahon, Martin J	649
McMaster, Gilbert M	423
McMaster, Robert B	343
McMasters, Capt. Thomas	677
McMichael, Isaac	587
McMichael, John	475
McMichael, John C	475
McMillan, Andrew	426
McMillan, Rev. John	48
McMillan, M. W	509
McMillen, John	753
McMillen, William C	619
McMinn, Charles W	524
McMorran, G. D	366
McMullen, Enos L	651
McNair, Joseph M	598
McNall, George	481
McNall, Joseph	519
McNamee, John	705
McNamee, Mary	15
McNeal, John	762
McNeill, John H	627
McPhilliany, William	748
McRoberts, James (Harmarville)	493
McRoberts, James (Hoboken)	749
McRoberts, John	183, 296
McVicker, Charles L	642
McWilliams, Daniel	557
Macferron, David	549
Mackay, Col. Æneas	98
Mackin, John	382
Mader, Alexander	607
Magee, Frederick M	549
Magill, William H	674
Maguire, James S	588
Mains, D. Web	706
Maits, Joseph H	417
Mallisee, William H	735
Malsch, Ferdinand	559
Manby, Charles E	318
Mangold, Adam	745
Mankedick F	25, 473
Manown, Mrs. Hannah	511
Manown, W. B	648
Marlatt, J. W	596
Marshall, John R	423
Marshall, T. M	194
Martin, Alexander, Esq	750
Martin, James	503
Martin, John	729
Martin, John A	375
Martin, Joseph, Jr	654
Marvin, Sylvester S	545
Marx, John F	655
Marx, Louis	629
Mason, James	635
Mason, L	495
Mason, William	752
Mateer, John W	710
Mates, James C	610
Mathews, Henry	761
Mathias, Jonah	607
Matlack, Frank H	448
Matlack, James M., M. D	489
Maurer, Jacob	508
Maxwell, Robert	569
May, Joseph and James	707
May, Luke L	611
May, Peter	606
Mayer, C. P	475
Meanor, Isaac	647
Meanor, Samuel S	718
Means, David	732
Means, James	391
Meek, Jeremiah	6, 7
Meeks, C. W	528
Megown, Hugh L	692
Mehaffey, Charles	505
Mehring, Henry C	563
Meiers, John P	701
Meinert Family, The	338
Meinert, M. G	338
Mellon, Joseph	449
Mellon, Hon. Thomas	109, 219
Mellor, Charles C	341
Meloney, James	476
Melvin, Capt. O. F	630
Mercer, John S. B	599
Mercer, Robert E	597
Merriman, Frederick	197
Mertz, John	522
Merz, Adalbert	586
Messler, Thomas D	265
Metcalf, Orlando	230
Metzgar, Michael	743
Meyer, George H	246
Meyer, Gustavus A	661
Meyer, Samuel	615
Meyer, W. C	322
Meyers, Herman	665
Meyran, Charles	556
Milholland, C. F	659
Millar Thomas A	316
Miller, Amos	515
Miller, August	402
Miller, A. G	612
Miller, D. Martin	446
Miller, Ezekiel	151
Miller, George	699
Miller, George T	413
Miller, Hugh G	765
Miller, Jacob C	621
Miller, James	48
Miller, John, Jr	678
Miller, John H	526
Miller, Joseph	734
Miller, J. J	551
Miller, Dr. J. N	460
Miller, Rev. Noble G	329
Miller, Reuben, Jr	245
Miller, Robert (Freeport)	600
Miller, Robert (Tarentum)	613
Miller, Robert	734
Miller, Hon. Vincent	504
Miller, William	587
Miller, William J	508
Miller, W. T	341
Milligan, John W	627
Milliken, Andrew	549
Milliken, A. C	436
Milliken, Mrs. Margaret	549
Mills, Charles	127
Mills, Isaac	581
Mills, Robert	528
Mineral Resources	25
Mitchell, Larmer	699

PAGE.

Mitchell, Michael..... 478
Mitchell, William..... 616
Moffit, James W..... 613
Molony, Harry H..... 745
Montgomery, John R..... 506
Montgomery, Nathaniel..... 614
Montour, Henry.....6, 9
Montour Railroad.....9, 11, 19
Montour's Island..... 40
Moody, Samuel E..... 623
Moore, George H..... 703
Moore, Joseph H..... 604
Moore, Rev. Samuel H..... 332
Moore, William..... 372
Moorhead, James K..... 240
Morgan, Col. George..... 197
Morgan, Henry..... 732
Morgan, H. H..... 687
Morgan, James..... 687
Morgan, John W..... 358
Morgan, Samuel..... 465
Morgan, Capt. Samuel..... 22
Morgan, Thomas E..... 519
Morgan, W. J..... 473
Morris, S. D..... 641
Morrison, David..... 758
Morrison, John W..... 662
Morrow, Charles J..... 430
Morrow, Daniel W..... 678
Morrow, Ephraim..... 462
Morrow, George A..... 559
Morrow, Henry..... 429
Morrow, Henry McD..... 430
Morrow, John..... 430
Morrow, John C..... 427
Morrow, S. W..... 678
Morrow, Thomas J. E..... 628
Morrow, Thomas M..... 280
Morton, James..... 543
Mount Oliver..... 50
Mourer, Pierre..... 697
Mower, Ephraim C..... 676
Moyle, William B..... 514
Mueller, John..... 503
Mueller, J. H..... 320
Mullett, James R..... 387
Mullin, Joseph E..... 604
Mullooly, John F..... 694
Munhall, John..... 400
Murdoch, H. J..... 345
Murphey, Edward P..... 348
Murphy, Thomas J..... 743
Murray, David K..... 663
Murray, Edward D..... 739
Murray, George P..... 428
Murray, James B..... 320
Murray, James G..... 428
Murray, Leander G..... 590
Murray, R. J., M. D..... 335
Muse, John..... 444
Musgrave, Joseph..... 659
Myers, Eli..... 488
Myers, Ernst H..... 565
Myers, Harry C..... 484
Myers, John..... 699
Myers, Mrs. Martha..... 131
Myers, Milton L..... 544
Nash, John..... 359
Neel, Hiram M..... 682
Neel, J. B..... 387
Neel, William..... 726
Neel, William B..... 633
Neely, Samuel..... 414
Neemes, W. C..... 717
Negley, A. W..... 511
Negley, C. S..... 511
Negley, Felix..... 148
Negley, William B..... 270
Nesbit, J. W..... 409
Nesbit, R. W..... 409
Nesbit, Winfield S..... 529
Neune, John..... 578
Neupert, Robert..... 585
Neville, Gen. John.....40, 41
Neville, Gen. Presley.....41, 136
Nevin, James M..... 439
Nevin, Robert P..... 324
Newlin, H. S..... 362

PAGE.

Newspapers...34, 70, 77, 106, 107, 121, 126, 127, 150, 160, 166, 182
Newton, John A..... 467
Niemann, Herman H..... 534
Nill, Dennis..... 730
Nimick, Alex..... 63
Nimick Station..... 62
Nimick, W. H..... 62
Nixon, Jane Lea..... 66
Nixon, Samuel..... 499
Noble, Col. Henry.....19, 20
Noble, Joseph..... 20
Noblestown..... 19
Norton, Anson P..... 553
Nuttall, Edmund..... 645
Oakdale Station..... 21
Obenauf, Fraugott..... 750
O'Bryon, William..... 360
Ochse, H. W..... 526
O'Connor, H. R., M. D..... 456
O'Donnell, Charles..... 745
Oeffner, John G..... 718
Oesterley, Jacob..... 671
Oesterling, James W..... 751
O'Hara, Gen. James.....12, 157 774
Oil, First Search for..... 195
Oliver, John H..... 464
Oliver, Seward, D. D. S..... 737
Olver, Mrs. Mary Gould.....125, 203, 204
O'Keefe, Michael..... 476
O'Neil, James (Emsworth)..... 494
O'Neil, James (McKeesport)..... 325
O'Neil, James (West Elizabeth). 83
O'Neil, J. D..... 404
O'Neil, John N.....101, 306
O'Neil, William D..... 306
Orr, James..... 669
Orr, William (Pittsburgh)..... 669
Orr, Wm. (Upper St. Clair)...221, 478
Osborne, Dr. John..... 711
Osborne, William, M. D..... 396
Osburn, Franklin..... 313
Osceola..... 115
Ott, William E..... 635
Owens, David..... 693
Owens, Edward..... 494
Owens, William P..... 638
Pahlmann, John..... 616
Pahlmann, John N..... 675
Painter, John W..... 660
Pangburn, Samuel..... 720
Parker, George M..... 521
Parkinson, J. M..... 580
Parkinson, Robert B..... 554
Partridge, Joseph C..... 621
Patrick, James..... 622
Patterson, Abraham..... 310
Patterson, Alexander..... 404
Patterson, Boyd..... 388
Patterson, Mrs. E. Y..... 310
Patterson, Frank..... 756
Patterson, Isaac..... 764
Patterson, John W..... 708
Patterson, Peter..... 318
Patterson, Robert, Sr..... 315
Patterson, Robert (Duquesne)... 641
Patterson, Robert (Pittsburgh). 315
Patterson, Thomas..... 606
Patterson, William..... 455
Patton, David..... 460
Paul, Benjamin..... 138
Paul, Harry S..... 731
Paul, Jacob W..... 679
Payne, Joseph..... 483
Payne, Susan..... 425
Payne, William A..... 748
Pearce, Harry..... 494
Pearson, Edwin F..... 766
Peebles, John M..... 733
Peffer, C. G. L..... 738
Pence, Perry..... 665
Penney, Fred. H..... 77
Penney, James L..... 344
Penney, John T..... 404
Penney, Hon. Thomas..... 253
Penney, Thomas (Versailles).... 113
Penney, W. L..... 107

PAGE.

Percival, Charles..... 585
Perkins, George W..... 617
Perrysville..... 174
Pershing, Frank S..... 333
Peters Creek..... 81
Peters, William H..... 605
Peterson, C. T., J. K. and G. W. 646
Peterson, Derrick..... 147
Peterson, Lewis, Jr..... 534
Petty, Thomas..... 589
Pfeiffer, Martin..... 377
Phelan, Rt. Rev. Richard, D. D.. 250
Philips, John..... 761
Philips, William T., M. D..... 427
Phillips, Alexander L..... 755
Phillips, Franklin J..... 358
Phillips, Hugh..... 734
Phillips, Samuel..... 471
Phillips, S. W..... 731
Phillips, William H..... 471
Phillips, William J..... 578
Phillips, William S..... 471
Phipps, Hy., Jr..... 125
Pichel, Louis..... 532
Pierce, Andrew..... 678
Pierce, A. M., M. D..... 459
Pierce, David..... 518
Pierce, Joseph..... 433
Pierce, William..... 399
Pitcairn, Robert..... 264
Pitts, E. W..... 528
Plummer, N. H..... 659
Poellot, Henry..... 475
Poff, Franklin..... 645
Pollock, Rev. D. H.....95, 288
Pollock, P. S..... 394
Pollock, Samuel G..... 412
Port Perry.....113, 114
Porter, Albert A.....opposite 230, 568
Porter, James M..... 686
Porter, John, Esq..... 465
Porter, John, Jr., M. D..... 364
Porter, Capt. J. W..... 250
Portman, Peter..... 577
Power, James..... 602
Power, James S..... 445
Power John H..... 681
Powers, James..... 157
Prager, John F..... 357
Prager, Peter.....167, 290
Preston, William..... 157
Price, B. Frank, M. D..... 454
Price, John..... 693
Price, Rev. John C..... 421
Price, Joseph..... 667
Price, Joseph H., M. D..... 732
Prinz, John..... 745
Pritchard, Benjamin E..... 328
Provost, Watson..... 460
Pugh, E. J..... 445
Purdy, Archibald A..... 644
Purdy, James..... 644
Pyle, John..... 510
Quinette, Alfred A..... 686
Quinn, William J..... 691
Radzinsky, Louis D..... 363
Raisig, Louis A..... 359
Ralston, Robert..... 608
Ramage, Dr. R. H..... 719
Ramsay, William..... 526
Ramsey, W. S., M. D..... 679
Rankin, Robert C..... 346
Rankin, Samuel C..... 497
Rankin, Thomas..... 505
Rankin, William G..... 727
Rath, James H..... 765
Rath, Robert M..... 623
Rath, William B..... 720
Rattigan, Nicholas..... 735
Raymond, Samuel M..... 400
Ream, Samuel..... 619
Redman, James R..... 680
Redman, William..... 758
Reed, James B..... 728
Reed, Horace G..... 602
Reed, James H..... 554
Reed, Rev. James S..... 207
Reed, John C..... 743

PAGE.

Reed, Joseph S..... 669
Reel, Casper, Sr.....174, 229
Reel, David..... 629
Reel, William V..... 620
Reese, James..... 525
Reese, William..... 417
Reeves, W. W..... 509
Reiber, G. L..... 720
Reich, John..... 704
Reid, Rev. Dr..... 240
Reilly, John..... 682
Reineman, Adolph W..... 730
Reinhard, Charles..... 437
Rend, W. P..... 25
Reniers, Peter C..... 569
Reno, Capt. A. D..... 397
Reno, Rev. Francis..... 203
Reutzel, John..... 704
Reymer, Jacob S..... 564
Reymer, Philip..... 564
Reynolds, Thomas.....109, 111, 280
Reynolds, Thomas, Jr..... 280
Rhodes, John K..... 747
Rhodes, Joshua..... 562
Rhodes, S. O..... 717
Rice, Patrick..... 549
Richey, George..... 467
Richey, William McC..... 468
Riddle, Samuel L..... 383
Riegner, George J..... 615
Riethmiller, Charles..... 363
Rigg, John E..... 331
Riggs, David..... 469
Riggs, Leander, M. D..... 747
Riggs, Robert L..... 344
Rinard, John..... 569
Rischpeter, Charles..... 614
Risher, Daniel..... 725
Risher, D. W..... 752
Risher, J. C.....51, 296
Risher, J. D..... 55
Risher, John M..... 396
Risher, Rev. Levi.....139, 296
Ritchey, A. G. P..... 318
Ritchey, George..... 656
Ritchey, Sylvester C..... 317
Ritter, Joseph..... 756
Ritter, Peter A..... 757
Roads, David..... 447
Roads, Frederick..... 668
Robb, J. H..... 459
Robb, John S..... 405
Robb, Mark..... 504
Robbins, William N..... 350
Roberts, George W., Jr..... 290
Roberts, George W., Sr.....89, 289
Roberts, Joseph F..... 522
Roberts, Samuel S..... 290
Robertson, J. L..... 501
Robinson, James..... 475
Robinson, John C..... 552
Robinson, Thomas C..... 371
Robison, Dr. G. R. B..... 317
Rodenbaugh, William H..... 506
Rodgers, Capt. John..... 558
Rodgers, Thomas..... 169
Roedel, August..... 610
Roehn, John..... 720
Rogers, Rev. George..... 323
Rogers, Felix..... 700
Roll, Lewis..... 524
Roller, R. Lewis..... 636
Ralph, Charles C..... 631
Rolshouse, J. L..... 360
Romine, John R..... 369
Rook, Alexander W..... 767
Rook, C. A..... 767
Rose, J. H..... 726
Rose, William..... 757
Ross Family, The..... 469
Ross, James..... 173
Ross, John M..... 624
Ross, Philip..... 66
Rott, Christian..... 356
Rott, Louis..... 696
Routh, John..... 446
Rowand, Arch. H., Jr..... 561
Rowley, Howard..... 459

PAGE.

Ruettiger, Joseph..... 463
Rumsey, Cornelius E..... 549
Russell, James A..... 689
Ryan, J. Stephen..... 618
Ryan, Martin F..... 287
Ryan, Uriah..... 593
Sadler, Dr. O. W..... 242
Salt, Ernest J..... 496
Salt, W. B..... 447
Sample, Hyde K..... 650
Sample, James.....179, 180
Sample, John..... 182
Sample, Robert..... 412
Sample, Silas..... 412
Sample, William, Sr.....155, 249
Sanders, Thomas..... 570
Sandles, W. A., M. D..... 420
Sanford, N. F..... 519
Sawyer, N. P..... 62
Scarborough, James..... 713
Scaife, Charles C..... 277
Scaife, O. P..... 277
Scaife, William B..... 277
Schafer, John..... 639
Schanzenbach, Christian..... 727
Scheide, Valentine..... 571
Schenley, Mrs. Capt. Edw. W.H. 771
Schindeheetle, John..... 694
Schmelz, Charles..... 614
Schmertz, William E..... 242
Schmid, John..... 393
Schmidt, Peter W..... 525
Schmitt, Charles..... 386
Schneider, John P..... 541
Schnorr, Rev. G. H..... 64
Schoeller, Charles..... 340
Schoeneck, Philip C..... 548
Schooley, Dr. A. W..... 487
Schooley, Matthew P.....77, 398
Schoyer, Solomon, Jr..... 452
Schramm, M. J..... 365
Schreiner, C. B., M. D..... 407
Schuchman, Frederick..... 405
Schulte, A. J.....44, 692
Schulte, H. H..... 630
Schultze, C. J..... 38
Scnwab, Charles M..... 527
Schwartz, J. E.....32, 34
Schwer, William F..... 729
Schwitter, Fred..... 722
Scott, Alexander M..... 521
Scott, Brewer..... 586
Scott, Graham..... 283
Scott, John V..... 399
Scott, John W..... 368
Scott, Mary C..... 644
Scott, Samuel..... 457
Scott, Vankirk..... 368
Scott, William..... 523
Scott, Hon. W. L..... 88
Scott, Zaccheus..... 382
Scovel, Charles W..... 566
Scully, Cornelius..... 390
Seaman, S. A..... 669
Seaman, William..... 622
Seaman, William H..... 661
Seddon, Thomas..... 581
Seibert, Charles..... 555
Seif, G. T..... 492
Seiling, John..... 560
Seitz, Charles..... 670
Selleck, Charles J..... 724
Sellers, Isaac..... 63
Semmens, William H..... 384
Semple, Frank..... 333
Semple, John..... 337
Senger, Louis..... 632
Serena, John..... 367
Seville, John F..... 600
Sevin, George V..... 655
Sewickley Academy..... 203
Sewickley Cemetery..... 207
Shaffer, John E., M. D..... 107
Shaffer, P. T. B.....106, 107
Shale, Jacob B..... 349
Shaler, Hon. Charles..... 179
Shane, Andrew..... 472
Shane, John P..... 472

PAGE.

Shaner, Mrs. Deborah..... 652
Shanks, William A..... 746
Shannon, John..... 492
Shannon, Dr. S F..... 737
Shannon, William..... 681
Shannon, William T..... 737
Sharp, George..... 691
Sharp, James (deceased)..... 311
Sharp, James (Sharpsburg)..... 159
Sharp, T. W.....123, 288
Sharples, William J..... 617
Shaver, David O..... 367
Shaw, Alex. Y..... 663
Shaw, John..... 462
Shaw, John, Sr..... 180
Shaw, John A..... 682
Shaw, Samuel W..... 637
Shaw, Thomas W..... 497
Shaw, Dr. William C..... 385
Shaw, William C..... 506
Shawhan, Daniel..... 426
Shedden, William J. and John.. 375
Sheedy, Rev. Morgan M..... 540
Sheekey, Owen..... 627
Shelton, Tom..... 684
Shephard, Andrew..... 669
Sheraden, William..... 656
Sheridanville..... 62
Sherriff, John B..... 515
Shields, David.....202, 204
Shields, Mrs. Eliza..... 198
Shields Family..... 507
Shoemaker, John C..... 550
Shouse, Peter..... 15
Shoustown..... 15
Shrader, John B..... 699
Shrader, William..... 709
Shultz, John C..... 735
Siebert, August..... 585
Siebert, D. H..... 744
Siebert, John..... 640
Silk, William..... 434
Silvey, A. H.....121, 127
Simcox, Samuel..... 589
Simcox, Dr. William M..... 728
Simmons, Addison H..... 382
Simmons, Phillip..... 573
Simon, Michael..... 770
Simon, S..... 664
Simpson, James..... 737
Simpson, John Knox..... 532
Sinclair, Hiram B..... 334
Sinn, John..... 587
Skelley, Hugh C..... 370
Skelley, Joseph A..... 370
Skelly, John K..... 370
Sloan, John C., M. D..... 488
Smeaton, William..... 742
Smith, Albert C..... 631
Smith, Alfred..... 588
Smith, Dr. Andrew..... 403
Smith, Augustus W..... 349
Smith, Rev. Chas. W., A.M., D.D. 316
Smith, Ed. A..... 752
Smith, Edward D..... 375
Smith, Florian..... 689
Smith, George C..... 625
Smith, John G..... 743
Smith, J. Renwick..... 325
Smith, Mrs. Mary E..... 415
Smith, M. Robbins..... 513
Smith, Richard G..... 676
Smith, Robert McF..... 775
Smith, Robert S..... 551
Smith, S. Harper..... 418
Smith, Theodore..... 684
Smith, William G..... 530
Smith, W. H..... 363
Smith, W. S..... 607
Smolenske, Frank..... 761
Sneathen, Frank F..... 411
Snitzer, Henry..... 655
Snively, Henry..... 409
Snively, William H..... 584
Snodgrass, Robert..... 381
Snowden, John M..... 47
Snowden, Lewallen M..... 588
Soles, Andrew..... 400

PAGE.

Soles, Elmer M. 662
Soles, Wesley C. 356
Sommers, John. 755
Sossong, Charles. 629
Spahr, Jesse. 29
Spahr, Dr. Jesse. 249
Spang, Charles F. 271
Spang, Charles H. 272
Spang, Henry S. 181
Spangler, James K. 352
Speer, James M. 528
Speer, Maj. James P. 373
Speer, John. 399
Speer, John E. 344
Speer, Newton. 758
Spence, David. 610
Spencer, John. 311
Spencer, Sam W. 491
Springer, George. 431
Sproal, William. 601
Sproul, Hugh. 463
Srodes, Dr. J. L. 409
St. Clair, Gen. Arthur. 49
Staley, James. 754
Stamm, Henry. 562
Standish, William L. 329
Stanton, William. 328
Starr, A. B. 333
Steckel, Fred. 722
Steedle, F. P. 629
Steel, Samuel A. 716
Steen, David. 474
Steen, James B. 474
Steen, Thomas D. 474
Steen, William J. 474
Stein, Henry. 744
Steinhilber, John. 616
Stemler, Jacob. 759
Stephens, William R. 329
Stephenson, James. 366
Stephenson, Joshua. 464
Sterrett, James P. 120
Sterritt, D. A. 688
Stevener, F. 577
Stevenson, Andrew B. (Pittsb'h) 273
Stevenson, A. B. (Braddock) 448
Stevenson, Alexander K. 310
Stevenson, Alex. M. 681
Stevenson, John S. 324
Stevenson, P. H. 480
Stevenson, Thomas J. 542
Stewart, Archibald McF. 763
Stewart, Henry 671
Stewart, J. C. 754
Stewart, James M. 571
Stewart, James W. 477
Stewart, John S. 468
Stewart, John W. 287
Stewart, Joseph 707
Stewart, Levi J. 502
Stewart, Robert 754
Stewart, Robert E. 411
Stewart, Robert S., M. D. 394
Stewart, William G. 329
Stifel, Charles F. 538
Stillerich, Rev. J. 20
Stilley, C. H., M. D. 745
Stipe, Louis. 608
Stockdale, Jackman T. 561
Stocker, Louis. 580
Stoll, M. 735
Stoner, Abraham. 335
Stoner, Frederick. 732
Stoner, Henry. 358
Stoner, Joseph. 408
Stonesipher, John C. 622
Storer, James. 713
Story, John. 612
Stotler, Andrew P. 416
Stotler, Emanuel. 421
Stotler, John S. 416
Stowe, Judge Edwin H. 37, 251
Stratton, Daniel. 681
Straw, Richard. 708
Strohm, Henry. 154
Stuart, Capt. Arthur. 766
Stuckslager, Dr. Cyrus R. 336

PAGE.

Succop, August E. 546
Succop, Frank R. 546
Sullinger, Jacob. 648
Sullivan, Charles A. 553
Sutter, Samuel. 762
Sutton, Dr. R. Stansbury. 533
Swaney, Homer H. 685
Swartswelder, Sylvester. 700
Swearingen, John. 727
Sweeney, Daniel. 163
Swisshelm, John. 420
Swissvale. 126
Sykes, James F. 710
Sykes, J. W., M. D. 409
Sylves, Robert. 698
Taggart, John. 289
Talley Cavey. 143
Tate, Thomas. 568
Taylor, Charles T. 713
Taylor, Edward J. 351
Taylor, Martha M. 666
Taylor, Matthew J. 501
Taylor, William. 718
Taylor, W. P., M. D. 443
Taylor, W. V. M. 365
Teegarden, George M. 355
Teemer, John. 576
Teese, George. 595
Teeter, C. C. 513
Terrell, Isaac. 340
Thaw, John. 227
Thaw, William. 228
Thom, Robert. 593
Thomas, Elliott S. 527
Thompson, Andrew. 600
Thompson, Andrew P. 539
Thompson, E. L. 382
Thompson, John. 716
Thompson, John C. 482
Thompson, Robert. 472
Thompson, Samuel H. 327
Thompson, Stewart S. D. 564
Thompson, William. 744
Thompson, William R. 539
Thomson, James. 347
Thornburg, W. D. 593
Thorne, J. M. 365
Tidball, Andrew. 432
Tilbrook, Joseph. 521
Tilbrook, Thomas. 314
Tilghman, G. W. 354
Tinstman, Abraham O. 418
Titzel, John A. 450
Tomlinson, William A. 133, 291
Torrence, Mrs. Emaline. 698
Totten, Sidney H. 716
Towers, Thomas. 628

Townships and Boroughs:

Aleppo. 191, 192
Baldwin. 54, 55
Bellevue. 175
Beltzhoover. 53
Bethel. 48, 49
Braddock Borough. 126, 127
Braddock Township. 121-127
Chartiers Borough. 33-37
Chartiers Township. 55-63
Collier. 26-28
Coraopolis. 9, 10
Crescent. 12-16
Deer. 137
East Deer. 144-150
Elizabeth Borough. 97-108
Elizabeth Township. 87- 93
Etna. 181, 182
Fawn. 150-152
Fayette. 28-31
Findlay. 10-12
Forward. 93-108
Franklin. 192, 193
Glenfield. 191
Green Tree. 64
Hampton. 142-144
Harmar. 163-165

PAGE.

Harrison. 152, 153
Homestead. 76-78
Indiana. 154-157
Jefferson. 78-84
Kilbuck. 187-191
Knoxville. 53, 54
Leet. 197-208
Lincoln. 108-110
Lower St. Clair. 50-54
McCandless. 171-173
Mansfield. 66-71
Marshall. 194, 195
Mifflin. 71-78
Millvale. 182-185
Moon. 5-10
Neville. 40-42
North Fayette. 17-22
North Versailles. 114
O'Hara. 157-163
Ohio. 185-187
Osborn. 191, 192
Patton. 130-132
Penn. 132-137
Pine. 169-171
Plum. 128-130
Reserve. 175-179
Reynoldton. 109, 110
Richland. 141, 142
Robinson. 31-37
Ross. 173-175
St. Clair. 42, 43
Scott. 64-71
Sewickley Borough. 201-208
Sewickley Township. 196, 197
Shaler. 179-185
Sharpsburg. 159-163
Snowden. 47
South Fayette. 22-26
South Versailles. 115
Springdale. 165, 166
Spring Garden. 176-179
Sterrett. 120, 121
Stowe. 37-40
Tarentum. 148-150
Union. 63, 64
Upper St. Clair. 43-47
Verona. 135-137
Versailles. 110-114
West Bellevue. 191
West Deer. 138-141
West Elizabeth. 82-84
West Liberty. 53
Wilkins. 115-120
Wilkinsburg. 120, 121
Tracy, Bruce. 523
Trautman, Jacob. 742
Travelli, Rev. Joseph S. 203, 339
Trent, John L. 688
Trich, Alex. E. 639
Trotter, William J. 612
Trunick Christian. 387
Tucker, Oscar M. 731
Turner, Thomas D. 670
Turner, William. 17, 18
Turtle Creek. 114, 130-132
Tweedy, William. 624
Ulery, George. 201
Unverzagt, Christian. 560
Vance, John. 414
Vance, Robert. 10
Vandergrift, Capt. Jacob Jay. 300
Vandergrift, Theophilus J. 305
Van Fossen, Nathan H. 320
Van Kirk, Theophilus R. 362
Varner, Thomas. 236
Verner, James. 136, 272
Verner, James K. 273
Verner, John A. 561
Verner, John R. 666
Vetter, Simon. 609
Vey, Valentine. 711
Vilsack, George. 751
Voegtly, Andrew. 493
Voegtly, Mathias. 677
Vogeley, Jacob G. 514
Von Stein, Peter. 578
Waddle, John S. 524

PAGE.

Waddle, Thomas M. 623
Wade, Charles I. 342
Wade, William, Sr. 729
Wagener, Adam 617
Wagner, John 660
Wagner, P. C. 528
Walker, Andrew 614
Walker, David H. 502
Walker Family 103, 104
Walker, Gabriel 500
Walker, Gabriel and Isaac 26, 27
Walker, George 482
Walker, James T. 567
Walker, J. J. (Walker's Mills) 483
Walker, Maj. John 103, 104, 122, 125
Walker, John J. (Wilkinsburg) 718
Walker, John P. 543
Walker, John S. 403
Walker, Josiah 500
Walker, Samuel 82, 104, 106
Walker, Wesley J. 359
Wall, Alice 745
Wall, Allen 84
Wall, Col. Brisben 440
Wall Family, The 439
Wall, Garret 440
Wall, George W. 441
Wall, Isaac 739
Wall, James 680
Wall, Jesse S. 440
Wall, Joseph 440
Wall, Stephen and Milo 742
Wall, William W. 711
Wall, Wilson 755
Wallace, B. P. 628
Wallace, George 122
Wallace, James (Carrick) 404
Wallace, James (Sturgeon) 463
Wallace, Joseph 689
Wallace, Mrs. Louisa 723
Wallace, Samuel 688
Wallace William J. 456
Wallace, William S. 456
Walter, George L. 335
Walter, Jacob H. 658
Walthour, Lewis 641
Wampler, John 683
Wampler, William P. 285
Ward, Holmes B. 722
Ward, William 536
Wardrop, Robert 327
Warner, Henry 361
Warren, George W. 194
Wasmuth, George M. 687
Waters, W. W. 362
Watson, John 713
Watson, Robert 202, 340
Watson, Robert P. 520
Watson, Thomas F. 764
Watson, William M. 489
Watt, W. H. 77
Watt, William S. 589
Watters, John A. 591

PAGE.

Watters, Joseph N. 747
Watters, William E. 591
Waugaman, S. P. 576
Way, Abishai 313
Way, John, Jr. 313
Weber, George 673
Weber, J. Phillip 658
Weddell, George W. 637
Weddle, Peter 582
Weinman, Jacob 713
Weir, Gamble 297
Weir, James G. 749
Weiskircher, Jacob 694
Welfal, Charles 725
Wells, Calvin 261
Wells, Charles F. 551
Welser, Sam R. 341
Werner, John 620
Wernke, Chris. H. 339
Wertz, J. G. 745
West, Capt. Edward 653
West, Isaac 583
West, James 389
West, Lowry H 57, 294
Westerman, Thomas 654
Western Pa. Hospital 188
Wettach, William 550
Weylman, H. H. 755
Whisky Insurrection 121
White, D. P. 341
White, F. McK. 359
White, James 705
White, James P. 596
White, Ralph 573
White, Thomas L. 597
Whitehead, Bishop 239
Whitesell, Frank 555
Whitlatch, Jotham 609
Wible, Andrew and Harrison 449
Wible, William H. 751
Wick, Henry M. 665
Wicks, Charles W. 622
Wicks, J. S. 459
Wiegel, William 661
Wiegering, Christ 766
Wigand, Leopold 678
Wiggins, S. L. 365
Wightman, Thomas 251
Wilcox, William 394
Wilde, Frederick 524
Wilds, William 643
Wiley & Lawton 745
Wilhelm, Christian 515
Wilhelm, William 689
Wilkins, Hon. William 119, 181
Williams, Henry W. 709
Williams, James C., A. M. 282
Williams, Joseph 359
Williams, Joseph D. 649
Williams, Capt. J. H. 402
Williams, Nathan S. 710
Williams, Thomas D. 703
Williams, T. M. 462
Williams, William 757

PAGE.

Williby, Harvey 600
Willis, Thomas 698
Willock, W. A. 726
Willson, Eliza, Margaret & Wm. 644
Wilson, A. J. E. 639
Wilson, Amzi M. 690
Wilson, Francis (White Ash) 480
Wilson, Francis (Penn Tp.) 707
Wilson, Gilbreath B. 390
Wilson, James 677
Wilson, James A. 331
Wilson, Robert (Ellrod) 527
Wilson, Robert (Greenoak) 91
Wilson, Thomas 132
Wilson, William, Sr. 466
Wiltshire, Joshua 605
Wineland, George W. 759
Winter, William E. 628
Wisman, James M. 748
Witchcraft, Trial for 163
Witherow, James 451
Wittmer, Henry 578
Woerner, August H. 622
Wolf, M. 585
Wolf, Nickolas 725
Wolf, Samuel 755
Wolfarth, Adam 746
Wolfe, Henry 586
Wolkosky Brothers 766
Wood, Rev. E. M., A. M., D. D. 243
Wood, Capt. John A. 376
Wood, Jonathan H. 680
Woodburn, Rev. Dr. 240
Woodford, R. 396
Woods, Milton L. 670
Woods, Robert 687
Woods, William, M. D. 357
Woods, William, Jr. 473
Woodville 28, 65
Woodville P. E. Church 66
Wool, Dennis 732
Work, Aaron M. 502
Wortman, Rev. Martin L. 444
Wrenshall Family 500
Wycoff, Rev. Cornelius W. 432
Wycoff, Jonathan 514
Wylie, J. P. 81
Wyse, Andrew 737
Yoder, David K. 592
Young, Ezra P. 312
Young, Philip H. 632
Young, W. A. 575
Youngk, William F 609
Yourd, John 723
Yunker, John 696
Zacharias, Zechariah 606
Ziesche, Johan C. 762
Zinkhan, William 625
Zoller, William 559
Zollinger, John 679
Zollinger, Louis 702
Zumpft, Albert 615
Zumpft, Charles 615
Zwingler, J. C. 637



DATE DUE

MAR 16 1998
MAR 03 1997
MAY 03 1997
JAN 17 1997
DEC 11 1997
DEC 16 1997
MAY 25 1998
JUL 07 2001
JUL 18 2001
JUL 25 2002
AUG 21 2002
OCT 07 2002
OCT 24 2002
APR 10 2004
APR 29 2004

APR 15 2005
APR 12 2005
OCT 31 2008
OCT 11 2008
FEB 02 2009
AUG 24 2009
NOV 16 2011

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